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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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CALIFORNIA STATE

LAST CALL FOR DINNER

The American people are about to give the Democratic party one more try-out, probably the last chance, if it results in failure, that will ever be afforded that organization to redeem itself.

Before the Civil war, political conditions were graphically described by the orator who said that "the Democratic party owned the country, and the Whigs merely had a tinker's lien on it for repairs." In the 60 years between the inauguration of Jefferson and that of Lincoln, the Whigs had only one full term of the presidency—that of J. Q. Adams—and two small fragments of terms—Harrison's and Taylor's—when, by a grim twist of fate, both vice-presidents deserted and went over to the Democrats. In the 50 years since the war, these conditions have been almost exactly reversed; the Democrats have had only two presidential terms and only two years of complete possession of the government. Thus, the party has no administrative record to which it can "point with pride." Its leaders are largely without constructive experience, and even the fundamental policies of the organization have lost the virile force that comes with action, and have disintegrated into vagueness and theory by the long habit of opposition.

All these disabilities showed very plainly when Grover Cleveland, an administrator of exceptional faculties and a far-sighted party leader, struggled for eight years with the problems of government and of party reorganization. For his best help he went back to ante-bellum days, for men like Bayard, Garland and Lamar. And in the end the party went to pieces under his feet, and left him stranded and marooned, all because there was necessity for action on the tariff and on silver coinage, issues which the Democracy had up to that time handled with great success—in debate.

The situation today is more difficult even than it was in the time of Cleveland. In the first place there is no one, big, acknowledged leader, such as Cleveland was, although there may be any number of them in embryo. The demoralization of inaction has continued fourteen years longer, and the party has been banged about between Bryan in the West and Parker in the East, until it no longer knows where it stands on any of the big issues. It is not the only party in that fix, however.

Now comes its great chance and every patriotic citizen, without regard to party, will hope it may rise to the opportunity. We are not particularly interested in any party as such. A party is a means to an end. The end is honest and efficient government, and it makes very little difference where it comes from—if it comes.

The process of rising to the opportunity consists in doing whatever is best for the country. That seems perfectly simple, and yet in the minds of most party men it gets a curious twist, and becomes an effort to do what is best for the party. It will not do, so they think, to follow a course of admitted advantage to the country if it "plays into the hands of the other fellow."

There is no evidence yet that any of the Democratic chiefs, with the possible exception of Wilson, have really sensed the situation. By their utterances they all seem to regard the recent victory as Democratic in the old partisan sense. They think that the voter has at last returned to his ancient love, and that the government is to be turned over to them to play with as they see fit. And they are tickled to death to find themselves at last in favor with Wall street and the "conservative elements" and the big ones with money. This is all very delightful, but——.

The next thing will be the great voice of the American people shouting to them: "Wake up! This is your station. Get off here."

PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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BREAKING THE FENCE

The decision of the State Railway Commission on the San Joaquin Valley freight rates does not actually fix a schedule but indicates the lines within which a tariff must be framed. The terms used, however, are in the highest degree favorable to Los Angeles, and if a tariff can be made in accordance, it will be satisfactory to our shippers and will constitute a victory in the long fight.

This is an ancient cause of war between our people and the Southern Pacific road, a campaign in which there have been many battles and not a few victories prior to this one. When the Southern Pacific road came through from the north in 1877, Los Angeles had considerable wholesale business transacted by wagon route with Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Southern California, and the San Joaquin valley. Naturally the railroad could put the teams out of business when it entered their territory, and it became, therefore, entirely optional with the S. P. whether or not our people should be allowed to ship into the San Joaquin. For some reason, either because they wished to encourage the growth of this community, or because they were unwilling to give San Francisco too much power, they made the rates for our people to have a fighting chance in the valley, and as much trade developed as could be expected with a city no larger than Los Angeles was in the 80's and early '90's—the time of which we write.

In 1895 the people of San Francisco decided to strike a few blows for commercial freedom, and part of their programme, the chief feature of which was a clipper line around the Horn, was the building of a railway down into the San Joaquin. Several million dollars were subscribed in San Francisco, and plenty of additional funds were forthcoming from some unknown source, and the road started and worked south at a rapid rate. As it overtook various towns in its progress, it put into effect a tariff less than that of the Southern Pacific. By the time it got to Bakersfield, San Francisco had secured, through this lowering of rates, a decided advantage all along the line over Los Angeles. An attempt was made to equalize on the north-bound tariff by some cutting, but it did not go beyond Bakersfield, and even there the northern city was given some advantage over us.

In the succeeding five years, frequent demands were made by the Los Angeles merchants for a readjustment that would "break the fence," but without result. At last, in 1900, the Jobbers' Association was formed for the purpose of extending this city's commercial territory. Five men constituted its executive committee and did nearly all the work, and their names should have a place of honor in the city's history. They were M. H. Newmark, who was and still is president of the association, L. C. Scheller, J. O. Koepfli, C. C. Reynolds and F. W. Braun. They received legal guiding and advice from H. W. O'Melveny, Esq. These gentlemen made many trips to San Francisco and carried on a great deal of lively negotiation with the Southern Pacific authorities, beginning with Mr. Stubbs, who repeatedly declared that the north-bound tariff was never to be reduced one cent, and ending with Mr. Hayes, who was president of the road just long enough for the "main guys" to find out that he was a pestiferous reformer.

Curious things happened. A new tariff giving Los Angeles about one-third of what we were asking was put into circulation and ruled for one day, and then was whisked away. Changes were promised by Mr. Hayes and contemptuously turned down by Mr. Stubbs, with the declaration that the president had no power to make freight rates. Then there were mysterious negotiations carried on by a special representative of the freight department, which said representative was afterwards repudiated by his principals because he conceded too much in the compromise. At last, after two years of rebuffs and trickery, the people of

Los Angeles got sore and angry and ugly, and the Southern Pacific began to think it had better give in. The result was a compromise which gave us Bakersfield and the lower end of the valley, and made the central part fighting ground. It was about three-fourths of all we had asked.

Again in 1907 the fight was renewed and the road seemed to yield gracefully, for without much negotiation it granted a new tariff which closed up half the remaining gap between justice and the existing rate. This was accepted as well enough for the time being; but, strange to say, the new tariff, like that of 1900, remained in force only one day, and then was whisked away on the "demand" of the San Francisco people.

In 1908 the Jobbers organized a traffic bureau with F. P. Gregson in charge, and suit was brought before the State Railway Commission, a body which had been galvanized into something like real existence by the rising tide of progressive public sentiment.

Mr. Gregson and the attorneys, Kuster and Loeb, put up a clever fight against the great array of legal and traffic talent drawn up on the other side, which included not only the two roads, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe, but the big commercial interests of San Francisco as well. If the decision is all that it seems to be, it will give the Los Angeles merchant an even break with his northern rival in proportion to distance—and that is all that we have ever asked—justice and nothing more.

What child's play this has all been, and what a commentary on railway methods in California! Speaking without animus and merely in the light of actual history, we may say this was a regular old-fashioned Southern Pacific kind of a performance. The Santa Fe was in the scrape, too, but only in the capacity of second fiddle, as the rate was originally made by the other road, and the latter with its vastly shorter mileage from Los Angeles to the valley was in a position to control the situation. The desperate effort of the Santa Fe people to make us believe that they wished Los Angeles to have fair treatment and at the same time to save their face with the San Francisco crowd was another interesting phase of the game of railroading—as it is played in these days. In fact, both the roads were pretty well satisfied to have the issue go up to the Railway Commission, their attitude toward Los Angeles being very like that of the maiden in the Limerick:

"You can kiss me, of course,
But you'll have to use force,
And God knows you are stronger than I am."

The whole business, after one dug into it, turned out to be little more than a series of unholy bluffs, and the biggest bluff of the lot was the proposition that local traffic should be made to pay the expenses of operation over local grades. This wild-eyed theory, cooked up and applied for our special benefit in this one case, was calculated to bring a wink to the eye of the most hardened pirate in the business. Think of it! A railroad runs from A to Z through the 26 towns of the alphabet. Between P and Q there is a tremendous mountain pass. So the rate from P to Q must be something gigantic to pay for all the fuel burned, extra men and engines needed and interest on cost of construction. Hear the railway men all over the country saying, "Wha-a-t!" This was the chef d' oeuvre of the Stubbs administration in California.

BREAK UP THE NESTS

The advent of a new hand at the helm of police affairs will be hailed with satisfaction by citizens generally. The present administration has up to date been handicapped by two successive mistakes in this position. The first appointee, Dishman, had had no practical experience in police work and his political and newspaper affiliations had been dubious, but in a spirit of fairness he was given a trial, largely on the strength of promises and an agreeable personality. His doubtful connections proved too strong, and much against their wills the Mayor and Commission were forced to make a change. The Times says the removal was made for political reasons, and affects to believe that if he had remained in the position of chief the season of crime through which we are passing would not have taken place—which is amusing in view of Mr. Dishman's utter lack of experience and his extraordinary choice of companionship in the police business. By the way, what has become of all those libel suits and suits for reinstatement that Captain Broadhead (who was the rock on which Dishman got broken) was going to bring against the Police Commission and others?

The next chief was not connected with the Parker machine but was an able railway man, endowed with everybody's good wishes but with no experience in police affairs. He had nearly a year of trial, but it was evident that he did not and never would understand the game. We say that without charging against him or his administration any of the crimes that have terrified our people by their frequency and violence. Mr. Galloway is entitled to sympathy for having gotten into the wrong place. He is entitled to respect as a man and a good citizen, even though he failed to make a record as chief.

The Commission has now done the wisest thing possible, by advancing one of the captains to the head of the department. Under the charter it is impossible to get an expert from another city, and the pay is not large enough to prove attractive if such a move could be attempted. New charter amendments will correct that, if they are adopted, and if the place should again become vacant, it will be possible to fill it under more favorable terms.

There is some connection between conditions in the police department and the number of misdemeanors and small crimes that are committed, but practically no connection whatever with the large crimes of violence. The popular theory which is always ardently supported by the press that is against the administration is that professional criminals learn of the weakness of a chief and flock thither in consequence. It sounds plausible; but it merely serves to demonstrate that while we do not know much about police matters in our own town, we know nothing at all with respect to other places. There is scarcely a city in the United States where there are not two or three newspapers fighting the chief of police and demanding his retirement for incompetency. At such times it is always customary to allege that an unusual amount of crime exists, attracted to the city by the chief's lack of reputation as a thief-catcher. It is true that slackness and good nature on the part of the police toward the tramps is likely to increase the number of these unbidden guests, and where incompetency takes that form it may prove somewhat dangerous. As a rule, however, the inexperienced chief shows it in his failure to get the respect and support of his men, and in his failure to handle the detail work of the office.

In the last few years there has been a big increase in the number and seriousness of crimes of violence, and the outlook for the future is none too favorable. Robbery, murder and certain lines of burglary—those where the line of stuff stolen can be readily sold—are not only more frequent but punishment is less often inflicted because the criminals are so rarely caught. The amount of street robbery that goes on in most of the big cities is most appalling. To put on patrolmen enough to protect every pedestrian would require several to the block, which is impractical even in the big, solidly-built eastern cities. Los Angeles seems especially designed for the convenience of burglars in the enormously spread out residence district. No doubt more patrolmen are needed—they always are—but what is the difference, in actual protection to the citizen out at night, between having one policeman to the square mile and one to half a square mile?

We have had these so-called epidemics of crime every winter and for a period of years. They occur at the season when the town is full of visitors and of tramps. The former attract criminals, because visitors are supposed to have plenty of money for robbing, and the latter, the tramps, protect criminals by affording them a convenient form of disguise and a place to hide.

It is absolutely necessary that this country should tackle the tramp problem in earnest. It is a sad thing to say, but there is no profit in treating these people gently and kindly. We may be sorry for them in the mass but individually they are a menace and should be treated accordingly. We must break up their nests and drive them out.

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PAY-AS-YOU-EXIT

The trouble with the pay-as-you-enter car is with the last word. It should be changed as shown in the headline above: Pay-as-you exit. Then everybody might be happy even including the company.

These are the objections to the new type of car: First, that it sends passengers entering to the rear end of the car, where there is a crowd of automobiles, horses and wagons. This is due to the near-side stop which we have found so valuable that it should not be abandoned. Second, people are delayed in getting on by the process of paying and making change, and the car itself is held back on its schedule by the piling up of a long queue of people at every down-town corner. The delay is increased frequently by people asking the conductor as to the route of the car, and turning back when they find they have the wrong car. Third, the great inconvenience to the public in digging up the fare as they climb into the car—frequently with arms full of bundles, and, in the case of women, skirts to hold up and little children to care for.

Now, reverse the entrance and exit plan and practically all these difficulties are instantly abolished. People would enter at the point of the car where the crossing and where they are less likely to be interfered with by vehicles. True, people leaving the car would still have to meet vehicles as they passed out at the rear end, but it is much easier to get from the car to the curb than from the curb to the car. There would

delay in getting in, for no fares would be collected then, and people could hurry right along to their seats. A man would know he was to get out at a certain corner, and would start for the door of the car in ample time. If it was raining he would be under shelter while he got his money ready. Women could more easily keep an eye on the children and take care of bundles. People get on in mobs, but they get off a few at a time—at least this is true at the crowded time of the day—in the evening on the trip out to the residence section.

Probably the railway people would object on the ground that people might attempt to beat their fare. If a man attempted that game he could be refused an exit until the end of the line was reached, when he could be kicked out into the country.

In due course of time it will occur to some railway manager that pay-as-you-exit cars will remove all the annoyances of the pay-as-you-enter plan, and after a hard fight with his stockholders he will get a few cars of that type constructed. Gradually the idea will spread and in the end all street cars will be thus equipped. It will take about five years, however, for the light to break in. Just like the matter of the fenders. We used to kill 40 people a year, where now, with a population one-third larger, we kill only five or six; but the railways denounced the law for fenders as a high-handed outrage. There was Dr. Haynes, who made the fight. What was he after? Was he agent for some special device? Must be some kind of an anarchist to wish to interfere with business. Anyhow a Socialist. That was the way they talked about it, and the corporation newspapers fairly frothed at the mouth. However, that was a matter of life and death and was very properly a subject for legislation. This is merely a matter of convenience to the people, and it can just as well wait good naturedly until the railways get around to it. They will in time.

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PEOPLE AND VOTERS

A woman reader writes to us in impassioned words to ask how we venture to use the words, "the people," with respect to political matters, when half the people, to wit, the women, are not allowed to vote. As a matter of language and logic the good lady certainly has the best of us, although we feel a little of her ferocious acerbity might have been spared in view of our repeated declaration in these columns that, in our opinion, women have a right to the ballot. We are reminded of an incident in the last city campaign. One of the candidates for the nomination for Mayor was to make a public speech. Came a delegation of suffragettes to yell "Votes for Women" and demand the speaker's views. It happened he was an ardent suffragist, and he said so in the most unequivocal language. This satisfied all the ladies save one who had come to yell "Votes for Women" and who went right on yelling it, and was only with great difficulty suppressed by her companions.

But does our correspondent think that even after women are allowed to vote the use of the word "people" will be open to us? Alas! no. Then we may have a savage letter from Tommy Gumdrops of the fifth grade, reminding us that children who constitute half the people of this country, are not allowed to vote, and warning us never to use that word again. Also there will be the foreigners, the Indians and the criminals —all people just the same—who are not allowed to vote and who must be considered in the true logic of the situation.

You see politics and etymology do not mix very satisfactorily, the best we can make of it.

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SAMPLE TRUST MEANNESS

The furniture business is not covered by a trust as the oil or meat business is, but a chain of big concerns operating chiefly from Grand Rapids controls 75 per cent of the output and practically dominates the market. If they are met by troublesome competition from any source they lower prices against it until the insurgent yields and comes into the trade agreement, or else retires, crippled and broken-spirited.

Nothing bears a closer relation to the development of good or bad taste in a people than the character of the artifects by which they are surrounded in their homes. In the colonial period and the few decades immediately following, furniture making in this country was a sacred craft into which each individual workman put the best that was in him, for the sake of beauty and durability. Then came the era of factories and of the excessive use of the funereal black walnut (vice the kindly mahogany), and an overwhelming product of the cheap and ugly. Good taste in home making flickered and almost went out, preserved only in the old manor houses of the South and the simple farm dwellings of New England. The former were mostly destroyed in the war, and the latter have since been ransacked to the uttermost garret for treasures which only the rich or the lucky could secure.

Now there is no particular advantage about old furniture merely in its age, and modern workmen are just as clever and can be just as thorough as those of colonial days. Furthermore they have all these good models at hand to copy—and to improve upon, if that be possible. There is no intrinsic reason, therefore, why people of very limited means should not today have just as beautiful and just as lasting furniture as their ancestors enjoyed—and even people of small means may have had ancestors; such things have happened. No reason, we say, except the greed of the furniture trust. Mahogany, while it is, par excellence, the wood for furniture making, by reason of its tensile strength and freedom for checking, is very little more expensive than other hard woods, and it is just as easy to copy a beautiful pattern as an ugly one. In the minds of many people elaborateness and beauty are symonymous, but that is an error.

Now when people of small means go to buy furniture they find the same conditions almost universal, viz: that the cheap pieces are done in atrocious models and that the well-shaped pieces are all expensive. There is no intrinsic reason for that, the dealer himself will tell you, except the meanness and rapacity of the trust. Good taste, which ought, for the development of the people, to be the cheapest thing on earth, is, with respect to the furniture business, made the most expensive. If any house starts in making good models at low prices, the trust gets after them and soon forces a trade understanding. And thus the public is made to pay—pay—pay; pay-as-you-enter for the cradle, pay-as-you-exit for the coffin, and pay-as-you-go all the time in between. We do not mind paying, if we are allowed to get our money's worth, but why should we be compeled to live in squalid ugliness when beauty and good taste cost no more?

PRESS COMMENT

The Supreme Court of California has handed down a decision upholding big industrial concerns in compelling employes to patronize company stores and even company hospitals. The decision holds that the employer may discharge his employe for refusing to comply with the company rule compelling the men to buy their bread and meat and coffee of the company. Judge Henshaw says in the opinion that in such case no wrong is done by the corporation. This may be good law. "Good law" that tyrannizes over the man who is helpless to resist injustice is the kind of law that encourages and compels disrespect for law.—Pasadena News.

The Government's dream—a pulverized sugar trust.—Boston Transcript.

Nobody questions the barograph on the cost of living.—Philadelphia North American.

There never was a time that Reno's divorce mill was an infant industry.—Washington Post.

Some people won't be satisfied until the corporations have a death rate of 100 per cent.—Washington Post.

Dr. Cook has discovered that the way of the transgressor may be paved with gold.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Morganite is the name of a new gem, named after J. P. Morgan. It wouldn't be a bad name for gold.—New York American.

Some statesmen when they are divorced from the Government payroll act as if they were entitled to alimony.—Washington Post.

Thus far Doctor Cook's repentance has not taken the form of rebating the $5,000 which Kansas City paid him for a lecture.—Kansas City Star.

Mr. Hitchcock, the Postmaster General, seems to favor a parcels post wherever the express companies have not made other arrangements.—Kansas City Star.

Government activity is now directed to breaking the glass trust, sinking the ship trust, waking the sleeping-car trust, tanning the shoe trust, and bottling the milk trust. Never a dull moment at Washington.—Wall Street Journal.

The Harvard expert who says that women are becoming more mannish all the time claims to have arrived at this conclusion after profound study, but it seems more likely he has been reading the British newspapers. —Emporia Gazette.

Another reduction of running time between New York and Philadelphia indicates the progress which this city is making in the improvement of its suburban traffic.—New York Tribune.

This was not a Republican year, neither was it a Democratic year. It was not a Taft year, a Cannon year, a Roosevelt year. It was the people's year. It was a year of rebuke to the things that are. A year of protest against present day conditions.—Denver Post.

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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

THE DATA for this department is supplied from the statistical bureau of the Municipal League of Los Angeles, but neither that organization nor any other has any control over, or is in any way responsible for, the general policy of PACIFIC OUTLOOK.

What Competition Can Do. New York City has just been given a striking example of what competition can do in the matter of street railway construction and operation. The Public Service Commission has planned a new subway system, crossing Manhattan over to Brooklyn at the upper end and dipping down with two lines, one on the east and one on the west side of the island. Bids were asked for the construction and operation of this system, but at first none were received. The company operating the present subway system under a grant from the city, objected to the construction of a new system except as an adjunct to the old, and it grudgingly offered to undertake the work provided the city conceded them similar terms to those under which they now operate, which may be briefly described as everything for the company and nothing for the city. This was one of the last contracts made under the old regime, before the people woke up to the possibilities of municipal ownership or control. The company, known as the Interborough, is a Belmont-Ryan Morgan concern. At this stage of the proceedings when the effort for a new system looked like a failure there appeared on the scene William G. McAdoo, the greatest living engineer-contractor-financier, the man who built the Interborough system and the Hudson tunnels of the Pennsylvania, with an offer to equip and operate the new lines if the city would construct them, and to divide the profits equally with the city. Instantly the Interborough Company woke up and came through with a most astonishing offer, better than McAdoo's, and, so extremely liberal to the city as to make their first proposition sound like some sort of an impudent joke. They propose to spend $75,000,000 to the city's $53,000,000 in the construction and equipment of the lines (McAdoo's offer was $50,000,000 to the city's $100,000,000) and to give the city the total profits for the first five years and after that to share and share alike. Some modifications have been made in the McAdoo offer which put it on about the same basis, so that New York is now in the agreeable position of one who is sure to get the full value of his money through the ancient power of competition.

Interest on City Deposits. Ohio has much the same law with respect to public deposits as California. During the years of complete control in Cincinnati by the Cox machine the law was coolly ignored, and the treasurer, or his maker, absorbed whatever profits came from the use of the money. When the reform administration came on in 1906, largely as a result of Taft's repudiation of Cox, the out-going treasurer was made to disgorge over a hundred thousand dollars of money that could be traced directly to him. Although Cox presently returned to power, the canny people of Cincinnati would not turn him loose on the treasury again. This year in 11 months the city has had over $170,000 on its deposits. In the three years preceding, the city received over $400,000 from this source.

State Utilities Law. The resolution adopted by the League of California Municipalities at San Diego on the subject of a state utilities commission defines the powers of such a commission to cover the following points: 1, To compel publicity of accounts of utility corporations; 2, To regulate issuance and sale of securities of such companies; 3, To authorize and require capital expenditures; 4, To compel adequate service; 5, To make valuation of the properties; 6, To fix rates when municipalities do not by charter enjoy that right, and if they do enjoy the right to assist and advise with them in carrying it out. Under this last provision the work of the state commission would dove-tail in with that of the local commissions.

Chicago's Great Park. By a vote of 120,000 for and 40,000 against, the people of Chicago voted bonds for $7,500,000, the money to be used in acquiring large areas of land, for the most part already wooded, running in a wide belt all around the boundaries of Chicago. This will make it one of the best parked cities in the world. At a cost of $4,000,000, Chicago is to widen Twelfth street to 118 feet from Ashland boulevard to Michigan, two miles, making a broad connecting link between the Lake and the West side.

Historic Slum to Go. This Congress will be asked for an appropriation of $125,000 to purchase several blocks of land surrounding Willow Tree Alley, which is an ancient slum of Washington, full of fire traps and rotten tumble-down structures, chiefly occupied by colored people. The land will then be transformed into a children's playground for the improvement of the surrounding district. In due course of time Society will get around to the point of asking who are the people that own tracts of this sort and what is their responsibility in such matters.

The George Idea. The mayor of Boston is a single-taxer and has proposed a new method of working toward that system which meets the approval of Robert Treat Paine, who calls it the British Columbia method. It consists in a gradual year to year reduction of the percentage of assessment placed on improvements, while the percentage on land remains the same. Thus, supposing both were taxed on a 50 per cent basis, as in California, next year improvements would be on a 40 per cent basis, and next year after that 30 per cent, and so on until they should receive no valuation whatever. Thus it could be done without shock or jar, and in the end the unearned increment could be made to pay all expenses of government.

Using Waste Labor. Fire horses need to be exercised each day, and the men are better for some employment that requires physical condition; so the Mayor of Denver has put the firemen and fire teams at work on the city streets to help out the highway department. This plan has been tried in many cities, but, as a rule, it has not been successful, violent objection coming from the fire authorities and from citizens who feel that the men should be ready for quick service when needed.

News of Commission Government. The Short Ballot Organization publishes a list of 95 American cities that have adopted the commission form of government. Eau Claire, Wisconsin, reports success with the new system, particularly as regards finances. Jersey City proposes to have a commission, if the legislature will allow it. Savannah, Georgia, is petitioning for a new commission charter and Decatur, Illinois, and Traverse City, Michigan, are negotiating for the change.

Effieient Commission Government. As an example of the gain in efficiency of city government under the commission plan a Haverhill, Massachusetts paper gives these figures: In 1909, spending for street construction work 1¾ times as much as the old government of 1908, the present administration got 3½ times as many yards of streets built, and in 1910, spending three times as much as in 1908, the present administration got 6½ times as many yards of new streets.

Cleveland Three Cent Fare. Although the result of the three cent fare in Cleveland is not satisfactory to the company with respect to allowances made for betterments, it has been decided to continue the present arrangement for a few months more.

Municipal Dances. The new administration of Milwaukee believes good times for the "common people" A series of dances have been arranged to take place at the big auditorium. At the second of the series 5000 were present and 1000 were turned away. The price was 15 cents and the management of the affair was in the hands of the superintendent of schools and his deputies. Every girl present was given a chance to dance.

Fool-hardy Scheme Frustrated. To demonstrate the merit of a life-saving device a fireman of the town of Newcastle, Indiana, proposed to jump from the pinnacle of the Court House. Permission was refused by the city authorities, however, on the ground that if anything happened to the jumper the city might be liable for damages.

Maps of Contagion. The Board of Health of South Bend, Indiana, has hanging in the city hall large maps of the city, and whenever cases of contagion occur, little flags of various colors and sizes indicating the various diseases are stuck in to mark the place.

Improving River Bank. Fort Wayne, Indiana, is another of the middle western cities that has awakened to the scenic possibilities of river bank. A strip of land on each side of the stream that runs through the town will be made into park.

Passing of the Horse. The fire commission of Buffalo announces that is done with the horse; all future vehicles purchased will be of the motor type. The experience of several years has settled the matters of expense and efficiency, and the horse is out of

Glendale's Municipal Light. Our small neighbor to the north has a very successful lighting plant with 550 subscribers, low rates, and a small profit to its credit at the end of the first year of operation.

Garbage for Back Yards. St. Louis has adopted the rule that all garbage must be taken by the collector from back yards and alleys.

BEKINS

Fire-Proof Storage

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IMPRESSIONS OF A PLAIN CITIZEN

By AUTOGENESIS

Organizing Public Opinion J. and D. Barry, editor, critic and playwright, who is now writing for the San Francisco Bulletin while investigating political and social conditions in that city, recently took for his text a shrewd remark once made by Patrick Calhoun:

"Public opinion can be organized like a trust or anything else."

"I know a man," wrote Mr. Barry, "who built up a highly successful business as an organizer of public opinion. He went to the president of a great university and said: 'Now that competition for students is so strong among universities, you ought to advertise.' The president smiled. 'Our name is sufficient advertisement,' he replied. 'If we were to try to exploit ourselves by means of advertisements we should simply impair our dignity and in the end do ourselves harm.' The writer shook his head. 'You don't understand what I mean. My plan is not to exploit your university in advertising columns. I agree that that would be a poor way. I will simply keep the work you are doing before the public by means of entertaining and instructive articles. These will be published as reading matter in newspapers and magazines.'

"The president was impressed. He was a highly moral man. He would not consciously do wrong even to help his university. He thougnt he saw only good in the proposition. So he agreed to give that young man a large fee each year for the sake of having the fine work in the various departments of his university made known to the public. He would himself make sure that everything appearing in these articles was the exact truth, that is, what he believed to be the exact truth. He forgot that even truth may be a means of corrupting public opinion.

"The wrong lay, of course, in printing of these articles as reading matter instead of what it really was, advertising matter. In other words, biased matter was presented to the public as though it were unbiased matter."

If the moral to this little story is not obvious, I will add that within a short time after having been started upon his career in this manner by the university president this young man secured so many clients that he could not perform the service demanded of him. He was compelled to organize a staff of special writers, including young men of exceptional ability, some of them devoted to high ideals, who were assigned to the task of exploiting various special interests. Some of these clients desired to secure at the minimum of expense, or at no expense at all, valuable privileges from the people. The articles these young men wrote were instructive. They were eagerly read by tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands of people. Public opinion was being organized. Mr Barry says it was being deceived, degraded, insulted. I quite agree with him.

Such exploitation bureaus work in the most subtle way. They are as insidious as the purchased press until the people recognize it as such. We have them in Los Angeles. They are apparently doing some good, but are they not doing greater harm by stealthily corrupting public opinion? Is it right that the masses of people should have insinuated upon them something which they would not welcome in a frame of mind not hysterical or softened by the application of oily words?

Encourage Competition I have been a constant reader of the Pacific Outlook since Number 1 of Volume I was issued in 1906. I recall that this paper was the first to suggest the establishment of a line of first-class modern passenger steamships to ply between Los Angeles and San Francisco. I recall, also, that within a month or so after the first editorials urging such a venture appeared in this paper, the railroad put on some second-class boats, obviously for the purpose of discouraging the competition which swift modern vessels would mean. As a supporter of the Pacific Outlook and the policies for which it stands, I therefore rejoice that it has lived to see its ideas in this respect put into execution by the promoters of the Yale-Harvard line. There is no doubt whatever that this line will become immensely popular, provided it does not fall into the hands of the railroad-steamship trust and allowed to lapse into a second-rate institution. It should be encouraged in every possible way.

The Dust on the Books If half that I hear in regard to the activities of Purd Wright, the new city librarian, is true, Los Angeles certainly has a great "find." Mr. Wright is going to make the library a great public utility, there is no doubt of that. He is brushing away the mildew and the dust. He is injecting life and vigor and a spirit of helpfulness into every department of the institution. We have suffered so long from what most of us have believed to be incompetency in the conduct of the city's bookshelf that we are prepared to welcome almost any sort of change in its affairs.

No one can come in contact with the new librarian without instantly realizing that he is what, in modern parlance, is known as a "live wire." He has but one hobby, thank goodness, and that is that a library should be not simply a collection of books, to be seen and read if one actually needs to see and read, but that it shall be a living, daily, hourly invitation to every man, woman and child to get more intimately acquainted with it. If any reader of the Pacific Outlook doubts that Mr. Wright can transform the library into exactly that sort of an institution, all that is needed to remove the last trace of skepticism is a half-hour talk with the new acquisition on the subject nearest to his heart.

Plaint of a Strap Hanger Unless certain residents of the Garvanza-Highland Park district are monumental prevaricators the business men and women residing in that section are doing considerably more than their share toward furnishing the Los Angeles railway with dividends. "I seldom get a seat any more," complained one of these the other evening. "As a matter of fact I do not remember having ridden home in comfort for two months. I have kept track of the number of passengers bound north on these cars between 4:30 and 5:15, and they almost invariably run up into three figures. The old cars seat 42 passengers—the P. A. Y. E. cars seat eight more. One night the conductor rung up 151 fares. Seldom does the indicator show fewer than 90. The average probably is about 100. If I could always find a strap to hang to it would not be so bad, but half the time I am jammed up into one corner near the motorman or the conductor, where I can do nothing but play the part of a bolster or buffer for some other unfortunate dividend payer. As I tip the scales at 226 you may imagine how weary I am after riding thirty-five minutes or more in this position."

Perhaps the railroad people are doing the best they can with the rolling stock in hand, but if that be true they ought to get more cars. In the long run the policy of affording patrons every convenience pays best. If the citizens of Los Angeles ever decide to take possession of this and kindred public utilities and operate

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them to suit themselves the railroads will have nobody but themselves to blame. They certainly have been "tipped off" frequently enough.

What About OUR Musical Spirit? What has become of our public concerts? What has happened to the municipal band? What about our love of music, anyway? Is it to be allowed to go unrequited? Can it be possible that a city of upwards of three hundred thousand inhabitants, a city which boasts of its progressive spirit, of its desire to co-operate with the promoters of all movements inspired by the hope of accomplishing something worth while in the finer things in life as well as those of a purely commercial nature, is going to permit the musical talent of its young to develop to the point of capability and then accumulate moss? Are we going to teach our children to sing and beat the tom-tom and toot the horn and draw the bow and then leave them to shift for themselves? Or are we going to deem it wise to offer them an opportunity, and to encourage them to embrace that opportunity, to organize themselves, under competent and zealous leadership, so that we, as a city, may enjoy the fruits of the seed we have sown?

A city like Los Angeles without a great orchestra encouraged by the holders of the municipal purse strings and a well-trained vocal chorus big enough and elastic enough to tempt every amateur musician to try for membership therein is almost an anomaly. Let us have done with smallness and short-sightedness in the matter. We ask the whole world to come out here and be entertained; and when the world sends delegations galore to investigate us, what have we to offer in the way of wholesome entertainment? It is well to look after the commercial and industrial development of the city, but how about the municipal soul? Is the big Auditorium fit only for religious services and grand opera with Moulin Rouges as a sort of sideshow, or shall we make it a home for home music as well?

Must We Stand for It? I bought a fine new hat the other day. It was of grey felt. Today it is the color of a concrete sidewalk about six minutes after the wet mud has been removed from it. I am just narrow enough and suspicious enough to believe that the transformation was brought about by too intimate contact with the soot particles falling from the dense clouds of smoke which are vomited forth from some of the office buildings in town. This is only a complaint. I freely confess I have no remedy. But there must be one.

Would Cause Less Trouble

A fond mother in Valparaiso, hearing that an earthquake was coming, sent her boys to a friend in the country so that they might escape it. In a few days' time she received a note from the friend, saying:

"Take your boys away and send along the earthquake."—Judge.

City Club Christmas Jinks

Fun and Frolic at Luncheon

The annual Christmas Jinks of the City Club were held last Saturday at the Westminster Hotel. There was an exceptionally large crowd present and the program was listened to with keen enjoyment.

Frank S. Forbes, who has acted in the capacity of Santa Claus for several seasons past, was there in his usual character minus the picturesque costume. His distribution of the gifts, accompanied by many good natured jokes at the expense of the recipients, was a feature of the occasion. The recipients of the different gifts took in good part shafts launched at their foibles.

Marshall Stimson was presented with a doll in tin mail astride a miniature court house with an appreciation, from Santa, of his work in leading the Good Government forces, "On to the Court House."

Russ Avery, whose work in harmonizing the different factions of the Republican party in Los Angeles county in the late elections, was of a strenuous character, was given a large box of "Frederick's" pills to tone up his system, which pills proved to be lemons.

Judge Works received a purple toga in anticipation of his election to the United States senatorship, which gift he remarked, was rather premature. Congressman-elect Stephens was given a toy cannon very much battered, and Santa Claus told him that was what would happen to a certain Cannon in the house of representatives when the new congressman got into action.

Lieutenant-Governor-elect Wallace was presented with a bartender's uniform and a bung-starter, a reminiscence of the campaign waged against him by the liquor interests of the state. There was some difficulty in getting the apron tied properly and the expert services of Henry Lyon were called in. Mr. Wallace said that though he had largely been elected by a certain element it was his duty to give all the people a fair bargain regardless of the factions which opposed him.

Senator-elect Leslie R. Hewitt received a little donkey bearing the label, "Consolidated City and County of Watts," and it was explained that represented Hewitt's idea of the "burro" form of government.

Senator-elect Lee C. Gates was the recipient of a combination hobble skirt and trousers and it was given to Senator Gates because he is an ardent champion of equal suffrage. The dignified senator was hoisted to the top of a table and made to don them, or it. Mr. Gates entertained the club members with a speech both eloquent and witty. Mr. Gates thought that before he put the garment on it should pass Mr. Guy Eddie's inspection as to the proper length.

Assemblymen-elect Dr. W. A. Lamb and Henry Lyon were called up together and received a toy couch with a lion and a lamb lying down together.

A wooden box painted to represent a safe and with a large "3" on the front was given to Supervisors Pridham, Manning and Butler. Santa Claus explained that it was the first time in the history of the county when there had been a safe "solid three" for the people.

They were also given a miniature Hall of Records, full of furniture.

President Finlayson of the club received a toy bench as a token of his election as a Superior Judge, and also a book in which to record his decisions.

A toy duck was given to Dr. Sherwin Gibbons. Santa Claus told him he was to hold an inquest on the duck and find out if it was a dead duck, and if it was, what was good for it. This was a reminder of Dr. Gibbons' race for coroner, in which he was defeated by a narrow margin.

William Mulholland got a bottle of mucilage to mix his tufa cement; also a letter from Joe Simons urging that the aqueduct be built of brick.

T. E. Gibbons received a life membership in the Democratic party, provided he would stand on some absurdly humorous planks to be put in the platform.

Dr. Gibbon and Henry Lyon were requested to escort to the hall W. F. Herrin who was waiting in the lobby. They brought in Willie Wing excellently disguised as the Southern Pacific chief and the make-believe Herrin was presented with a brick to put in his pocket so as to prevent mishaps when Johnson kicks him out.

Thomas Lee Woolwine's gift was the ideal platform on which to stand when running for district attorney, which consisted of two toy horses with a rider trying to manage both. One was black and labeled "Royal Arch," the other was white and labeled "Anti-Saloon League." Under the Anti-Saloon League horse was a little blind pig.

Meyer Lissner was presented with the earth, represented by a globe, and a silver crown and scepter. He replied to the witticisms of Santa Claus with some excellent stories.

The closing hit was the unveiling of a statute of Mayor Alexander, which, when the veil was drawn proved to a whiskered mannikin with bobbing head. "Uncle George" appreciated the joke and replied suitably. Charles Farwell Edson sang a number of fitting parodies, assisted by a very harmonious male quartette.

MR. HERRIN'S CUNNING POLITICS

Hiram W. Johnson, in spite of all the Southern Pacific's Mr. Herrin's vigorous and expensive efforts, was nominated for Governor by the Republican party last August.

In spite, also, of Mr. Herrin's vigorous and expensive efforts to prevent it, the people of California elected Johnson Governor last month.

The Southern Pacific is not pleased with the outlook.

It sees that, if things go as they will go if the forces of good government are not broken up and disorganized, its long-time suzerainty over the people of California will be shattered at Sacramento this coming winter, that laws will be passed in the interests of the people, and that laws, put on the statute book by it, will be repealed.

Therefore, the Southern Pacific's astute Mr. Herrin is very busy, and, no doubt, expensively busy, these days trying to breed trouble between Governor-elect Johnson and those who supported him.

All the Herrinic press, like the Oakland Tribune, the Los Angeles Times and the Argonaut, to say nothing of the other "gutter weeklies," are, therefore, busily engaged in trying to breed a quarrel between the Governor-elect and the men, like Chairman of the Republican State Committee Lissner, Chester H. Rowell and others who were prominent in nominating and electing Johnson.

The same Southern Pacific-Herrinic influences are also industriously engaged in attempting to engender suspicion and distrust in the minds of Legislators-elect toward Governor-elect Johnson and the head of the State Committee.

Only the easily-fooled and those who are looking for excuses to favor Herrin will be deceived by the transparent attempts of Herrin and the Herrinites to breed trouble in the anti-Southern Pacific camp.

Mr. Herrin is noted for his cunning. But he will not be cunning enough, it is hoped, to disrupt the anti-Southern Pacific forces in California.—Oakland Enquirer.

Voice over Phone—Hello, is that you, darling? Miss Coquette—Yes: who is talking?—Life.

"Do you tell your wife everything you do while she is away?" "No, the neighbors attend to that."—Houston Post.

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The National Municipal League

By Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Secretary

The day of weeping and wailing in the consideration of municipal affairs is past, gone for ever all hope, and most who are deeply interested believe this change has come about during the past dozen years. Definite constructive work for the improvement of municipal conditions has taken the place of lamentation, and the results are beginning to manifest themselves in a new municipal spirit, which is leavening the lump of our citizenship.

From the beginning the National Municipal League has fostered this new spirit. It has not closed its eyes to existing evils, any more than a wise physician would close his eyes to body sores; but it has studied them not only to cure them, but to make their recurrence difficult, if not impossible. As a Westerner has remarked, municipal reformers of the present day are not mere theorists; they are progressive and up-to-date men. They work to reform certain evils by proposing better methods and plans for the management of public business. It is not only necessary to have good laws and good men to administer them, but the modern municipal worker stands for something better yet when he desires to create a public sentiment that will be satisfied with nothing short of the best laws and the best officials. It is to this end that the National Municipal League is working, and it is for this enlightened public sentiment that it preeminently stands.

The question is often asked why a national body should consider local questions; but as the editor of the Wilmington News has said, whatever of good is accomplished in municipal reform here and there will in time result in good in a general way. One city has a good system along one line and another along a different line. That is all gain. When each city has a good system for every branch of its government, then reform will have been accomplished. Such meetings as the National Municipal League's are to be encouraged. It induces those who read the reports of the proceedings to think on the subject. When men begin to think, there is hope. The absence of real and serious thought is what is responsible for municipal abuses everywhere.

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, the president of the league, in writing a reply to a critic, had contended that each city must solve its own problems, which in a large measure is true, pointing out that "to have good city government we must, first of all and before all else, have good citizens." And he adds: "How to secure honesty in the administration of public affairs in Greater New York, or Philadelphia, is already, in every sense, a problem of urgency for the patriotic citizen of New York State or Pennsylvania. It grows daily more and more a problem of urgency for the patriotic citizen of the United States."

One of the problems of cities is the question of municipal ownership, and on this point the former Attorney-General writes:

"How far any government shall assume functions not inherent to sovereignty is essentially a question of expediency; historical and legal reasons and the influence of political and social tendencies will usually determine it in the case of each community. It is not, and perhaps it cannot be determined by any fixed general rule or be subject to principles of universal application.

"It would be hard to find any very good reason why the United States should monopolize the business of sending messages by post which would not justify a similar monopoly as to messages by telegraph; and, in fact, in most European countries the state takes charge of this business as it does of the other.

"There will be naturally, and there is in fact, a wide and also an honest difference of opinion of the subject; and, while this remains true, that subject will be one highly suitable for discussion before the league, but, to my mind at least, altogether inappropriate for determination by the league or action in pursuance of such determination."

Mr. Bonaparte then goes on to discuss other points as follows:

"Whatever the number, names, and powers of our elective officers, we cannot have good government without fair elections. Whatever the duties and compensations of our public servants, to fulfill the former and fairly earn the latter they must be chosen for merit, not from favoritism, and removed for the public good, not to benefit any party, faction, or person. However we may distribute authority among city officials, in a government of public opinion responsibility for every public act or omission must be made clear, certain, and individual, to afford a reasonable hope of effective and beneficent control by public opinion.

"These three requisites, at least, are so evidently indispensable to a satisfactory government for an American city that we may fairly count an honest election law a thoroughgoing application of civil service reform, and such simplification of duties and concentration of powers among municipal officers as will give the public some one man certainly to blame whenever there is any reason to blame anybody ends of effort for municipal reformers."

The following committees of the National Municipal League are, or have been, engaged in carrying on important lines of study and investigation: Municipal Taxation, City Finances, Municipal Franchises, Nomination Reform, Instruction in Municipal Government, Charter Reform, Health and Sanitation, City Budgets, Police, College Men, Uniform Municipal Accounting and Statistics, Research Work in Colleges and Universities.

Thus the league is fulfilling its declared object: "To promote the thorough investigation and discussion of the conditions and details of civic administration and of the methods for selecting and appointing officials in American cities, and of laws and ordinances relating to such subjects."

The league continuously carries on an active propaganda "to multiply the numbers, harmonize the methods, and combine the forces of all who realize that it is only by united action and organization that good citizens can secure the adoption of good laws and the selection of men of trained ability and proved integrity for all municipal positions, or prevent the success of incompetent or corrupt candidates for public office."

Many of its leaflets and pamphlets have gone into four or five editions, and the demand for them continues unliminished. One series of articles (twelve in number) reached 3,000,000 readers.

Moreover, the league serves as a clearing-house for active municipal workers, putting them in touch with each other and with alluminating experiences, and affording them information they desire.

Another object of the league is "to provide for such meetings and conferences and for the preparation and circulation of such addresses and other literature as may seem likely to advance the cause of good city government."

This has been carried out by a series of annual conferences which have become notable alike for their personnel, the value of their discussions, and the good which has resulted from personal exchange of views and experiences. At one meeting, for instance, thirty-five representatives and executives of local municipal bodies engaged in a round table conference on methods, which lasted a whole afternoon.

The discussions as to improvement in municipal governments which are going on before the National Municipal League conferences are of exceptional importance, the editor of the Los Angeles Express on one occasion pointed out. Carefully matured plans for the improvement of our methods of city government were reported and were acted upon by the conference.

At the first meeting, as another editor declared, there was much enthusiasm and a very earnest feeling that something must be done; but the talk was largely in the air. At the later meetings there is very little attempt at eloquence: the papers and debates grapple with the toughest problems of municipal organization, and there is a scientific thoroughness in the treatment and a firm grasp on the facts.

That the National Municial League is fulfilling its objects may be determined from its membership, now nearly 1900, included in which are 200 organizations, business and civic, with an enrolled membership of over 190,000 men and women—a great field for working for higher municipal standards and greater efficiency in administration. It may be determined also by the use of its proceedings in colleges, schools, and libraries, by the student, publicist, and public official, by the utilization of the league's resources by officials; but that is another story which I hope to tell another time.

The frames of government of our cities need readjustment to modern conditions. The movement for charter reform is the result. What should our cities do to meet the new conditions and eliminate the existing evils? The Municipal Programme is the answer. It is a substantial volume of 246 pages, published by the Macmillan Company. It represents two years' hard and persistent effort on the part of experts in municipal work. It has been praised by discriminating critics and used by every constitutional convention and charter convention which has been held since it was published. Engineering News, Dec. 17, 1902, calls it "the most important contribution to the literature of charter reform."

Dr. Delos F. Wilcox, author of "The American City," in an article on the Programme, thus reviews its use.:

"It has nowhere been enacted into law as a whole, but its influence has been felt practically everywhere 'under the flag' that charters have been framed, constitutions revised, or municipal reform agitated. It was published in full in Honolulu for the benefit of the Hawaiian Legislature. It was used by the Havana Charter Commission and by the Porto Rican and Philippine Commissions. It has left marked traces in the new constitution of Virginia and Alabama, and has formed the basis for a sweeping amendment to the Colorado constitution. The Charter Commission of Portland, Ore., used it. The Charter Revision Commission of New York adopted some of its provisions. The Duluth and St. Paul charters are in line with it in important respects. It has formed the basis for agitation for charter reform in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Delaware, and doubtless many other States."

The accounts of American cities are, as a rule, as hopelessly complicated and involved as are their charters. As the Boston Transcript has said: "The satisfactory comparisons of the expenditures for the various departments of government in the different cities are impossible."

In 1900, at Milwaukee, a committee was authorized to "report such methods or systems of municipal accounting and collection of municipal statistics as it may find to be most advisable." How well this committee has discharged the duties thus assigned to it may be gathered from the following statement by Prof. F. A. Cleveland of Haskins & Sells and of the University of the city of New York:

"So useful were the schedules of classification thus formulated that from the date of their first publication they have been utilized by cities attempting to restate their reports. In fact, the progress of the work of the committee may be traced in the new classification from time to time adopted by municipalities. Today there are no less than eighty cities whose financial statements bear the stamp of the work of the League, and the United States census officers have made use of them in the collection and classification of municipal statistics. At the last conference of the league it was thought the success of this part of the work of the committee warranted an enlargement of the scope of its labor. The committee was therefore continued, and instructed to report in outline a complete system of municipal accounts and reports."

Through its active committees the league has brought together groups of acknowledged experts and public men, who have formulated reports of

(Continued on Page 15)



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By M. N. F. BRIDGHAM

TO READERS of the Pacific Outlook, "Happy New Year, and a pleasant Tournament of Roses!" Good luck to you, every one!

While our uncles and our cousins and our aunts in the effete east have been wrestling with the snow and deadly cold incident to the reign of the ice king, Southern California, and Los Angeles in particular, has been gaily struggling in a vortex of out of door pleasures made possible only by that monarch to whom we all make obeisance—Southern California Winter. Hail to the king!

There have been motoring parties galore. Everybody and his wife have been to Dominguez field to watch the birdmen, interest was keen in the automobile exhibit, there was tennis, and golf, and then many of us took long walks—out to the Baldwin hills, or to Griffith park, or perhaps to Mt. Wilson. All that beside the Christmas hospitality crowning the holiday season, and now we are looking forward to New Year's day and the Tournament at Pasadena, which, because there has been no frost, promises such a show of poinsettias as has never been seen before, and will forever locally distinguish January 1, 1911, as "Poinsettia Day."

The first of the subscription dances occupied the attention of society last night, and the occasion, for which most elaborate plans had been made, promised to be one of the most brilliant events of the season. Patronesses for this function were Mrs. Alfred Solano, Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant, Mrs. Edwin T. Earl, Mrs. Michael J. Connell, Mrs. Allan Balch, Mrs. William May Garland, Mrs. I. N. Van Nuys, Mrs. Walter Scott Newhall, Mrs. George J. Denis, Mrs. Hancock Banning, Mrs. Granville MacGowan and Mrs. Walter Jarvis Barlow.

Mrs. L. M. Brunswig will be at home to friends tomorrow afternoon at her home in West Adams street, receiving in compliment to her niece, Miss Mina Bernard of New Orleans, who is her guest for the winter. Assisting the hostess in receiving will be Mrs. Mary Longstreet, Mrs. Randolph H. Miner, Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant, Mrs. Erskine Ross, Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Mrs. William Workman, Mrs. Dan Murphy Mrs. P. G. Cotter, Mrs. D. K. Edwards, Mrs. Michael J. Connell, Mrs. Walter Scott Newhall, Mrs. Wesley Clark, Mrs. Edwin T. Earl, Mrs. Frederick Wann, Mrs. Eugene S. Ives, Miss Lynch, Miss Sinnot, Miss Echo Allen. A group of young women who will assist in the dining room will include Miss Ives, Miss Cora Ives, Miss Sallie McFarland, Miss Marjorie Utley, Miss Lucile Clark and Miss Emma Conroy.

Mrs. Malone Joyce and Mrs. Lillian Reynoldson gave one of the delightful affairs of the week yesterday at their South Alvarado street home, entertaining with afternoon bridge. There were about fifty guests in attendance and the rooms were gay with English holly and scarlet poinsettias. The hostesses were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Philip Wilson, Mrs. J. T. Spencer, Mrs. F. J. McKain, Mrs. Frank Nichols, Mrs. J. C. Brown, Mrs. Percy Lane, Mrs. Carl Doran and Mrs. J. C. Ferrall.

Of special interest to members of the younger set was Mrs. Cornelius C. Desmond's dance Thursday night at the California Club, when she entertained in compliment to Miss Ruth Kays, Miss Anna McDermott and Miss Catherine Mullen. Many poinsettias and ferns were used throughout the rooms, and gave the Christmas touch to the festivities. The company numbered about 200, and the hostess was assisted in her pleasant duties by Mr. Desmond, Miss Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kays, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mullen, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Grant and Mrs. Mary Schallert.

In honor of the season's debutants —quite the largest and most charming group that has graced local society in years—Mrs. Edwin Tobias Earl will entertain members of the unmarried set at a reception this afternoon at her beautiful home in Wilshire boulevard. A gracious hostess and a great favorite with the young folks, Mrs. Earl will be assisted by Miss Jane Rollins, Miss Amy Marie Norton, Miss Mildred Burnett, Miss Wood, Miss Florence Wood, Miss Ives, Miss Cora Ives, Miss Lucile Clark, Miss Clarisse Stevens, Miss Sallie Bonner, Miss Katherine Banning, Miss Bernard, Miss Sallie McFarland, Miss Juliet Borden, Miss Emma Conroy, Miss Elizabeth Helm and Miss Marguerite Hughes.

Debutants and other members of the younger set are reserving January 20 for the dinner dance for which Mrs. W. D. Woolwine has issued invitations, a company of about seventy having been bidden to meet a group of young women who are seeing their first social season. Mrs. Woolwine will entertain at her North Broadway residence in compliment to Miss Lucile Clark, Miss Jane Rollins, Miss Elizabeth Helm, Miss Mary Goodrich Reed and Miss Katherine Banning.

A family gathering and Christmas dinner were enjoyed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. White in Pasadena Monday. Covers were also laid for Mr. and Mrs. Horace White, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin White, Rev. and Mrs. Harry W. White, Dr. and Mrs. J. Strathord White, Dr. Roy White, Mr. and Mrs. Park Upton, Miss Emily White, Dorothy Upton, Francis White, Reginald White, Horace White, Merritt White, Celestine White and Joseph Beek. The evening was devoted to a musicale.

Judge and Madame Erskine Mayo Ross will be at home to friends at their residence in Wilshire boulevard the afternoon of January 7. Guests will be received from 4 until 7 o'clock.

The reception given by Mrs. Philip Forve and Mrs. Laura Rieger Wednesday at the Forve home in Westlake avenue was one of the enjoyable events of the Yule-tide. In receiving the hostesses were assisted by Mrs. Simon Maier, Mrs. Harry E. Andrews, Mrs. W. W. Neuer, Mrs. Secondo Guasti, Mrs. Frank Larned, Mrs. J. W. McAllister, Mrs. Brenton Lee Vickrey, Mrs. J. C. Goodrich, Mrs. Charles L. Whipple, Mrs. George Fusenot, Miss Suzanne Lynch, Miss Anna McDermott, Miss Florence Bowden, Miss Mamie Maier, Miss Hazel Ball, Miss Josephine McAllister, Miss Ruth Larned, Miss Jean Lines, Miss Margaret Goodrich, Miss Hildreth Maier, Miss Felt of Chicago, Miss Dorothy Schaefer and Miss Forve.

One of the interesting engagements of the season was made known a few days since, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Chamberlain announcing the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Lois, and Stuart M. Salisbury, son of Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Salisbury of this city. The young people have many friends, and their wide acquaintance combined with the social prominence of the two families makes the news of more than passing interest.

Among the parties occupying boxes this week at the Belasco was one entertained by James Slauson in compliment to Miss Elizabeth McMechen and her fiance, Royden Vosburg, who is Mr. Slauson's nephew. The engagement was announced only last week, and as yet no date has been set for the wedding. Miss Mechen is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benson G. Mechen of Pasadena, and the pleasant news was told by the bride's mother at a luncheon given at her home, where there were covers for Mrs. Kate Vosburg, mother of the bridegroom to be, with Miss Margaret Briggs and Miss Dorothy McLeish of Los Angeles. Pasadena guests were Mrs. Benjamin Douglas, Miss Anson Lisk, Mrs. Allen Stelle, Mrs. Jonothan Scott, Miss Florence Thompson, Miss Wadsworth, Miss Mary Wadsworth, Miss Margaret Sherk, Miss Margaret Percey, Miss Adeline Wright, Miss Edith Edminson, Miss Geraldine Barry, Miss Margaret Mears, Miss Grace Vedder, Miss Bessie Mattison, Miss Anita Hertel, Miss Marion Hamilton, Miss Gladys McLaughlin, Miss Jane Rowland, Miss Marion Toedt, Miss Louise Sherman, Miss Marjorie Mhoon and Miss Louise Hawkins.

On the eve of departure for a visit of two months to Atlantic coast cities, Miss Wood and Miss Florence Wood were hostesses Monday night at a delightful affair at the family residence in St. James Park, entertaining with a dinner dance for more than thirty young people. Place and dancing cards were monogrammed with the initials of the young hostesses, and the decorations represented a snow scene, significant of the winter joys that await them during their stay in Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and other places of interest on their itinerary. There were covers for Miss Wood, Miss Florence Wood, Miss Juliet Bordon, Miss Katherine Stearns, Miss Emma Conroy, Miss Amy Marie Norton, Miss Mildred Burnett, Miss Letts, Miss Edna Letts, Miss May Rhodes, Miss May of San Francisco, Miss Kate Van Nuys, Miss Lucille Clark, Miss Sallie McFarland, Miss Sallie Bonner, Miss Jane Rollins, Jack Somers, Tim Horan, Neil Brown, Harry Blackmore, Henry Daly, Arden Day, Nat Head, Maynard McFie, Jack Leadley, Morgan Adams, Charles Grimm, Neil Pendleton, George Zimmer, Charles Sheedy, Chester Moore, Harold Janss, Dr. Swift.

Among the large affairs distinguishing the week was one of the two formal social events of the Press Club's year—the mid-winter reception, which took place Tuesday evening in the Woman's club house, where between three and four hundred members and invited guests gathered to enjoy the musicale with which the evening opened. Harry Girard's song cycle, "The Trend of Time," was presented under the composer's direction by Agnes Cain Brown-Girard, soprano; Miss Hazel Runge, mezzo-soprano; Leroy Jepson, tenor; Harry Girard, baritone, and Earl Couch, basso. Laura Seymour Wheeler was at the piano except in Mr. Girard's compositions. The composition was delightfully sung and proved of great interest and beauty. Solo numbers given by the musicians were greatly enjoyed. Following the program the guests were formally received by Mrs. David Chambers McCan, president of the club, Mrs. Samuel T. Clover and Mrs. Elizabeth Dejeans Budgett, and Mr. and Mrs. Girard. Among the assisting women were Mrs. Emma L.

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In compliment to Miss Laura Clayton King, who with her mother, Mrs. King, left Thursday for the east where they will pass the winter, Miss Ruth Martin of West Eighth street entertained informally Tuesday evening. Guests asked to meet Miss King were Miss Pauline Busch, Miss Cornelia Briggs, Miss Olive Moore, Ernest Thomas, Charles Barnett, Morton Colliday, Earl Mathis and Percey Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. William Scholl of San Diego are passing the holiday season in Los Angeles, and are being cordially welcomed by old time friends.

Mrs. J. Torrey Connor, a sister of Eugene Torry of this city, came from San Francisco for the holidays, and was the guest of Mrs. J. Hamilton Gridley of South Olive street.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coulter in West Twentieth street was solemnized Wednesday afternoon the marriage of Miss Beth Coulter and Dr. Lawrence L. Lindsey, Rev. W. H. Fishburn of Grand View Presbyterian church officiating. The bride, who was unattended, wore her going away suit of blue cloth, and the ceremony was witnessed by relatives and intimate friends only. Dr. and Mrs. Lindsey went directly to their home in Braly.

Invitation rehearsals of the Women's Symphony orchestra this winter are a delightful innovation in the musical world, and that of Tuesday acquired a distinctly society flavor by reason of the tea and cakes which served as an excuse for the delightful half hour over the teacups with which the afternoon closed. Hostesses were Mrs. Hampton L. Story, Mrs. Kate Vosburg and Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant.

Combining all the delights incident to a debutant function and the holiday season was the dance given Tuesday night by Senator and Mrs. Eugene Ives at their home in Shorb, when they formally introduced their charming daughters, Miss Annette [illegible] and Miss Cora, to a large number of their friends. Special cars conveyed the Los Angeles guests who did not go in their own machines, and the affair in all respects was among the most notable of the season. Among the matrons and maids assisting were Mrs. Edwin T. Earl, Mrs. Willoughby Rodman, Mrs. L. M. Brunswig, Mrs. Wesley Clark, Mrs. E. J. Marshall, Mrs. Will E. Dunn, Mrs. Wesley Roberts, Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant, Mrs. Guy Barham, Mrs. T. E. Gibbon, Miss Susanne Lynch, Miss Inez Clark, Miss Lucile Clark, Miss Allen, Miss Patton, Miss Kate Van Nuys, Miss Mary Addison Walker, Miss Marjorie Utley, Miss Emma Conroy, Miss Katherine Stearns, Miss Anna McDermott.

Among the young hostesses entertaining at the week end were Miss Wood and her sister, Miss Florence, whose luncheon Thursday for Miss Gretchen Stevens of New York was as daintily appointed as possible. No home in Los Angeles is more perfectly adapted to entertaining than the Wood residence in St. James park, and in addition to the rarely beautiful table appointments there was a center piece of sweet peas where hovered numerous butterflies, and birds, a tiny gold basket with butterfly handle was by each place with its burden of sweet peas; there were places for the special guest and hostesses, Miss Patton, Miss Katherine Banning, Miss Katherine Stearns, Miss Evangeline Duque, Miss Virginia Walsh, Miss Jane Rollins, Miss Emma Conroy, Miss Elizabeth Helm, Miss Mary Reed, Miss Marie Bobrick, Miss Marjorie Utley, Miss Ives, Miss Cora Ives and Miss Rae Belle Morlan.

Miss Rebecca Howard and William C. Hay, whose engagement was made known a few weeks ago, have chosen January 24 as the date for their marriage, which is to be an evening affair at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Howard in West Adams street. Miss Howard has selected as her attendants, Miss Alva Will of Redlands, and Miss Louise Taylor and Helen Updegraff of this city. Burpee Hay will serve his brother as best man, and Hugh K. Walker, Jr., and Louis B. Howard of Pittsburg, Pa., as groomsmen. Mr. Hay, who is in business in Portland, Ore., will make a home for his bride in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. William I. Hollingsworth of Lake street will leave soon after the holidays for a trip of three weeks to Mexico.

Immediately following the morning service at St. John's Monday, Rev. Lewis G. Morris read the marriage office of the Episcopal church for Miss Emily Rutherford and Ralph F. Mocine in the presence of a few friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Mocine, well known members of the local artist colony, on their return from a brief trip to Santa Barbara, will be at home to friends at their new bungalow studio in Ellendale Heights.

Lillian Russell, in her "Search of A Sinner," has been a potent attraction this week at the Mason, Monday night's audience being especially representative of the society circles of the city. Among those for whom reservations were made on this opening night were Mr. and Mrs. William May Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Don M. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mines, Mrs. Barrow-French and a party of five; Dr. and Mrs. Guy Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Danziger, Judge and Mrs. J. W. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Jacoby, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brownstein, Walter G. Van Pelt, Mr. and Mrs. George Lichtenberger, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Barham, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Boyle Workman, Dr. and Mrs. Titian Coffey, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Letts, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Sale, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Fairchilds, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Hellman, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel W. Myrick, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Doran and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cowan.

That "sport of kings," otherwise denominated flying, as demonstrated at Dominguez field during the holidays, was of interest to many, among well known persons occupying boxes being Major and Mrs. John H. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Doran, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Sartori, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stimson, Dr. and Mrs. Granville MacGowan, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Merwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cline, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Danziger, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ihmsen, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Clover, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hook, Jr., Mr. and Mrs Homer Laughlin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holliday, Dr. and Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard Jess, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Milbank Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hixon, E. B. Tufts, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Millar, Mr. and Mrs. Gail B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George I. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Mines, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Milbank, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Motley H. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kerckhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Doheny, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Graves.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Balfour and Mrs. Irene Rowland are located for the winter at 661 Rampart street, where they are at home to friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Huntington have as house guests at their Oak Knoll home Mr. Huntington's mother and sister, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. J. B. Metcalf and Miss Marion Huntington of San Francisco.

Mrs. Asa Kelly of Spokane, Wash., and little daughter, Virginia, are passing the holidays with Mrs. Kelly's parents, Judge and Mrs. J. F. Conroy in West Thirtieth street, where Mr. Kelly is expected to join them for the return trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Young of Chicago are occupying the Francis Murphy residence in Wilton place. Mrs. Murphy is in Long Beach, where she has opened her cottage, the "Sea Shell."

Is there anything better worth while than to have put the Christmas spirit into the heart of a little child? Yes, there is just one other possibility infinitely better—to have taught 300 children the meaning of the day, as did Mrs. Robert Marsh and her little daughters, Martha and Florence, when Sunday their handsome Westchester place home was the scene of one of the most elaborately planned Christmas parties ever given in honor of Saint Nicholas, and the guests were children from the poorer quarter of the city, from 5 to 12 years old; as did also Mrs. Dick Ferris, who opened her home in West Adams street to little people from the same neighborhood, making their hearts glad with a real Christmas dinner and a tree whose boughs were laden with gifts. Children of Ebell members also had a large share in the distribution of Christmas joy Thursday, bringing gifts to decorate the beautiful tree which, according to annual Ebell usage, the following day was dispoiled of its treasures in behalf of several hundred happy youngsters who live in a quarter of the city that in times past has been overlooked sometimes by Santa Claus. Santa Claus Flint and his staff were busy as usual, there were other emissaries of the good saint busy both in public and private, and it does seem as if there could be no child in this good city of the Angels so hidden away that some one did not seek him out with gifts and good wishes.

DANA W. BARTLETT ON CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

The C. M. Clark Publishing Co. of Boston will put before the public on January first a new book by Dana W. Bartlett on subjects relating to civic improvement. "The Better Country" deals with such subjects as "Social Service," "Public Ownership," "Individualism," "The Prevention of Poverty, Crime, etc.," "Votes for Women," "Irrigation," "Public Schools" and "Workingmen's Homes." Mr. Bartlett has had wide experience in dealing with these vital problems, and his book can not fail to be of interest to those seeking light on subjects related to civic betterment.

Theatre

"A Man's World"

Many theatre-goers will dispute Rachel Crothers' handling of the main theme in her new play, "A Man's World," and many more will doubt her wisdom and marvel at her fearlessness in assailing an evil over which centuries of condonation have thrown a veil of tolerance, but none can question her earnest purpose and scholarly technique who have followed the play to its consistent close and given it after thought. The company which presents "A Man's World" at the Majestic this week is one in which talent and study combine with the advantage of congenial roles to form an almost perfect production The cast, in fact, might be termed "all-star" without exaggeration. The settings are peculiarly well-chosen, and the atmosphere of the true Bohemia—not the cheap, tinsel imitation but the environment where genius loves best to thrive—is carried out with true artistry.



Adeline Dunlap as Jacqueline in "Madame X," Majestic Theatre Next Week

The argument is the eternal one of a noble woman's rebellion against the double moral standard whose tragic consequences have been brought home to her through observation of life's seamy side. The idea is not new, but it is treated so sincerely and powerfully and naturally that it is quickened into deeper meaning, and the play's ending, when Frank Ware, the woman novelist, sends away her lover because she has discovered that he fails to measure up to the perfect standard he demands of her, is a triumph of consistency.

Miss Mary Mannering has never given the public anything equal to her Frank Ware in force and intelligence, and she effects this increase in strength without the least sacrifice of her feminine charm and sweetness. Alphonze Ethier plays the difficult role of the lover capitally. Charles Wyngate is at once amusing, winning and powerful as the German violinist, Fritz Bohn, and his scenes with the little adopted son of the woman he loves are charming. Miss Ellen Ormsbee gives a character study of a spineless young girl ambitious for Bohemianism and an artist's career, and does it with a sense of humor and pathos which enriches it into real life. Every other member of the cast plays with spirit, accomplishing a well-balanced dramatic whole seldom equalled on the local stage.

"A Man's World" should be seen by everyone who appreciates good acting and wholesome ethics.

Dorothy Russell Lewis.

Lillian Russell

The current week's offering at the Mason is remarkable chiefly as an example of how a determined and good natured woman may spite time. In the little comedy, "In Search of a Sinner," Lillian Russell cannot but be admired, if for no other reason than for that pulsing spirit which has preserved to her so goodly a portion of her famous natural charm under a weight of years which is, at any rate, not as light as a feather.

But her hold on old characteristics is not the only reason for enjoying Miss Russell on the stage at this late hour.

Added to the natural liveliness of the woman herself, which trait seems to have diminished hardly at all, though its expression is a bit more ponderous than of yore, is an actress of pleasing talent, much developed of later years.

As Georgiana Chadbourne, the widow so long married to a saint that sheer reaction has sent her forth in search of a sinner, Miss Russell acts with ease and intelligence, although there is little enough in the role, or in the play as a whole. "In Search of a Sinner" is a foolish sort of a little composition, with the unconvincing traits of most other plays deliberately built to fit certain stage personalities. Here and there are good lines, with some rather clever repartee which Miss Russell uses with fine effect, but the interest is not well sustained and it would be difficult to imagine the three acts holding together without a central figure of general public interest, such as Lillian Russell, to focus attention.

The best bits in the cast, after Miss Russell's part, are the ex-prize fighter, done by Joseph Tuohy, and McIntyre, the Scotch maid, done by Jessie Ralph.

A familiar face to Los Angeles theatre-goers is that of Hayward Ginn, formerly of the Burbank stock company, who takes the part of Jeffry Chadbourne in Miss Russell's present play.

Lanier Bartlett.

William Farnum at the Orpheum

The headliner of the Orpheum bill for the past week was Mr. William Farnum in his one-act drama "The Mallet's Masterpiece." The story of the play centers around that most famous of ancient marbles, the Venus de Milo, and the plot is Mr. Edward Peple's conception of how she arrived at her present armless condition. The situation is the old three-cornered one of one woman and two men, a situation presumably as common to human nature in the year 200 B. C. as at the later stages of the world's history. Philotias (Mr. William Farnum) a Greek sculptor has just completed his masterpiece of sculpture, a statue designed to compete in a contest which would establish his reputation and gain for him the King's daughter, Adonia. Vesta, his rival both in art and love, comes to his home and seeing Philotias in the garden with Adonia, in mad rage and jealousy seizes a mallet and breaks the arms, with the babe which they hold, from the statue. The despair of Philotias can be imagined and the strongest and most convincing moment in the playlet comes when the sculptor realizes that instead of his work being destroyed it is now more beautiful than ever before. Mr. Farnum gave a sincere interpretation of the role of Philotias and made a splendid appearance in his Grecian dress. Miss Olive White as Adonia was gracefully robed.

Next in order of merit on the bill were the Duffin-Redcay acrobats, whose act was clever in the highest degree as well as being somewhat unusual and decidedly thrilling.

Another number of a high order was a motion picture showing the New York police force, particularly the mounted division, in conventional drills and sensational special work such as stopping runaway horses and speeding automobiles.

The Sisters Meredith were chiefly remarkable for their numerous and gorgeous costumes, while "Radiant" Radie Furman gave a clever bit of German character acting and singing. Held over from last week were the Temple Quartette, Callahan and St. George, D. J. Audree's "studies in China and Ivory" and the Musical Cuttys.

M. R. T.

"The Man of the Hour"

Like the year of 1910, "The Man of the Hour" is almost done. It has reached the point where it is but the hope of a surviving few.

As played at the Auditorium this week its lines rang like corridors of a deserted castle. All of the possibilities were there but it lacked life and vim. There was little in the acting of the company to make it the really great play that it is, and what applause it drew, was on account of the lines, not the acting.

"The Man of the Hour" as originally played some years ago made a great sensation and deserved the long run which has been accorded it. Then and now, and probably in many years to come it will depict political life of the city. The grafters and scheming financiers we will have with us for many years to come, although the ward bosses may go.

So I do not mean that the play will not live. It should from time to time be revived but only by capable companies. The company at the Auditorium presenting "The Man of the Hour" is hard working and means well, but I venture to say that there are two stock companies in this city that with a week's rehearsal could play it better.

The Shuberts send us many fine attractions and of course cannot be expected to always hit the mark, so we hope for the better.

J. L. Barnard.

"The Battle"

"The Battle," Wilton Lackaye's strong play, is given a fine presentation at the Burbank this week. In the comparison with the regular company, which is still on the road, it suffers but very little and that only in the lights and shades of the play which would naturally be better brought out by long acquaintance with the characterizations.

The story of the play is centered around John J. Haggleton, a captain of finance, whose son has been taken from him in infancy and grows to

[illegible] a [illegible] community [illegible] without revealing his identity, goes to the slums, where [illegible] in an endeavor to win [illegible]'s respect for himself and his business methods.

Byron Beasley has a strong part [illegible] and gives a splendid [illegible] of the type of the old money king, his acting in this part being one of the best things he has done for a long time.



Mark Smith as "Bob Blake," in "The Traveling Salesman," Mason Opera House Next Week.

David Landau, in the character of Philip Ames, the lost son, has a splendid opportunity to show his ability and makes the best of it. Howard Scott is especially good in his role.

Marjorie Rambeau in the part of Margaret Lawrence gives us one of her strongest female characters since "The Test."

Charles Ruggles, as Joe Caffrey, the sport, makes his first appearance with the Burbank company and has a part which fits him handsomely.

Taken altogether, "The Battle" is one of the most entertaining and best acted plays that this company has put on in many months.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

Henry B. Harris will present at the Mason Opera House for the week beginning Monday, Jan. 2nd, "The Traveling Salesman," the latest comedy by James Forbes, author of "The Chorus Lady" and "The Commuters."

The locale of the play is Grand Crossing, a Middle West village. The story opens on Christmas Day, and in the first act is shown the interior of the railway station, where Bob Blake, the traveling salesman, and Beth Elliott, the pretty ticket agent, meet and are speedily attracted to each other.

Beth owns a plot of seemingly worthless land that suddenly acquires value because it is necessary to a scheme of improvement planned by the railroad company. Martin Drury, Blake's employer, becomes cognizant of the corporation's plans through a "leak" at headquarters, and attempts to defraud the girl of her property by a perversion of the laws governing the sale of lands by the township for unpaid taxes. It is Blake's aim to frustrate the scheme and the predicament in which he finds himself through his impetuous and misguided efforts, supplies the necessary dramatic thread of the comedy, which aims chiefly at a humorous exposition of the characteristics of the present day drummer.

The second act which takes place in Blake's room in the Elite Hotel, is said to be novel in its depiction of "life on the road."

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," a dramatization of the novel of the same name by Charles Felton Pidgin, will be the offering by the Burbank stock company for the week beginning with the matinee New Year's day. This rural comedy never has been seen in Los Angeles, either by a traveling company or a stock company.

The play gets its name from Quincy Adams Sawyer, a young man of aristocratic New Enland lineage, who, while visiting a little town in the country of the Pilgrim Fathers, buys a little grocery and general store to circumvent the machinations of the village villain, a man of considerable wealth but no scruples as to the manner of adding to it. The young man who buys the store falls in love with a beautiful blind girl, and complications set in which threaten the peace of mind of all concerned. It is all straightened out in the end, however, to the satisfaction of everyone.

The full strength of the Burbank company is required with the aid of a number of accessory players, to present this play, so long is the cast. One of the features is an old time husking bee, with its dances and general merry-making.

The new drama by Lee Arthur, "The Fox," is now nearing its final stages and will soon be ready for presentation.

New Year's week, and the Orpheum programme are synonymous, in that both represent "something new."

Heading the new list comes "Marvelous" Griffith, the human arithmetic machine. Griffith is a man who thinks, eats, drinks, sleeps and walks in numbers. He sees figures and problems in the rays of the sun and in the brilliance of the stars. He can raise a number to its sixth power in the time than an ordinary man takes to state a problem; he can multiply nine figures by nine figures while you are lighting a cigarette. Groups of figures to his mind represent the same as groups of letters (words) do to anyone else. That is, he sees them auto-suggestively. He has his own system for working out his problems, and all the figures one may string out to him fit into his system at some angle, giving him absolute mastery of his art.

But Griffith is not alone on the bill, though by far the predominant feature of it. There are John Cook and James Lorenz, the "gentlemen tramps" who have deserted "The Motor Girl" for vaudeville. Quigley brothers, as their names indicate, do an Irish comedy team stunt, and songs and dances come from them in rapid succession. Their jokes are of the 1911 vintage and they with the Cook and Lorenz team will keep the amusement high. Sheda, the Polish violinist, is another newcomer. He presents a weird but musical act called "Paganini's Ghost." Remaining another week are William Farnum & Co. in the drama, "The Mallet's Masterpiece"; The Duffin-Redcays, the Sisters Meredith, and Radie Furman, and new pictures will make up the bill.

The Orpheum Road show is due here Jan. 23. The second week of the show here, Alice Lloyd will join it.

In addition to being thrilling and tear-compelling, "Madame X" is likewise regarded by the metropolitan critics as a most entertaining drama. In writing this play, Monsieur Alexandre Bisson, the Parisian dramatist, has evinced the characteristic skill of the French playwrights. He has realized that it would be impossible for any audience to endure the strain upon the sympathies and emotions that this work calls for, unless there were adequate humorous relief. He also understands human nature well enough to comprehend that there is humor in even the most tragic moments of any one's life.

Thus "Madame X" possesses great deal of the lighter and more amusing characteristics; features that make for laughter, as well as those things made for tears. In the figures of the three rascally fellows who try so desperately to make capital out of the misfortunes of the woman there is much to entertain and amuse; there is a very charming and life-like love romance involving the son of the luckless Madame X, while even the pathetic little porter, Victor, has moments in which he arouses shouts of laughter, as for example when he so drolly misconstrues the questions of the judge in the thrilling trial scene.

Henry W. Savage will offer this drama of mother-love at Hamburger's Majestic theatre for the week beginning Sunday night, Jan. 1, with a special matinee Monday, Jan. 2.

Ida St. Leon will be seen here at the Mason during the week of Jan. 9, in Frederic Thompson's production of "Polly of the Circus."

The Earlier the Better

Irate Pa—Did you tell that young man who calls on you every night that I was going to have the gas turned off promptly at 10 p. m.?

Daughter—Yes, papa.

Irate Pa—And what did he say to that?

Daughter—He said he would consider it a great personal favor if you would have it turned off at 8:30.—Tit-Bits.

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Human Adding Machine
Cook & Lorenz
"The Gentlemen Tramps"
Quigley Brothers
Irish Impersonators
Scheda
"Paganini's Ghost"
Wm. Farnum & Co.
"The Mallet's Masterpiece"
Duffin-Redcay Troupe
Wonderful Athletes
Sisters Meredith
Song Successes
Radiant Radie Furman
American Comedienne

Orpheum Motion Pictures

MASON OPERA HOUSE W. T. WYATT Manager

Week Commencing Monday, Jan. 2: Usual Matinee Saturday.
Extra Matinee Monday.

HENRY B. HARRIS Presents The Traveling Salesman

By James Forbes, author of "The Chorus Lady," and "The Commuters"
Prices: 50c to $1.50. Seats Now on Sale.
Coming: "Polly of the Circus."

HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER Broadway
Los Angeles' Leading Playhouse. Oliver Morosco, Mgr. Near Ninth
Beginning Sunday Night, Jan. 1. Special Matinee Monday, Jan. 2
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers the Supreme Dramatic Sensation
MADAME X
Nights and Saturday and Monday matinees: 50c to $2. Bargain Matinee Wednesday.
Coming—"The Gentleman From Mississippi"

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER Main Street
Los Angeles' Leading Stock Company Near Sixth
..Beginning Sunday Matinee, Jan. 1.. Special Matinee Monday, Jan. 2..
First Time in Los Angeles
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
The great drama of New England Life and Humor
Nights: 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinees Saturdays, Sundays, Holidays: 10c 25c, 50c.



Prominent music teachers of Southern California have formed an organization known as the "Southern California Music Teachers' Association." While no constitution has as yet been drawn up, it is understood that the association will work along the lines of the best national and state societies, with the object in view of bettering teaching conditions in this section of the country. The organization meeting, held last Tuesday, had an attendance of over sixty, all of whom joined the association.

Charles Farwell Edson was elected president, Miss Jean Winston- vice-president and A. D. Hunter, secretary-treasurer. M. F. Johnson of Pasadena, was elected chairman of the program committee, with Gertrude B. Parsons of the Polytechnic High School, and Stanley B. Widener as his associates.

The committee on constitution and by-laws consists of Mr. Jaroslav de Zielinski, chairman, Miss Arley G. Mott of Santa Paula and Mr. Wismer of Los Angeles.

Eligible members must be music teachers of good standing and must have taught a certain number of years.

Kocian, the violinist, comes to Los Angeles as the fourth entertainer in the Philharmonic Course at Simpson Auditorium next Thursday evening, Jan. 5th.

He is known to the American public and to Los Angeles from his visit here eight years ago.

But one recital will be given in this city. The program numbers follow:

1. Concerto G Minor.D'Ambrosio
   1. Grandiso molto moderata e sostenuto.
   2. Andante.
   3. Allegro.

   J. Kocian.
2. (a) Gavotte .....Gluck-Brahms
   (b) Bowree ..Bach-Saint Saens

   M. Eisner.
3. Cioconna (1665-1750) J. A. Bach

   J. Kocian.
4. (a) Hymne au Printemps .....Kocian
   (b) Covatine .....Cui
   (c) Moto Perpetuo .....Ries

   J. Kocian.
5. Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 3 .....Liszt

   M. Eisner.
6. Faust Fantasia.....Wieniawsky

   J. Kocian.

When one considers the range of artistic work as presented by Mme. Gerville-Reache, and realizes that she has obtained the position of prima donna contralto at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, that she has held the same position at the Opera Comique in Paris, Covent Garden, London, Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels, and under Manager Hammerstein at the Manhattan Opera House in New York City, they will realize the value of an evening program as presented by this talented woman.

Mme. Gerville-Reache will be heard at Simpson Auditorium January 17.

Harry Clifford Lott is announcing a duo of recitals to be given at Cumnock hall on Thursday evening, January 26, and Thursday evening, February 23. The first program will be a miscellaneous one; the majority of the songs to be in English. A group of German numbers and one from the French are to be given; also three Browning poems. The second program will be devoted exclusively to the musical setting of poems by Ruyyard Kipling.

Last Wednesday evening the second "world premiere" of the present season took place when Humperdinck's new opera, "Konigskinder," was produced in New York. The reviews are not yet to hand, but will be summarized in our next issue.

The rights to the English version of Pucinni's new opera, "The Girl of the Golden West," are owned by Henry W. Savage and he is planning to produce it in the near future, which event will mark his re-entry into the field of grand opera. It is Mr. Savage's intention to duplicate the scenic equipment employed in the Metropolitan production and assemble a cast of artists in keeping with the rank, dignity and artistic requirements of Belasco's drama and Pucinni's score. The dramatic values of "The Girl of the Golden West" are familiar to nearly every theatregoer and Mr. Savage's production of the opera in English will be awaited with anticipation among all discriminating lovers of music.

Mr. Savage secured the option on the English rights to the opera from Signor Pucinni long before it was written, basing his judgment on the success attained with "Madame Butterfly" in English.

In the current number of Musical America Mme. Lillian Nordica voices the already frequently expressed opinion that Puccini's American opera should have been interpreted first by American singers and should if possible have been sung inthe English language. It does seem strange that on an occasion which marked so conspicuously an advance step in America's musical life, the famous American opera stars should have been omitted from the cast.

Woggs—"So young Saphead and his father are carrying on the business?"

Boggs—"Yes. The old man does the business while young Saphead does the carrying on.—Puck.

The Jester's Bells

Mrs. Guzler—Aren't you ashamed to come home in this condition.

Mr. Guzzler—Mortified to death, my dear. I find that my capacity isn't what it used to be.—Philadelphia Record.

"The directors of the road were a precious lot of grafters."

"You, don't say so?"

"Yes, every last man of them had his appendix removed, and charged the cost to operating expenses."—Puck.

"Is the first edition of your novel exhausted yet?"

"No. Why?"

"I thought it might be from standing so long on the counters."—Boston Transcript.

"That's queer." "What is?" "Eighteen people waited on me and urged me to run for office this year, and only eleven voted for me."—Detroit Free Press.

Stopping for Repairs

The rumbling and groaning train had been toiling along from Memphis, Tenn., toward Bald Knob, Ark., all through the hot afternoon. The stops had been frequent, but at last came one of unusual duration. After a tiresome interval, the conductor walked back through the mosquito punctuated aisles until his glance met a sympathetic face. He bent over the kindly looking passenger, and whispered:

"Stranger, have you a bit of string about you? The engine's broke."—Everybody's.

"My son," remarked the stern parent, "when I was your age I had very little time for frivolous diversions."

"Well," replied the young man, "you didn't miss much. Believe me, this gay life isn't what it looks to be."—Washington Star.

Unwitting Slander

A western bookseller wrote to a house in Chicago asking that a dozen copies of Canon Farrar's "Seekers After God" be shipped to him at once.

Within two days he received this reply by telegraph:

"No seekers after God in Chicago or New York.; try Philadelphia."—Everybody's.

"Is it genuine Chippendale?"

"Absolutely, sir—"

"But this looks like a crack right across—"

"Done by Chippendale himself, sir, in a fit of rage when he heard the union had called the men out."—Punch.

Mr. Murray, irritable from long confinement to a sickbed, cocked up his ears and listened.

"Phat's all that piano-hungin' in th' parlor?" he then demanded, glaring at his wife.

"'Tis our daughter Mary takin' her first steps in piano-playing," rejoined his wife.

"Her first steps! Phat's she doin' walkin' on the kayboard?"—Lippincott's.

Saved

Ashley—Swaggler fell out of a twentieth-story window of the Skyler apartment and wasn't even bruised.

Seymour—How did he escape?

Ashley—He alighted on the roof of the nineteen-story building next door.—Chicago News.

One Way of Killing Them.—He had besought the pharmaccutical chemist to give him something with which he might kill moths, and the pharmaceutical chemist had supplied him with camphor balls; but the next day he was back again, holding some of the fragments of the balls in his hand.

"Are yez the same young man phwat sold them things to me yisterday?" he roared.

"I am," replied the pharmaceutical chemist, composedly. "What's wrong with them?"

"Phwat's wrong with thim?" repeated the irate purchaser. "The idea av sellin' thim things to kill moths or anything else! See here! If yez can show me the man that can hit a moth wid a single wan av thim, I'll say nuthin' about the ornimints an' lookin' glass me an' the missus broke."—Answers.

It Always Beats

The minister was addressing the Sunday school. "Children, I want to talk to you for a few moments about one of the most wonderful, one of the most important organs in the whole world," he said. "What is it that throbs away, beats away, never stopping, never ceasing, whether you wake or sleep, night or day, week in and week out, month in and month out, year in and year out, without any volition on your part, hidden away in the depths, as it were, unseen by you, throbbing, throbbing, throbbing rythmically all your life long?" During this pause for oratorical effect a small voice was heard: "I know. It's the gas-meter."—Tit Bits.

"Some are so intensely modern that they prefer a Corot to a Rembrandt!"

"If it's a better hill-climber I don't blame 'em. Me for that car every time!"—Puck.

One of the Strikers—I've lost me best hat-pin, Lizzie! Another—Where did you leave it last? The First—Oh, I remember, now! I left it sticking in that scab, Rachel Lispinsky!—Puck.

"The next event," said the announcer at the country fair, "will be a sack race for girls. Professionals barred."

"What do you mean by professionals?"

"Those who have been wearing hobble skirts."—Kansas City Journal.

"What was the happiest moment of your life?" asked the sweet girl. "The happiest moment of my life," answered the old bachelor, "was when the jeweler took back an engagement ring and gave me sleeve-links in exchange."—Canadian Courier.

Rusty Rufus—Say, Tom, wouldn't it be great ef youse could git all de eat an' drink youse wanted by jist pressin' a 'lectric button? Tired Thomas—It shore would—ef I hed somebody ter press de button fer me.—Chicago Daily News.

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LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

PUBLIC WORK BY STREETS

1st St. Tunnel; pet. from the N., N. E. and N. W. Imp. Assn. submitting a resolution favoring the immediate construction of a tunnel on traffic grade from Broadway to Fremont Ave., the full width of First St. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

3rd St.; pet. from Frank E. Myers, et al, for sewer in E. 3rd St. from Pecan to Bodia Sts. Ref. to Bd. of Pub. Wks.

6th St.; ord. of intention for lighting Sixth St. between Main St. and Alameda St. and installing ornamental posts therefor. Adopted.

8th St.; ord. of intention to order the widening of Eighth St. bet. Central Ave. and the westerly line of the official bed of the Los Angeles river. Filed until the interested property owners file a petition with the Council representing 51 per cent frontage.

18th St.; ordinance authorizing property owners to construct a sewer under Private Contract, in 18th street between Naomi Ave. and Tennessee St. Adopted.

36th and McClintock; pet. from J. F. Macloskey, et al, for an electric light at corner of said streets. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

53rd St.; pet. from Albert Hoffman, et al, protesting against lowering of sidewalk on E. 53rd St. between McKinley and Central Aves. Set for hearing Jan. 3.

Third Ave; final ord. for the paving of Third Ave. from Pico St. to 935 feet northerly. Adopted.

Ave. 43; pet. from Katie H. Groene, for the improvement of Ave. 43, between Pasadena Ave. and 350 feet west of Pasadena Ave. to right of way of Santa Fe R. R., Bond Act. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Ave. 65; pet. from E. C. Kulli, for improvement of Ave. 65 between Pollard and Meridian Sts. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Adelaide St.; City Eng. instructed to present to the Council an ordinance changing the name of Adelaide St. between Ezra St. and Camulos St. to "Oregon St." instead of "Oregon Ave.," as petitioned for.

Adair St., between Washington and East 21st St.; sewer ordered constructed.

Adams St.; pet. from Percy H. Clark, for sewering, by private contract, of Adams St. between Arlington and 7th Ave. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Arlington St.; ord. establishing the name of Arlington St. between Pico St. and Twentieth St. Adopted.

This ordinance is adopted to clear up legal defects.

Bellevue Ave.; ord. establishing the grade of Bellevue Ave. from Coronado St. to Sonoma St. Adopted.

North Broadway; protest of C. E. Donnatin et al., against change in grade of North Broadway between Cottage Home and Buena Vista Sts. Continued to Jan. 3d.

North Broadway; ordinance establishing the lines of, changing and establishing the name of, and fixing and establishing the curb lines of North Broadway adjacent to the abutment of the proposed viaduct opposite the Fremont Gate entrance to Elysian Park, and fixing and establishing the name of that portion of North Broadway west of the Los Angeles River lying north of North Broadway; and changing and establishing the name as Carmella St. Adopted.

Boyd St.; ord. of intention to improve Boyd St. between Los Angeles St. and San Pedro St. Adopted.

Burlington Ave.; ord. of intention to improve Burlington Ave. between Miramar St. and Ocean View Ave. Adopted.

Commercial St.; ordinance fixing and establishing the curb line on each side of Commercial street between Main street and New High street. Adopted. Also establishing the grade of Commercial street from New High street to Main street. Adopted.

College St., from Ramona to N. Broadway; protests against change of grade. Set for hearing Jan. 10.

Cole Ave; ord. establishing the grade of Cole Ave. from Santa Monica blvd. to Melrose ave. Adopted.

Cosme St.; ord. establishing the grade of Cosme St. from Marengo St. to a point 100 feet southerly therefrom. Adopted.

Cypress Ave.; ord. establishing the grade of Cypress Ave. from the north boundary line of the city to Pepper Ave. Adopted.

Country Club Drive; pet. from Robert Marsh & Co., calling attention to the unsafe condition of the bridges on Country Club Drive and Mesa Ave. and requesting that the Council take some action for the safeguarding of these bridges. Granted. Bd. Pub. Wks. instructed accordingly.

Commercial St.; ord. establishing the name of Commercial St. between Main St. and New High St. Adopted.

Citrus Ave.; ord. fixing and establishing the curb line on each side of Citrus Ave. between Wilson Ave. and the south boundary line of the city. Adopted.

Denker Ave.; ord. of intention to improve Denker Ave. between Santa Barbara Ave. and a point 487.50 feet southerly. Adopted.

Dayton Ave.; ord. abandoning all proceedings for the opening and widening of Dayton Ave. from Ave. 20 to Pasadena Ave. Adopted.

Douglas St.; pet. from J. F. Jones, et al. for the improvement of Douglas St. between Court St. and Colton St., Bond Act. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Figueroa St., from Boston St. to 321 feet north of College St.; protests against change of grade. Set for hearing Jan. 10.

Florence Ave.; ord. fixing and establishing the curb line on each side of Florence Ave. between Sunset Boulevard and Wilson Ave. Adopted.

Hope St., between 37th and 38th Sts.; protests against opening of said street. Denied.

Hasse St.; ord. of intention to improve Hasse St. between Sierra St. and the east city boundary. Adopted.

Hoover St.; pet. from So. Hoover and W. Vernon Imp. Assn. requesting Council to make a deal with the Railway Co. whereby the Railway Co. shall deed its private right of way to the City and in return receive a franchise from Santa Barbara Ave. to the city limits, thus bringing Hoover St. into such a status that it may be improved and sewers laid and crossings at street grade established. Ref. to the City Atty. and Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Ivarene Ave.; ord. establishing the curb lines on Ivarene Ave. between Vine St. and Whittier Ave. Adopted.

Lillian Way; ord. establishing the grade of Lillian Way from Santa Monica Boulevard to Melrose Ave Adopted.

Lillian Way, Willoughby to Melrose; pet. from A. C. Parsons for permission to improve by priv. contract. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Lord St.; final ord. for the sewering of Lord St. from Arroyo de los Posos main sewer to Judson street. Adopted.

Long View Ave.; ord. establishing the curb line on each side of Long View Ave. between Vine St. and Roberts Ave. Adopted.

Main St.; ord. fixing and establishing the curb line on each side of Main St. between Slauson Ave. and Manchester Ave. Adopted.

Also ord. establishing the grade of Main St. from Slauson Ave. to Manchester Ave. Adopted.

Mesa St., San Pedro; final ord. ordering the construction of a sewer in Mesa St., from 22d to 20th Sts. Adopted.

Mateo St. Spur Track; ordinance extending the time for the completion of a railway spur track to cross Santa Fe Ave. and Mateo St., as provided by Ordinance No. 20,637 (New Series) for a period of six months from January 26th. Adopted.

Metzler Drive; pet. from Frank McDonnell, et al, asking the Council to take the necessary proceedings to erect all retaining walls necessary for the opening and excavating to grade, Metzler Drive from North Broadway north to the point where the road runs west, at the expense of the city. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

McKinley Ave.; ord. establishing the name of that certain street known as "McKinley Avenue" lying between Fortieth street and Slauson Ave. as "McKinley Ave." Adopted.

Mountain View Ave.; pet. of David Barry for change of name of Mount View or Mountain View Ave. from Wilshire Boulevard to the Mountain View Tract, to Crenshaw Boulevard. Granted.

Melrose Ave.; ord. establishing the grade of Melrose Ave. from Cole Ave. to Lillian Way. Adopted.

Melrose Ave. Cole Ave. to Lillian Way; pet. from A. C. Parsons for permission to improve by priv. contract. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Normandie Ave.; ord. of intention to improve Normandie Ave. from Sunset Blvd. to Hollywood Blvd. Adopted.

New Depot St., from Figueroa to College; protests against change of grade. Set for hearing Jan. 10.

Olive Ave.; pet. from C. G. Whittier, et al, for the improvement of Olive Ave. between Gower and Vine Sts., Bond Act. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Pico St.; ordinance of intention to improve Pico St. between Second Ave. and Alta Ave. Adopted

Sichel St.; pet. from Olson J. Ives, et al., for an arc lamp on Sichel St. bet. Aves. 26 and 28. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Stephenson Ave., bet. Avery St. and Santa Fe Ave.; Council ordered new sewer built on northerly side of said street.

Stephenson Ave.; pet. from City of Whittier, submitting resolution requesting the Council to repair Stephenson Ave. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Spence St.; final ord. for improving Spence St. from 7th St. to Venice Ave. Adopted.

San Pasqual Ave.; resolution authorizing condemnation proceedings to be brought in the name of the city to acquire for street and other municipal purposes lands between the southeasterly line of San Pasqual Ave. and a point 21 feet east of the east boundary line of the city. Adopted.

Stanford Ave.; final ord. for improving Stanford Ave. from 45th St. to 135 feet northerly. Adopted.

Tropico Road District; pet. from Minnie G. Brown, for the vacation of certain streets, etc., in Tropico Road District. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Terrace Drive; ord. abandoning all proceedings for vacation of a portion of Terrace Drive lying between Lots 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 69 and 70, Block E, of North Elysian Heights No. 2. Adopted.

Townsend St.; ord. establishing the grade of Townsend St. from Fountain Ave. to Santa Monica boulevard. Adopted.

Townsend St.; ord. establishing the grade of Townsend St. from Santa Monica Blvd. to Melrose Avenue Adopted.

Temple St.; in regard to the power

of the Council to compel the Los Angeles Pacific Railway Company to construct a bridge on Vermont Ave. across Temple St. or to compel the company to make a fill in Temple St. City Atty. reported that there can be no question as to the legal right of the Council so to do.

City Atty. also reported that he had conferred with said company and they will decide on a course of action within a week. Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Townsend St., Willoughby to Melrose; pet. from A. C. Parsons for permission to improve by private contract. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Victorine St.; ord. establishing the name of Victorine St. extending from Sierra St. easterly. Adopted.

Vernon Ave. Bill Boards; pet. from J. P. Brett, complaining of the condition of Bulletin Boards at 1695 Vernon Ave. Ref. to Bd. of Health for immediatae attention.

Vermont and Western; report of the Board of Park Commissioners, requesting that the Council instruct the City Engineer to make surveys for the extension of Vermont and Western Aves. to a connection with Griffith Park, these entrances to connect with Vermont Ave. and Mocohuenga Canyon. Adopted.

Victor Ave.; pet. from C. W. Sylvester, et al, for the improvement of Victor Ave. and St. Andrews Place between Maplewood Ave. and Melrose Ave., Bond Act. Also for change of name of Victor Ave. to St. Andrews Place between Santa Monica St. and Melrose Ave. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Westmoreland Ave.; ord. abandoning all proceedings for the opening of Westmoreland Ave. from Ninth St. to San Marino St. Adopted.

Willoughby and Waring Aves.; pet. from A. C. Parsons for permission to improve, by privaate contract, Willoughby Ave. from Cole Ave. to Vine St. and Waring Ave., from Cole Ave. to Lillian Way. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Western Ave., Park Tract; pet. from J. W. Dolan Co. for vacation of portions of certain alleys in Block B, Western Ave. Park Tract. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Waring Ave.; ord. establishing the grade of Waring Ave. from Cole Ave. to Vine St. Adopted.

Alleys; ord. of intention to improve first Alley east of Los Angeles street between Third street and Boyd street. Adopted. Also, the first alley south of Third St. between the alley east of Los Angeles St. and San Pedro St.; also the first alley north of Boyd St. between Wall St. and San Pedro St. Adopted.

Alleys; pet. from A. I. Shapiro, asking for the changing and establishing of the grade of the first alley south of First St. from Witmer St. to Lucas Ave., and also of the first alley west of Lucas Ave. from Second St. to the alley north, and thereafter for the improvement of said alleys to the changed grade of said alleys. Denied.

Also, petition from W. S. Fullerton, et al, asking for the improvement of the first alley south of First St. from Witmer St. to the first alley west of Lucas Ave. and of the first alley west of Lucas Ave. from Second St. to the alley north, to the present established grade. Granted.

Alley; ordinance extending time with which to commence proceedings for condemnation of property for opening of alley to a width of 20 feet from 8th to 9th Sts. between Main and Los Angeles Sts. Adopted.

BIDS RECEIVED

3rd St.; for improving from Saratoga St. to 341 feet southeast of Saratoga St.; also a portion of Savannah St.

Buena Vista St.; for sewer construction from Temple St. to Fort Moore Place.

Cincinnati St.; for improving from Forest to Evergreen.

Francis Ave.; for improving from Vermont to 701 feet east.

Normandie Ave.; for improving from Washington to Jefferson.

North Broadway; for improving from Ave. 18 to 62 feet east of the L. A. River.

Westmoreland Ave.; for improving from 7th to 9th Sts.

Waterloo St.; for improving from Reservoir St. to 291 feet south of Elsinore St.

BIDS AWARDED

Ave. 18; for street improvement from N. Broadway to Mozart St.

Broadway; for sewer construction from Fort Moore Place to 89 feet northeast of California St.

Benita Place; for street improvement from Selma Ave. to Sunset Blvd.

Buena Vista St.; for sewer construction from Sunset Blvd. to Fort Moore Place.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

Bill Boards; City Atty. instructed to prepare an ordinance regulating bill boards.

Bonfires; ord. amending present ord. so that property owners and residents of the city formerly the City of Hollywood, can burn waste papers, shavings, etc. Adopted.

Charter Commission Thanked; Council extended to charter revision committee a vote of thanks for service rendered.

Charter Amendments; ordinance providing for amendments to charter and ordering same submitted to a vote of the people. Adopted.

New City Clerk; Lorin A. Handley appointed by Council for unexpired term of City Clerk.

City Clerk Investigation; investigation of office of City Clerk ordered carried on under direction of City Auditor.

Cow Limits; recommendation of Bd. of Health that cow limits be extended from 38th and Hooper to Vernon and west on Vernon to South Park. Ref. to Pub. Welfare Com.

City Engineer not to Go to Paving Conference; request of the Mayor that an appropriation of $250 be allowed the City Engineer for the purpose of attending the Convention of the Organization of City Officials for the Standardizing of Paving Specifications, to be held in New York. Denied.

Electric Signs; pet. from W. H. Clune, et al., asking for an amendment to ordinance with reference to electric signs on the tops of buildings. Ref. to Fire Com.

Eastlake Park; contract for merry-go-round privilege awarded to Louis Gahard for two years for $1,200.

Firemen's Pension Fund Wanted; Fire Com. recommended that Council provide by charter amendment a firemen's relief and pension fund, also a police relief and pension fund. Ref. to Charter Revision Com.

Ferry; petition for ferry franchise from Wilmington to Terminal Island. Denied. as city will probably establish a municipal ferry as promised prior to consolidation.

Fire Escapes; pet. of T. Wiesendanger, et al. asking an amendment to the building ordinance, relative to fire escapes. Ref. to a Com. of the Whole.

Howard Tract; ordinance accepting the offer of dedication for alley purposes of a certain private avenue shown in the Howard Tract. Adopted.

Industrial District; pet. from Edward Bell, et al, asking the council to establish an industrial dist. on both sides of Central Ave. bet. 50th and 51st streets, including the lot known as 1122 E. 50th St. so as to enable the establishment of shops that will have 10 h. p. motors in that district. Ref. to Pub. Welfare Com.

Industrial District; pet. from E. W. Foster recommending that Main St. from 11th to 36th Sts. be included in the Industrial district. Ref. to Pub. Welfare Com.

Liquor Ordinance; resolution from the Civic Righteousness Committee of the Church Federation, protesting against proposed amendment of the Liquor Ordinance. Filed.

Lights in Gardena; pet. from G. L. Leese for electric lights in Gardena. Ref. to Bd. of Pub. Wks. with instructions that they investigate and if possible that they install some lights immediately.

More Money For Civil Service; report of the Civil Service Commission requesting the appropriation of $1000, approximately $750 of which will be used for examination expenses and $250 in the publication of their annual report. Granted.

Municipal Ferry; resolution authorizing Bd. Pub. Wks. to advertise for bids and to award and enter into the necessary contract for a municipal ferry boat and landings. Adopted. This is intended for the municipal ferry between San Pedro, Wilmington and Terminal Island.

Metal Window Frames; pet. from the So. Cal. Window Co. asking for amendment to Ord. 19900, relating to metal frames. Ref. to Bldg. Insp.

Maternity Hospital; request of the Board of Health that the sum of $25 per month be appropriated to the maintenance of the Maternity Hospital on South Utah St. Granted.

New Subdivision; map of Tract No. 647 a new subdivision lying west of Western Avenue and north of Pico St. Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Old Reservoir; message of the Mayor requesting that the Park Department be authorized to lay pipe connecting the old reservoir with Eastlake Park. Ref. to City Atty.

Picketing; pet. from Fred C. Wheeler, asking that no jail sentences be given for picketing. Filed.

Railway Extension Wanted; pet. from L. M. Story, et al., for extension of railway from Sunset blvd. past Griffith Park at Ivanhoe. Filed.

Safety Devices for Elevators; report of the Boiler Inspector, requesting an amendment to Ord. No. 19128, requesting each passenger elevator to be equipped with an automatic device, which will prevent the starting of the elevator while the door is open and which will also prevent the door being opened when the elevator is not level with the floor. Adopted and the City Atty. instructed to prepare ord.

Tract No. 1060; Map adopted.

Tract No. 269; Map adopted.

Traffic Ordinance; new ord. to regulate traffic on city sts. Adopted.

San Pedro Street Names; pet. from San Pedro Cham. of Com., suggesting certain changes in names of sts. in San Pedro. Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Traffic Regulation; Council ordered an ordinance prepared regulating the opening of manholes and repairing of conduits in congested districts during busy hours of the day; also to regulate the repairing and laying of tracks during busy hours. Legislation Com. was requested to consider the erection of safety stations at Temple Block and junction of Main, Spring and 9th Sts

Violet St. Playground; request of the Playground Com. for authority to use approximately $1500 of its funds for improvements on the club house at Violet Street Playground. Granted.

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from Dec. 21 to 27, inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1909 and 1908:

	1910.	1909.	1908.
December 21	$ 3 200,733.14	$2,840,405.39	$1,460,038.14
December 22	2,633,357.63	2,101,896.54	1,405,596.93
December 23	2,342,673.67	2,067,167.50	1,525,725.62
December 24	2,374,222.28	2,670,070.55	1,640,339.79
December 26	Holiday	2,140,373.08	1,837,542.31
December 27	3,311,070.67	2,585,093.47	Holiday
Total	$13,862,057.39	$14,405,006.53	$7,869,242.79

BUILDING PERMITS

From Dec 1st to Dec 23rd, 1910, inclusive, J. J. Backus, Chief Inspector of Buildings, issued 684 permits amounting to $1,272,180, which are classed as follows:

Class A, Rfed Concrete	2	$169,185
Class C	17	126,388
Class D, 1 story frame	239	356,594
Class D, 1½ story	34	81,503
Class D, 2 story	50	271,626
Class D, 3 story	3	68,500
Class D, 4 story	1	25,000
Churches (all classes)	1	180
Public Buildings (city)	7	75,100
Sheds, Barns (frame)	128	20,103
Foundations only	1	1,200
Brick alterations	33	26,795
Frame alterations	166	48,906
Demolitions	1	100
Miscellaneous	1	1,000
Grand total	684	$1,272,180

Comparisons with last year:
From Dec. 1st to Dec. 23rd, 1909, inclusive... 546 $1,047,622

Compiled by Mark C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

LET THE CANAL BE REALLY THE PEOPLE'S HIGHWAY

Congress will do well to act favorably upon President Taft's recommendation that the interstate railroads be prevented by law from engaging in the steamship business between eastern and western coast ports, via Panama, when the canal is completed.

If the railroads are permitted to establish steamship lines through the canal, it means that the history of the Southern Pacific's scandalous use of the Pacific Mail, to discourage sea traffic and divert it to its own lines, will be repeated. By some shrewd trick and manipulation under cover, the transcontinental systems, of which there are now three in California, will put themselves in a position to dominate the sea route again, thus rendering the canal of no great practical value, so far as water competition is concerned.

Congress undoubtedly has authority to carry out the President's wishes. Since it already has enacted a law which prohibits the ownership in a single company of parallel railroad lines, which should be competitive, it is apparent that it also has the Constitutional power to prevent a railroad from owning or controlling a steamship company that would be only a nominal competitor.

The Panama Canal should be what it was intended to be, the people's highway, a guarantee of cheap passenger and freight transportation, absolutely free from the taint of monopoly.—Sacramento Bee.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS TO BE EXPLAINED AT CITY CLUB LUNCHEON TODAY

At the regular weekly luncheon of the City Club to be held at the Westminster Hotel today (Saturday) at 12:15 p. m. Lewis R. Works will speak on "The Proposed Charter Amendments."

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

New York dispatches have it that Wall Street is threatening that in the event of reform legislation being considered at the present session of Congress, direful financial happenings shall come upon the country.

But Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh announces that "So far as the financial situation of the country is concerned, it is absolutely sound. I have," he says, "absolutely no apprehension of any depression."

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, adds his mite of comfort as follows:

"There is," he says, "no better exponent of the prosperity of our country than the fact that we have abundant crops and employment for labor along all lines, insuring a demand for those crops. All considerations justify the conclusion that the agricultural condition of the country is prosperous today and promising for the future."

The Nation's finances are sound; there are abundant crops. Why, then, should the country be in danger of depression?

There can be no depression unless it be deliberately brought about by Wall Street to intimidate Congress.

And if Wall Street takes such a course, there will be but one thing for the country to do, clip the claws of Wall Street; take away its dangerous power to work the whole Nation injury.—San Francisco Star.

A Vital Difference

Our political life is, and must always be, in the hands of three classes of men—bosses, demagogues and genuine leaders. And while it is certain that the day of bosses is passing, it is not equally certain that their places will always be taken by genuine leaders, rather than by demagogues. In any meeting of men, the meeting as a whole can not possibly take the initiative, and every one speak at once. Some individual must take the lead, be it only to declare the meeting open, or to nominate a temporary chairman. So, throughout the conduct of a meeting, every act, every resolution must proceed from some individual, even when it represents the will of the whole body, and is, in fact, indorsed and voted for by the whole body. All political action, must, therefore originate in individuals, no matter how democratic our political system may be. And the emergence of these individuals is determined rather by natural selection than by popular vote, which can not, indeed, be exercised until after they have emerged. It will remain to be seen whether these originating individuals are to be bosses, demagogues, or real leaders, men of wisdom and good-will. The bosses are those who, by bribes of various sorts, more or less corrupt as the case may be, have already got hold of the voters and can "swing them into line," as the phrase runs. But it is becoming evident, and daily more evident, that the American people are waking up to the evil of this system of corrupt consideration, whether on a small or a large scale, and are determined to get rid of it, root and branch.—Charles Johnston, in the Citizens' Bulletin, Cincinnati.

The Literary Digest, published weekly in New York, is quite the reverse of other periodicals. Instead of furnishing original items, articles or editorials, it gives an able digest of the news, opinions, thoughts, and reviews of important papers and magazines the world over.

OUR INDUSTRIAL MASSACRE

Half a million employees of the various industries throughout the United States are killed or incapacitated every year. Estimated at the low average of $500 apiece, this means a cash loss to the country of $250,000,000 annually. According to competent engineers half of this loss is unnecessary, and could be prevented if employers would adopt those safeguards which are being successfully used abroad. Through the failure of American employers to adopt these safeguards we are losing, unnecessarily, the service of 250,000 workers annually, which, at the lowest computation, are worth $125,000,000.

An industrial massacre of thousands of wage-earners took place last year and raised no outcry, perhaps because the killings and maimings were spread over twelve months throughout the entire country. That massacre is continuing today. Besides the money loss, think of the wives widowed and the children made fatherless; of the pain and the sorrow. Obviously, the wage earning capacity of the great majority of laborers is not enough to enable them to lay aside a sum sufficient for the emergency of accident, disease or old age. More particularly is this true when the rearing of a large family is in question, and during unproductive periods.

No workman should be forced by circumstances into accepting charity. The American laboring man's only capital is his ability to perform his daily work, and this he hazards against disease and accident. The Lord help him when he becomes old and is unable to work. There is nothing left for him but the poorhouse or the grave. Has the time not come when we should better such a condition? * * *—George F. Howell in The Boston Common.

THE NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 7)

great value to students and administrators. The constant and increasing use of these reports is the surest test of their value.

Through its executive officers the league is in constant touch with local and national movements concerned with municipal questions. Supplying literature, answering inquiries, suggesting plans, ways, and means, and coordinating the forces making for municipal improvement constitute their every-day duties and activities. The constantly increasing correspondence is a further indication of the usefulness of the league in this direction.

The president of the National Municipal League is the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, first as Secretary of the Navy and later as Attorney-General. The treasurer is George Burnham, Jr., of Philadelphia, who, until his retirement from business, was a member of the firm and treasurer of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The secretary is Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia.

The vice-presidents are A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; George McAneny, the president of the borough of Manhattan; Charles Richardson of Philadelphia, one of the founders of the league; George W. Guthrie, for three years Mayor of Pittsburgh; Walter L. Fisher, the Chicago traction expert; Henry L. McCune, Kansas City, formerly judge of the Court of Common Pleas; and Thomas N. Strong of Portland, Oregon; Horace E. Deming of New York is chairman of the executive committee.

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Vol. X. No. 2 *Los Angeles, California, January 7, 1911* *5 Cents—$1.00 a Year*

HOUR-GLASS AND SCYTHE

Just as Nature has thoughtfully provided us with gold, silver, nickel and copper in convenient relative values for coinage, and with the foot and hand's breadth and the thousand steps (full swing of the leg) for measures, so she has arranged the movements of earth, sun and moon for a neat and orderly division of time. The stupidest savage could recognize the twenty-four hour period that we call a day. The barbarian could approximate the year, with its change of seasons and journeying of the sun; but it took all the wisdom of our best civilization to work out the true year of 365 days for three years, and then 366 for one, except that the century years are leap years only once in 400 years. Even that is not absolutely accurate, and when we get along to the year 10,000, eighty centuries hence, we must throw out one leap year every 10,000 years and make the divisor 4,000.

Thus we note that the year is a dignified, intricate and altogether remarkable thing—on the very summit of practical human wisdom.

No wonder then that we stand reverently uncovered and think great thoughts as one year comes to an end and another begins. We have not many of these precious beads on our string. At best there may be a hundred, but the most we expect is about 80. Life insurance tables will not give us any such figure, unless we are well advanced toward it. Real velvet begins about 60, and indeed the man who gets in fifty years of hard work, good times, growth of soul and a record of things done has no cause to rail at fortune—and that is the kind of man that does not whine, but is ready to face the finish—if he must—like a gentleman and a soldier. Better fifty years of real life than a cycle of monkey dinners.

Farewell to you, then, year 1910, thou piece of man's life—fragment of human destiny. We love to think of you not for what you gave nor for what you took away from any one of us—insignificant pigmies that we are, mere atomic units in the vast procession of the race—but for what measure of advance you have allotted to us in the mass, what the world has won, or maybe lost, as you turned the hour-glass back and over again twenty-four times three hundred and sixty-five. Let others make lists of the great ones who have passed beyond during this twelve month, the lords of finance and of industry, the wise, the lucky and perhaps even the good, and let others enter up the so-called chief events of the year, the disasters, inventions, enterprises, disputes, riots and political changes—all these matters have to do only with individuals, and they mean but little in the grand scheme of things—but for us there is the year as a whole and the world as a whole, and the great question: Was there progress—much or little?

As we see it, there was progress, vast, splendid and almost terrifying, in the year 1910. The world was better for man to live in at the end of the year than at the beginning. It was not only better materially—a form of progress that is insured to us by the ingenuity and energy of men—but it was also morally better, in the clearer understanding among men of their relations to one another, in the growth of the altruistic spirit, in the advance of democracy in governments and in the better comprehension of the practical problems that lie in the path of man's improvement.

The world never moves fast enough to satisfy the radical and it always moves too fast to satisfy the reactionary. The former, gifted with imagination and sympathy, sees the world as it ought to be, with poverty conquered and toil reduced to a minimum, and he will brook no delay in the forward march of events. The conservative, having enough of this world's goods to be comfortable himself, and blandly oblivious of the sufferings of others, is thrilled with fear at each threatened change, knowing that it may imperil his greasy contentment. Between these stands the rational progressivist, striving always for advance but wary of the haste that may precipitate wreckage. The extremes are stagnation on the one side and revolution on the other. The middle ground is normal, social evolution.

The year 1910 may fall far short of the hopes of the radical, and its significance may or may not be appreciated by the conservative. But the year contained enough on the side of moral advance to fill the heart of the practical reformer with new hope. To mention only a few out of the many: The Lloyd-George budget, shifting a great burden of taxation from the poor to the rich and opening up the unused lands of England; understanding by the American people of the special interest form of taxation in the tariff; complete overthrow of the stand-pat idea in American legislation; destruction of the corporation machine in California and in many other states; adoption of short ballot, direct legislation and commission system in 60 American cities, making a total of 100; acceptance of the doctrine that this government is and must be a democracy and the adoption of democratic institutions in many states; extension of sanitary work in the cities and through the states; city planning and the attacks on the slum; recognition of the fact that poverty is a crime of society as a whole and may be prevented; competitive merit system advances its lines; postal savings banks started; doctrine of "new nationalism," that the laws should be framed to give to every man, as far as practicable, the same opportunity in life, promulgated by Roosevelt and generally accepted throughout the middle states and the west.

Yes; it was a goodly year and a vast gain over any of its predecessors. It is one of the hopeful things about progress that it compounds on itself, that it makes the food it feeds on, that as it supplies one demand it creates a dozen others. Thus we may look for a still better year in 1911—

To the Patrons of the California Weekly

BY AUTHORITY OF our Board of Directors, I have turned over to the publishers of the Pacific Outlook the subscription list and whatever of good will attaches to the California Weekly. It will be necessary, under the postal regulations, for each subscriber to signify his willingness to receive the Pacific Outlook in lieu of the California Weekly and this may be done by letter or postal card addressed to the Pacific Outlook. I ask as a personal favor that this willingness be at once signified, chiefly because arrangements are making which seem likely to result in joining the forces which stand for Right Things — for the simultaneous publication at San Francisco and Los Angeles of a weekly paper that will be able to do what the California Weekly attempted to do and failed, through lack of advertising patronage.

It will require a little time to bring this about and the first step toward it will be for each subscriber for the California Weekly to notify the Pacific Outlook of his willingness to accept that paper in place of The Weekly.

On behalf of the Pacific Outlook, I wish to say that it has ever stood for what the California Weekly stood for and is a good paper, though not what it will speedily become if the friends of The Weekly join forces with the friends of the Pacific Outlook in striving to give California a State Weekly worthy of the State.

With great hopefulness for the enterprise, I am in entire sincerity,

A. J. Pillsbury, Ed. Mgr.
The California Weekly

and as for 1912, we fairly hold our breadth as we think of the great things scheduled for that important piece of eternity.

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THE VACANT CHAIR

When Senator Dolliver, the big lion of Insurgency, died, it gave the Governor of Iowa a momentary chance of which he made the most possible. The Legislature meeting in January will elect Dolliver's successor, and that body is progressive. But the Governor is a masked reactionary, a type with which we are all familiar, the man who is not in favor of having factions in our dear old party, and after he is elected you find he belongs to the other side.

By this kind of a rear entrance process, the Senatorship of a day fell, to one "Lafe" Young, who edits a stand-pat, machine newspaper in the state of Iowa, and was perhaps entitled to some kind of compensation for the pursuit of journalism under hard conditions. He will sit in the Senate about a month with three weeks checked out for holiday vacation.

However, that was long enough for Lafe to show what sense of the fitness of things he does not possess. It was a chance for a live jackal to bark at a dead lion. Senator Cummins introduced a resolution calling for a revision of the tariff by separate schedules —a program now generally accepted by both parties—and the momentary occupant of Dolliver's seat made a speech, in which he lauded the Payne-Aldrich tariff as the best the country had ever seen, and declared that revision downwards was dangerous, and that the people of his state were more interested as producers in the raising of tariff, than as consumers in its reduction. This is exactly the reverse of the "Iowa idea" promulgated by Cummins and Dolliver, which gave that state a unique position in the first rank of Insurgency.

Inasmuch as the dead man, whom the people of Iowa loved and followed, had fought the Payne-Aldrich bill and had denounced it as an iniquitous measure, and as the voters of that state had shown repeatedly at the polls their agreement with that point of view, Mr. Young's declaration has rank only as a sublime piece of impertinence.

There was a story our grand-fathers used to tell about John Randolph of Roanoke, the satirist of the House of Representatives in the early years of the last century, that seems to fit the situation. One of Randolph's colleagues in the House from the state of Virginia, his nearest political friend and ally, died, and the people of that district elected in his place a young man of the variety now popularly known as "Smart Aleck," a youth with some gift of speech and a burning desire to get himself noticed. On the very first opportunity he secured the floor and delivered himself of a fierce attack on Randolph, evidently hoping to draw a reply that would give him a reflected fame. But Randolph sat through the whole of the speech, staring absently off into the distance, and at the end, when there was expectant silence, the old gladiator never moved. A day or two passed and Randolph spoke several times, but made no reference to the attack. At last, speaking on some topic in which the young man's predecessor had been especially interested, he chose a moment when the whole House was hanging with acute intentness on his words to refer to "our beloved colleague from the —— district, whose seat is now unhappily vacant."

And so might Cummins have spoken of the seat of Dolliver.

PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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A. M. DUNN, Manager
C. D. WILLARD Editorial Contributor

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Entered as second-class matter April 5, 1907, at the postoffice at Los Angeles, California, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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AGAINST CHARTER REFORM

The progressive and courageous reformers of our city have driven horses and wagons and steam rollers over the reactionary elements that have opposed them until the latter are reduced to a fine state of panic. In the language of the day, they are pretty well buffaloed. An amusing evidence of this appeared in their treatment of the proposition to amend the charter.

Everybody who possesses even the most elementary knowledge of city affairs knows that in a place growing as rapidly as Los Angeles and one entering upon so many new enterprises, changes in the organic law of the city are a frequent necessity. We amend our state constitution, more or less, every two years, and we pass quite a volume of legislation. The fact that some of the amendments adopted or the legislation passed may not be needed or may even be unwise does not affect the essential need for the amendment and legislation as a whole.

We can amend our charter only once in two years, and every time when that period comes around there is plenty that needs to be done. To be sure, it usually happens that at the same time, while we are about it, the people are given a chance to vote on a number of governmental reforms—but they are not compelled to adopt them unless they choose.

Usually, however, they do choose and hence these reactionary tears. No sooner was the suggestion made, nearly a year ago, by Council, for the appointment of a charter commission, than the stand-pat newspapers began to protest against any more "charter tinkering." They did not wait to find out what was to be done. They were "agin" it anyhow because it might have some reform mixed in. No use to explain that neither commission nor Council has any power to adopt these amendments. All those bodies can do is to lay them before the voters. If they are not what the people want, they will be voted down, and if they are what the people want, then everybody should be satisfied and happy; for the very object of a charter, under our system, is to provide the kind of government the people desire.

When the commission brought in its report these same newspapers instantly condemned the whole work, and in fact they had declared against it while still in the process of making and before any of its provisions were known. Their object was to prevent the amendments from going before the people. The usual anti-reform program is to smother things in committee and not allow them to get out in the open.

The cold fact that lies back of all these maneuvers is that these people have no use at all for the judgment of the voters. They look upon the general run of humanity as mighty poor stuff compared with their own august selves. Their conception of government is an oligarchy of beings of superior wisdom—they to be the said oligarchs. And they are in mortal terror of any kind of reform, having learned by experience that every change brings us nearer to the untrammeled rule of the people.

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THE HORRIBLE RUBBERNECK

When Hoxsey fell, the police and his professional comrades ran to the spot and formed a cordon to keep back the souve nir hunters. In other cities when a similar disaster took place, the fiends had not hesitated even to lay hands on the dead to secure the desired mementos.

So the reports tell us. It is gratifying to be able to record the fact that no such disgraceful scenes were enacted here. It may have been because the police prevented it, but we prefer to believe, and lacking evidence to the contrary will believe, that there was a different quality in this crowd from that displayed in other cities.

The rubberneck is one of the horrible by-products of the modern sensational newspaper. To be sure the genius itself is old as the race, Lot's wife, who turned to look, being the first example in written history; but the casual spectator and curious observer of former days bears only a distant relationship to the fierce, tireless and desperate rubberneck of the modern epoch. Of the same species, perhaps, they are as different as the cat and the tiger, the poodle and the wolf, the gentleman and the gorilla.

Mere curiosity is a venal sin, in which the best of us indulge at times. It contains a fair element of respect for the person or thing gazed at—it may even partake of reverence or veneration. Rubbernecking, on the other hand, is a vice, frenzied, reckless and terrible. It is not only lacking in reverence, it does not even respect the commonest decencies of life. It attends exhibitions in the hope of beholding sudden death. It contemplates agony with joy. It will rob the dead, even breaking open graves, if necessary, and would tear the clothes from the back of the bride. Is it a vice forsooth? A combination of all vices and crimes from murder to body snatching!

We say it is the newspapers that have made these wild beasts, these monsters of morbidity and turned them loose on society. Hearst has more of these unspeakable creatures put down to his discredit than any Frankenstein in the business. An inconceivable breed of women-things read and gorge themselves on his "sassiety" dope, and when Miss Kissie Maginnis marries the Duc de Scrofula, they descend on the Chapel of St. Bonbon like a swarm of African ants,

and loot things to the bone. Good Bishop Twadley, who, assisted by a batch of subordinate dignitaries, was to perform the holy office on that occasion, is knocked down in the mad rush for a piece of the bride's clothing, and has been talking about the French Revolution ever since.

No; we have no remedy to propose. We have reforms for just about all the ills that flesh is heir to—a whole pharmacopoeia full of them—but nothing adequate to the rubberneck distemper (rubberitis neckelongia). If we had our own way about it, we would reform it with an axe, even though that might make things a bit messy about our great cities for a time. It might pay, as Dr. Johnson suggested with regard to the Scotchmen, to catch them young and tame them. Or we might take a short cut, as it were, by guillotining some of our too enterprising newspaper publishers. The reader might think it over for us.

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THE REVERSE ENGLISH

The amazing record of him
"Who stole the livery of Heaven
To serve the Devil in,"

is quite equalled by the modern newspaper writers who boldly "swipe" the language and phrases of progress and reform and put them to the uses of reactionary bad government.

It gives one a weird feeling of uncertainty and unreality to read machine politics, graft and corporation scheming adroitly done over into the very words that we have seen heralding the growth of the democratic spirit and the rousing of civic probity.

Every bona fida product of man's honest toil has its pinchbeck imitation. Broadway and the Bowery in New York run parallel for miles about a block apart, and all along the Bowery there are stores almost the exact counterpart of the Broadway concerns, and you may buy therein the most incredible imitations of the Broadway articles, cheap enough, but rotten and false.

Note some of these distortions. When it is proposed to reduce the number of elective officers, on the principle of the short ballot, now universally accepted by sincere thinkers on government issues, the machine, which has long hidden behind the confusion of the long ballot, protests against depriving the people of their inalienable political rights. When the initiative and referendum are discussed, we are told that they are intended for the overthrow of Republican institutions. When we go after the higher-up grafters, we are warned against these socialistic attacks on property and these labor union schemes to interfere with the work of our great captains of industry.

The political parties of this state adopt platforms calling for certain legislative reforms. In order to present these in tangible, workable form, and, furthermore, in order to make good on the party pledges, committees are appointed—openly and regularly through the proper party machinery—to put these reforms into shape for the legislature to act upon. These committees are made up of many of the best and ablest men of the state. Their meetings have been open to the general public, and suggestions have been welcomed from every quarter. It would seem that such a process should commend itself to every citizen, especially as a contrast to the secret work of the lobby of the Southern Pacific, the agency that formerly owned our legislative body.

But this the reactionary papers describe as an attempt to coerce the legislature, cracking the whip of the boss over the terrified heads of the members, and as the cooking up of fads and fakes with which to rob the people of their rights.

Again, here is conservation, which is a general plan, devised and advocated by Pinchot, Roosevelt and many other sincere and far-sighted men, to preserve what remains of the natural resources of the country for the benefit of all the people, through processes of lease, royalty or common use, rather than for the exploitation of individuals. It is true that among the individuals who have heretofore benefited in the miscellaneous looting of these resources there were not a few who were people of small means; but it is also true that the biggest areas of land, the most valuable water courses, and the most splendid mining opportunities either were acquired outright and at the start by big corporations, or very soon fell into their hands. Nevertheless, the opponents of conservation, who are chiefly these corporations and their political and journalistic tools, base their entire case on sympathy with the" hardy prospector," the home-seeker and the enterprising upbuilders of new country, who are all frozen out by this narrow and niggardly policy.

Words are the undisputed property of those who wish to use them, and there is no law against newspaper men and politicians telling lies either directly or indirectly by false epithets, innuendo and distortion. Fortunately, the people have had a good deal of practice in making distinctions between truth and imitations of truth. Some of the latter work well for a time but they will not wear, and in the end their real nature always comes out. As for Truth, she can wait. She is used to waiting.

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SIX-YEAR HIGH SCHOOLS

(Contributed)

The time is ripe for including under local high-school supervision the first two years of college studies. The faculties of both Stanford and California, and those of the high schools throughout the state, all desire the change. The public will be for it as soon as the educational advantage is understood. No legislation is needed to perfect the transition of the freshman and junior college years to the high schools of the state; no jolt or maladjustment will occur, for the change has been long contemplated by both Berkeley and Stanford, and provision has been made therefor.

The six-year high school would mean fewer boys dropping out of school at an untimely age; it is exactly adapted to those who stop just short of a professional career, and also for those that expect to study a profession. This we believe is its principal argument for adoption; it leaves no gap between real vocational study and the public school. And secondly it will itself directly lead to training for a vocation, since its last two years will be used for vocational study in the case of all students who either cannot or should not go to a university.

No better investment can be made by any city than the addition to the high school of two years vocational study for such students, combined with a carefully prescribed course in subjects generally pursued in college. Such a school would equip both boys and girls with trades, without neglecting the usual branches of the higher education. In some communities these two years would be similar to trade schools; in others the obvious thing would be agricultural training, preparing future superintendents and managers of ranches.

Fresno has already taken this forward step. Los Angeles ought to catch up as early as possible. The obvious thing at Fresno was the agricultural school, and accordingly next year the fifth and sixth years of high school will provide for training in fruit-growing and other features of ranch life. In Los Angeles the conditions are such as to permit all the industries to be represented since there are several high schools each already having its specialty. The emphasis however would no doubt be laid on commercial training, in a city that anticipates as great a commercial future as is before Los Angeles.

What is most urgent, after caring for our physical need for water, fuel, transportation, power and other indispensables, is suitable schooling, for the little children first and then for the big children. All this we have managed fairly well, except at one point—the point where the children drop out of school in such appalling numbers, to come to naught, or else to succeed at far greater cost than necessary. This point is the high school, which must be remodeled if it is to merit the money put into it. The judgment of the recent convention of teachers was decidedly in favor of the six-year plan; where such harmony exists among the pedagogues there surely must be an obvious truth. This assertion is not proof against the logicians we admit, but we merely mean that what the pedagogues agree on is worth investigating, and the Fresno high school should be of interest to all Californians.

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PRESS COMMENT

Nearly two hundred cases of bad eggs shipped from Dallas to a Kansas City candy factory were seized by officers and showed 150,000,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. This is probably the largest number of arrests ever made in a single raid by an American police squad.—Los Angeles Herald.

Chicago boasts that more twins are born in that city than in any other. But who would think of striking Chicago for the first time, alone?—Detroit Times.

It is quite a natural supposition that there is a good deal of water in the bath-tub trust.—Buffalo Enquirer.

Up to the present time Dr. Cook's high regard of the public's opinion of him has not extended to a refund of that $80,000 he got from them on his lecture tour.—Southern Lumberman.

Intrenchment, more than retrenchment, seems to be the problem before the dear old Democratic party.—Southern Lumberman.

One of those Eastern roads might strengthen its argument for rate increases by submitting figures to show the passenger traffic to Oyster Bay has declined greatly of late months.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

POLITICAL TABLE TALK

By THE WATCHMAN

Under Bonds to Keep the Peace Word comes from Washington that the progressive Republicans are to be placed under bonds to the administration to keep the peace and be good. They are informed that everything depends on their behavior. If they will keep their traces taught and their breasts snug up to the collar, no matter how much the collar galls their hot necks, much will be accomplished during the short session of congress. If not it will be all off as to legislation, the administration will be betrayed and the fault will be laid at the doors of the progressives. To which is added, they must not mind the blind bridles. The duty of the team is to answer the rein and the whip. What goes on in the driver's box is none of the team's business. The effrontery of all this would bristle the back of the tamest cat that ever snoozed under a kitchen stove, but humiliation can be endured if patriotism requires it. Whether it does or not depends on what it is that is proposed to be accomplished and for whose benefit. The good intentions of the "large, good natured person entirely surrounded by men who know exactly what they want" is not to be questioned, as it has not been from the start. The suspicion has been entertained that several blocks of a certain undesirable locality have within less than two years, been paved with his good intentions that have gone into the scrap pile. The good intentions of those to whom he has mainly looked for the fruition of his hopes are subject to the gravest question and not one measure should be permitted to escape the closest scrutiny of insurgent eyes. Nor can the Presidential "O. K." be accepted as conclusive. Better an uninterrupted tug-of-war until the 4th of March than the infliction upon the country of anything analogous to the tariff iniquity or the enacting into law of such a measure as the railroad bill was when it left the hands of Attorney-General Wickersham bearing the countersign of the President. It were better to do nothing than the wrong thing.

May We Instance the Alaska Coal Lands? God Almighty wrapped Alaska in a mantle of snow and ice but with a kind providence underlaid a good portion of it with coal of fine quality. The coal of Alaska belongs to the people of Alaska, at least so much of it as they may need to keep them warm, to generate their steam power, smelt their ores and propel their ships and locomotives, and they should have it at such a price as the mining and transportation of it, at fair rates of interest and of wages may permit, attendant risks of investment being well covered. These and other legitimate elements entering into production and distribution, and not the urgency of Alaskan necessities, should be the measure of the cost to Alaskans of Alaskan coal. Alaskans are urging that these coal lands be opened to development. The President is likewise urgent. There is great urgency. To facilitate this much needed forward movement whom has the president called into consultation? Senator Knute Nelson, who honestly believes that the only hope for the poor lies in God's abounding largess to the rich; Secretary Ballinger, who is a conservationist nolens-volens and willy-nilly; Senator Smooth, the financial and political representative of the polygamous infamy of the century; Senator Flint, whose predilicitions and affiliations are so well known as to require no comment; Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, as open an enemy to the spirit of conservation as the nation possesses. What sort of a leasing system of mining development are we to look for from that group of representatives of special interests? It should be clearly understood that the principle at issue is that the cost of coal to the consumer shall not be determined by the poignancy of the consumer's distress, but that the price shall be determined by the reasonable value of the services rendered in taking the people's coal from where God put it to where the people need it for use. The danger is that we shall be given the semblance of a righteous measure without the substance; that it will be as it was with the Wickersham railroad regulation bill, at every crucial point a skewer driven in in the interests of The Interests. Rather than submit to any such wrong it were better that Alaska remain undeveloped for decades. The price of being good should be the making of legislative measures good. Let the progressives toe that line and the American people will toe it with them and from that line they shall not be moved.

A Fault With the Reformatory Plan California needs a reformatory for first offenders, but rather worse than it needs this it needs a reformation of the existing penal and reformatory institutions, and such reformation is out of the realm of reasonable probabilities under the existing constitutionally provided penal system. A first step should be the repealing of Article X of the State Constitution. In the place of a board of prison directors, expert in nothing but politics, and greatly solicitous for the distribution of prison patronage, there should be a Department of Prisons and Reformatories headed by a "Man Who Knows" as general superintendent, empowered to organize his department and given authority, not alone over the prisons and any new reformatory that may be constructed, but over the reform schools and, what is even more important still, over the county and city jail systems. Such a department, wisely headed and adequately manned, treating the problems of criminality and delinquency as a whole, might easily so depopulate the penal institutions we have as to render a new one superfluous, but any system that leaves out of account control of the county jails and city prisons will yield no better results than would fighting the bubonic plague without paying any attention to the rats. The prison should be a manufactory, the reformatory a school for handicrafts, the reform school a school and the busiest bureau in the whole department should be that of parole. Mr. Lissner's committee, constituted to consider the reformatory idea, has done good work but appears not to have arisen to the full requirements of the occasion.

The De-Merit System Should Go Anyhow We cannot expect to realize from the present legislature all the good things in the Republican platform, and it is possible that the merit system of filling minor offices may not pull through, although it should in some satisfactory form. At all events the de-merit system of allowing one state official to fill subordinate offices in offices other than his own should be penalized and put an end to. There are officials who make it their business to foist their friends upon such other officials as have not the moral courage to say no, with the result that insubordination and lack of responsibility are rife in all the institutions of the state. What chance has a warden, for instance, to make good when he must find places for all the incompetents sent him by other state officials whose opposition he cannot very well afford to provoke. It has been said of Mr. Charles F. Curry that he probably secured more appointments under the San Francisco harbor board than any member of the harbor board, and there is hardly an office in the state that has not a Curry man in it. While Mr. Curry has been especially diligent in this particular other state officers have not been inattentive to their opportunities. The whole system is as pernicious as any well can be.

What Will Retard Power Development? It is easy to foresee that regulation and conservation of California's power resources are not going to be easy. In the case of the conservation of Alaskan coal the necessities of the Alaskans afford the cue needed by The Interests, so, in conserving our state sources of water power, the cue seized upon will be the fear of retarding electrical development. California needs to have a great deal of electric energy developed, a little more in fact than it can presently use in order that new uses may be found for it, but what will retard development? Suppose that the unregulated acquisition and exploitation of a certain source of water power promises to yield 400 per cent on the investment, if regulation were to cut the profit down to 200 per cent would that retard development? Would it do so to cut the profit down to 100 per cent? to 50? to 25? Would it retard development to limit the income to a fair rate of interest on the investment, plus an insurance premium to cover the risk of failure? No friend to California wants such legislation as will retard needed development of electrical energy, but we can better afford to cultivate patience than to submit to exploitation. Our legislators should bear in mind that all the electric energy there is in The People's and that whoever generates it where he can find opportunity, and conducts it to where it is needed, leaving to the user only to press the button to make his lights burn or his wheels go round, is worthy of a generous, steady, generation-long recompense, but by no means to the net results of the application of that power to industry for ever and aye. Our legislators should, if they can, find the point where development will be retarded and stick their peg on the safe side of that point.

Where Home Rule Really Is Needed Recently Alameda county's legislative delegation held a session in their own county for considering such changes in the county government act as relates to the particular class to which Alameda belongs or, rather, the particular class which Alameda county constitutes. That such a session of the delegation should be held within the county itself may be regarded as a concession. Usually such sessions are held at Sacramento and are mainly attended by members of the court house ring who demand what they want and enforce their demands with the assurance that, unless complied with, the legislator will find it difficult to get back to the legislature at the next session, a prophecy not infrequently fulfilled. The bill is generally fixed up, not wholly without regard to what the people at home may say and do, but with a livelier solicitude as to what the ring may do and not say if the schedule of salaries is not to their liking. The whole scheme of county government, by legislative delegation, falls far short of being government by, of and for the people. If this kind of legislating is to be done by each county's delegation in the legislature it should be done at home, on a day certain, after full notice to all men to appear and have their say, but a better way would be to have a county board of freeholders frame a county charter, within certain constitutional or statutory limitations, and so give to each county that measure of home rule that cities enjoy. The existing method of governing counties departs about as far from home rule as anything to be found under a monarchy. In short, the citizens have practically not a word to say either about the form of government or the taxes attendant upon it.

Pre-Election Guesses That Missed the Mark Nothing appeared to be plainer last spring than that Charles F. Curry and Frank Jordan had made an offensive and defensive alliance, the first to help Jordan into his old shoes and the second to gladhand the state in Curry's interests for governor. But the list of Jordan's appointees in the office of Secretary of State tends to negative the theory of that alliance. Indeed, before the primary was half over there were indications that Curry was becoming restive under the implication that Jordan was his man, as he probably was not, if we may infer as much from the nearly clean sweep Jordan has made of Curry's men in office. Rumor has it, too, that Jordan's official wings are to be much clipped before the present session of the legislature is half over. They will stand considerable clipping. The office is too big for the man. Especially should Jordan be relieved of all ex-officio duties on the Board of Examiners and State Lunacy Commission. He has his faults, but laziness is not one of them. He will work early and late, whereas Curry, pretty uniformly "let George do it," and yet his was the brain that devised and the hand that guided, but then Curry has a brain at once clear and strong, also a hand that is strong as well as glad. If capacity were the whole story nothing could be said against Charles F. Curry. Jordan is not in Curry's class, but he will work harder.

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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

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Increasing Bond Issues: The New York "Financier" protests against the rapid increase in the volume of municipal securities now thrown on the market. In November of 1910 there were 150 cities, so it says, that issued bonds aggregating 110 millions. It expresses the fear that many cities are drawing too heavily against their futures, particularly when they "issue 40-year or 50-year bonds to pay for a street pavement that will last only 18 or 20 years." The last point is certainly well taken, although it is usually only the surface of street paving that wears out. The over-bonding of cities rarely occurs, difficulty in placing the securities usually intervening as an automatic governor on that. The most over-bonded city in the union is the richest—New York. But the large and sudden increase, which so disturbs the "Financier," is almost exclusively caused by the cities entering upon utilities that formerly were left to private enterprise. This is in reality not an increase of debt but an addition to capital account. Some of these utilities may even develop into debt lifters, not only paying for themselves but for other things—non-productive things—as well. This is a form of debt—if we are to call it that—that is likely to increase more and more as cities widen their sphere of activity. As a rule it does not involve an increase in the gross volume of such securities thrown on the market, for if the work were not done by the people for themselves it would be done by private individuals—utility corporations. City bonds always sell at par or above, and under modern conditions of careful city engineering all the value of the bond goes into the improvement. Corporation bonds, on the other hand, frequently sell below par and sometimes exceed in their face aggregate the actual value of the property, owing to underwriters' rake-off and little tricks by the promoters. Hence it follows that the total demand on the money market is likely to be less under municipal ownership than under corporate. This is a statement that will call out sneers and jeers from the stand-patter, but it is true never the less.

Not for Us, Thank You! While we can find more or less of interest in nearly all discussions of municipal problems appearing in eastern papers and magazines, there is one topic about which we cannot, somehow, get up the least bit of enthusiasm, and that is the question, apparently all-absorbing at this season of the year, of how to remove the great volume of snow and ice from the sidewalks and street pavements. Some times a whole city is all torn up over this matter, the administration gets raked over the coals, Veritas and Pax Vobiscum write fiery letters to the papers, mass meetings are called—all because the streets are blocked up with great billows of snow. Snow is this fine, white, cold stuff they have back East in the winter time—that is to say it is white at the start-off, but its appearance after it has lain about for a day or two needs profanity to do it justice in description. We have plenty of municipal troubles in Los Angeles, including stand-pat newspapers that snarl at every kind of reform and improvement, but we do not have this dirty white stuff in our streets.

One City in Earnest:: There are probably 300 cities in this country that have anti-spitting ordinances, and now there is one city that proposes to enforce that law. This city is Boston, which, after several days of warning, proceeded to arrest all offenders. About 500 people were arrested in the first week or two, and gradually the fact that the city was in earnest came to be understood and the nuisance came to an end.

Effect of State Utilities Tax: There is very general alarm among the cities of California, large and small, over the effect of Amendment Number 1 and the new system of taxation of utility corporations. In many cases the new plan cuts off very considerable revenue from the city, enough to embarrass its operations seriously. There may be a corresponding gain on the side of the county, through the reduction of state taxes, but that does not help out the municipality which still has its local duties to perform. The property of the utility corporation situated in any city is still a cause of expense to the city. It must be policed and protected from fire, and the streets about it must be cared for. Yet the people of the state voted for the change, and the new conditions must be met, even though city charters must be altered and tax limits raised.

People Mean Business: The new law in Illinois allowing cities to adopt the commission plan by vote of the people went into effect with the beginning of the year, and the capital of the state, Springfield, led off with a vote of 3800 for to 3100 against, a majority of 700. A terrible blizzard raged all day, but the people turned out in unexpected numbers. The brewing and saloon interests fought the plan, as they invariably do, evidently because it means an efficient government and that means enforcement of the law. The fight for the system was made by the Chamber of Commerce and citizens' organizations. These facts, just as given above, are all set forth in our corporation and saloon interest newspaper, the Times, under the head "Springfield, Ill., Adopts Freak Government."

Five Years' Test: Houston, Texas, has used the commission plan five years and is perfectly satisfied with it. Tax rate has been permanently reduced 10 per cent, and now that finances are in good order a large surplus accumulated in place of the debt that was carried along under the old system, still further reductions of the tax rate will be made. The deficit of $400 000 is replaced by a cash reserve of $900,000, and in the five years the city has purchased water works and new parks and done an enormous amount of paving out of the general funds and made extensive harbor improvements.

What About the Paupers? A report of the mayor of Worcester, Massachusetts, which feeds its garbage to pigs owned by the city, says: "We were received by the overseers of the poor and driven to the Poor Farm, where I saw 2500 as fine swine as I ever laid my eyes on. There was not a poor one in the lot." As one reads the description of the care devoted to these piggies, he instinctively wonders whether the poor people are equally well treated. If they are, and as Worcester is a well regulated place we assume it, they are better off than the great majority of dependents at county poor farms.

Bigger Than the People: The mayors of twelve Indiana cities met recently at Indianapolis and resolved to fight against the adoption of a law by the legislature allowing cities to adopt the commission system by vote of their citizens. These twelve wonderful, brainy men, having a monopoly of most of the political wisdom of Indiana, feel that they cannot take the chance of trusting the people to decide matters of this kind for themselves. Like the little birdies in their nests, the people should "wait a little longer, 'till their wings are stronger."

Pay-as-you-enter-Riot: The people of Toronto, Canada, have not taken kindly to the pay-as-you-enter cars. A mass meeting was called to protest against them, to which a vast crowd responded, and part of the overflow put in its time smashing all the cars it could lay its hands upon. Pay-as-you exit cars would do away with all the inconveniences and give all the advantages of the new plan.

Up-to-date: In making up its schedule of regulations governing the use of parks, Cleveland has found it necessary to include one that forbids aeroplanes from practicing after 7 o'clock in the morning and limits their operations to certain open spaces in the parks

Another Civil Service City. Detroit has joined the ranks of the civil service cities. When Los Angeles adopted civil service there were only five or six cities in the Union under that system; now two-thirds of the big cities have the system in one form or another.

Two New Destructors: San Francisco has let the contract for the construction of two new destructors or incinerators for garbage and refuse at a total cost of $255,000. One will be located at Islais Creek and the other at North Beach.

Reducing Water Tax: The Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago has notified the city council that the water business can be run successfully with half a million reduction in the people's rates.

Good Majority in Oakland: The vote on the new progressive charter of Oakland with initiative, referendum and recall was 9023 in favor to 3108 against. Evidently it is not a stand-patter town.

Four Cents for Health: The report of the Providence playgrounds shows that it costs four cents a day per child to maintain the system.

No Cats Allowed. Amsterdam, New York, has received a gift of a 100-acre park with a curious provision attached. No cats nor dogs, the donor says, are ever to be allowed in the park, nor are any of the birds to be molested.

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IMPRESSIONS OF A PLAIN CITIZEN

By AUTOGENESIS

Arbitration a Near Solution Mayor Alexander wants a state board of arbitration. Every fair-minded man will stand with him on this proposition. Unfortunately such a thing as compulsory arbitration is out of the question, in view of a certain decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. A board of arbitration can not compel capital and labor to agree upon terms, but it can give publicity to the conditions leading to disputes between the two and come pretty near to inciting a public sentiment that will force a settlement of serious labor troubles. It can tell the public what the average wage in similar lines of industry under relatively the same conditions in other parts of the country is, and workingmen and the industry employing them will then occupy a battlefield that is in full view of the public, where their every maneuver can be seen. We need to know more about the relations between the employer and the employed in California. We need disinterested investigators and honest reports, and these are what will accompany the establishment of a state board of mediation and arbitration.

A Forum? Why Not? What has become of the movement for the opening of the public school buildings of the city to popular meetings for the discussion of matters of general public interest, for debates, for lectures, etc.? We have been talking a good deal about this project among ourselves, but nobody appears to have done anything yet. In the meantime San Francisco has taken the matter up, with the result that scores of meetings are held every evening in the week in various sections of the city.

In Los Angeles men and women who have ideas have, at the present time, small means of reaching their fellow men and women except through the press. No newspaper will print a hundredth part of views on more or less important public matters advanced by men and women who have thought deeply on such topics. Progressive, thoughtful people are naturally restless until they have had an opportunity for an interchange of ideas on matters of common interest. Agitation leads progress.

Too many flowers blush unseen. Too many ideas moulder because they never see the light. Too many men with ideas that should be known to all their fellowmen grow discouraged because they can find no way to reach the masses. If every public school building could be converted into a forum, ready for evening assemblages, the forward movement—moral, ethical, sociological, political, civic—would advance in tremendous strides. The school room should be made an educational center for adults as well as for the youth. I would like to hear from those who either agree or disagree with me.

New Form of Probation Maria Fernandez will not be permitted to "go shopping" for a whole year without taking the risk of going to prison. She pleaded guilty to a charge of shoplifting before Judge Davis a few days ago, and was released on probation. If she leads a righteous life during the next three years she will escape punishment for her offense, but in the meantime, for one year at least, she must do her shopping by proxy.

The idea is all right, but it should not be applied to the offense of shoplifting alone. I wonder what effect it would have upon automobile speeders, for instance, if, upon conviction for the second offense, they should be paroled and ordered to refrain from running a machine for one year.

Born Again "The great and glorious Republican party and the Stars and Stripes forever"—this has usually been the sum and substance of the talk of chairmen of partisan state committees. How edifying it is, then, to hear the chairman of the Republican state central committee of California switching off in this strain: "The state central committee is not bound to distribute jobs in order to carry out its plans. A new line has divided the political forces of the country. It is not between Republicans and Democrats, but it is between the insurgents and progressives on one hand and the reactionaries on the other. The will of the people must be the guiding star." We all know it, of course, but how refreshing it is to hear a party leader not only admit it but boast of it! Verily, verily, the Republican party in California has been born again. As a part of it I rejoice in the new birth.

Why So Prudish? I cannot comprehend why the police authorities felt called upon to annoy the gentleman who paraded the streets the other day dressed in a sort of reversed decollete. I understand all his body, excepting head and hands were covered. Nobody has heard of the guardians of the peace disturbing any grand opera performance or other function at which many of the ladies in attendance shuddered every time a door was opened, all because of their scant attire.

We are creatures of habit. We are enthralled by it. We grow so accustomed to seeing barefoot urchins selling newspapers on the streets in January that we think nothing of it; but let Madame Westlake or the Duchess of Hollywood walk out on her lawn to try the Kneipp treatment for her nerves and straightway we throw a fit.

We should rid ourselves of this bugaboo of ultra-conventionality. If a man wants to walk about in comfort and finds that it is agreeable to shed his shoes or a part of his clothing, why should we blush, so long as we permit the boys to run barefooted and barelegged on the streets and the ladies, bless 'em, to add to the lustre of certain illustrious occasions by inviting pneumonia and bronchitis?

An Interesting Sight We are soon to be afforded a spectacle in cement construction that relatively few have seen. It is going to be instructive. It will be well worth while to visit the scene of the big new concrete bridge under construction over the river just below Elysian park—the North Broadway bridge. The paraphernalia for pouring the concrete and the forms are nearly all in position. The framework itself is worth looking at. The time is rapidly approaching, by the way, when several such bridges must be built across the river at various points. Meantime take a look at the work on this structure. It is as interesting as a moving picture show.

The Old Spirit Still Lives Some men have a rather peculiar conception of what constitutes personal rights and privileges. Among these there is a class whose members insist that the slightest service in behalf of a political movement is sufficient basis for a demand that they share in the profits of office. Women are sometimes that way, too.

I heard the other day of a woman who was employed for two days in a certain political headquarters in this city during the late campaign who really believed that such employment, for which she was well remunerated, by the way, was ample title to a "good political office," as she expressed it. "Certainly, Gertie, after having worked so faithfully for those people you have a right to expect something handsome from them. You surely ought to be given one of those nice fat jobs up in Sacramento this winter," said one of her friends.

"Gertie" went after the nice fat job with a vim. She bothered the life out of one of the attaches at headquarters, insisting that she should have "one of them snaps." "If a girl who has worked as hard as I have gets nowhere when it comes to passing around the positions with money in 'em, how are you folks going to expect that we shall stand by you next time?" she demanded. "You can't turn me down. I want what's coming to me."

There are in Los Angeles scores, even hundreds of men, who rest their hopes of securing political jobs on the fact that during the campaign they were employed, under pay, to do clerical or other detail work. It is just simply impossible to divorce them from the spoils idea. And some of them are mighty sore because they have not been able to extract double pay—cash and a job—from the campaign managers.

BUILDING PERMITS FOR 1910

Classified Report and Statement for the Calendar Year 1910 from the Office of J. J. Backus, Chief Inspector of Buildings, City of Los Angeles

During the calendar year just closed, there have been issued 10,738 building permits, with an estimated valuation of $21,684,100, indicating an increase over the previous year (1909) of $8,423,397 in valuation, and 2167 in number of permits issued. This year (1910) was easily the "banner year" in the history of building operations in the city of Los Angeles, showing as it does the tremendous increase of $3,525,580 over the year 1906, which had previously been the banner year, with a valuation of $18,158,520.

An interesting feature of this year is the fact that nearly every month broke some previous record, either in number of permits issued or in valuation. A careful study of the tabulated report hereto attached will show a large gain in the number of business buildings which have been erected; also the fact that there was one building permit issued either for the erection, alteration or an addition to some building every fifteen minutes of every working day. Especially remarkable is the gain in the erection of residences, making it truly a "city of homes." In this respect it will be interesting to know that there have been more than two frame residences, with a valuation of over $2,000 each, erected every hour of every working day. These figures are based on an eight-hour working day.

The great increase in the money expended on new buildings also points out the very encouraging tendency on the part of owners, architects and builders toward the construction of buildings of a higher grade, and of fireproof structures.

The City's Growth

The volume of business transacted by this office serves to illustrate the extraordinary growth of the city. If all the buildings erected in this city during the past year were placed side by side, with no space between them, they would form a continuous row of over 40 miles in length, or would form a street built solidly on both sides extending from the City Hall in this city to the water front at San Pedro Harbor. But in this connection it must be remembered that if this same street were built on both sides in the customary way that buildings are erected, with yard spaces between, they would form a street built on both sides of over 40 miles in length.

Receipts and Expenditures

The receipts for the department during this same period amounted to $52,436.90, and its expenditures for the same time were $41,740.54, therefore it will be seen that the department has turned into the City Treasury the sum of $10,696.36 over all expenses.

Total Number and Valuation of the Various Classes of Buildings

	No. of Permits.	Valuation.
Class A steel fr struc	8	$ 2,620,717
Class A rein. con....	24	1,781,421
Class B brick bldgs..	4	290.000
Class C brick bldgs..	257	2,922.059
Class D frame bldgs	519	10,908 184
Churches	23	129,760
Public buildings.....	31	938,896
Sheds and barns.....1448		218.484
Foundations	22	84,205
Alterations, brick....	623	706,911
Alterations, frame...3016		947,343
Demolitions	89	11,120
Additional 3 stories Class A bldgs.....	1	125,000
Grand total for year	10,738	$21,684,100

Compiled by Mark C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

CHESTER ROWELL TO ADDRESS CITY CLUB TODAY

At the regular weekly luncheon of the City Club to be held at the Westminster Hotel today (Saturday) at 12:15 p. m. Hon. Chester H. Rowell, editor of the Fresno California Republican, will speak on "The City."

"Katherine Shrewsbury is engaged to be married." "Who is the lucky man?" "Her father!"—Town Topics.

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Proposed Charter Amendments

Lewis R. Works Explains Important Provisions

Lewis R. Works, a member of the Charter Revision Commission, entertained the City Club last Saturday with an address on the proposed amendment to our city charter, which will be voted on by the people on March 6th next.

Mr. Works prefaced his address with a review of the personnel of the commission, emphasizing the peculiar fitness of each member for the very important work which has been accomplished. He said that they had brought to their task a sense of responsibility and a fund of patriotism that should insure a favorable reception of the amendments at the hands of the people.

If there are any questions which the voters cannot understand, the character of the men selected should give them sufficient faith to vote for the amendments suggested. Mr. Works spoke of the special fitness of men like James A. Anderson, W. B. Matthews and Leslie R. Hewitt to deal with municipal problems. All the members of the commission had been selected for their recognized ability and familiarity with the work in hand.

Attention was called to the fact that the city charter is simply being amended; a new charter was not drafted, as some supposed.

An important amendment will be that which broadens the power of the city by which the municipality is given the authority to operate lodging-houses, municipal farms and detention homes, for the punishment of young criminals and their segregation from the more hardened characters.

The city is given power to operate railways and all other forms of transportation, such as ferries, etc. This provision if adopted will give the city the broadest power in the transportation business and will allow of a municipally controlled interstate railway. This amendment will also give the city complete control of the harbor.

Purity of Elections

The city is given power to enact purity of election ordinances, similar to the laws now on the state books limiting the amount which a candidate may spend on an election campaign.

Council Work

One amendment specifies that city ordinances must lie over one week before being adopted, unless they are passed by unanimous vote of the full council.

Appointive Officers

It is proposed that offices such as city clerk, city tax collector, city treasurer, shall be appointive in place of elective, thus lessening the confusion which results from a multiplicity of names on the ballot. The only elective offices will be those of the mayor, city attorney, auditor, assessor, board of education and city council. These latter offices to a certain extent stand between the people and the corporate interests, and should therefore be elective. This innovation will pave the way for the short ballot which is gaining in favor all over the country. Elective officers will be elected for four years but general elections will be held every two years with but half the offices on the ballot; giving, under the new arrangement, only ten men to be voted for instead of twenty-three as formerly. This will also insure experienced men being retained at all times in the council and on the board of education.

Increasing the Mayor's Power

Another salient feature will be the turning over to the mayor the direct control of the executive branch of his office, and taking away such routine work as the signing of vouchers, etc., which work an office boy could perform as easily. The mayor will have the power to appoint the fire chief, police chief, and the health officer, without concurrence by the council. All other appointments, however, must have the council's confirmation. Another important provision is that appointive officers will be subject to recall.

Following the Oregon plan, one provision provides that on questions submitted to a vote of the people, arguments pro and con, written by the proponents and opponents of the measure, will be mailed to every voter by the city clerk in sufficient time to have them thoroughly understood.

Referendum and Recall

Referendum petitions, to be valid, will provide for ten per cent of the total vote instead of seven per cent. The percentage necessary for a recall petition is reduced from twenty-five per cent to twenty per cent. This provision was thought wise from the fact that the abolition of the ward system makes it necessary to recall an officer by a vote from the city at large. Expenses will be cut down by the sending of only one ballot for each voter in a precinct, with 10 per cent additional for spoiled ballots, which will result in quite a saving.

Under the new amendments no more vacancies will be filled by election; an appointment will be made to fill the office until a general election.

One amendment will allow a recount on primary elections. Another allows the auditor to install a complete system of accounting. The city prosecutor's and city attorney's offices will be separated; the former has to do almost entirely with criminal, and the latter with civil cases.

Provision is to be made for a purchasing agent and a city supply warehouse will be instituted.

Library

Certain positions in the library are to be taken from civil service. These positions will be those that require experts. This change is suggested owing to the fact that it is a difficult matter to induce such experts to come here on the understanding that they must pass a civil service examination before they will be accepted.

Removals Under Civil Service

It is proposed to allow heads of departments to discharge employes who are under civil service when they are found unsatisfactory. The discharged person may demand an investigation by the civil service commission, but the new method would obviate the necessity of a department head preferring formal charges and virtually being put upon the defensive by the attorney for the employe under fire.

Commissions

It is proposed to reduce this commission from five to three members, consisting of the mayor and two citizens. The chief will be given fuller powers and will be allowed to discharge unfit men from the service, thereby doing away with the necessity for trying every offender in the department by the police board, and taking up a great deal of time. The fire department will be put on a similar basis to that of the police department. The park commission will be reduced from five to three members, and the mayor will not be a member of this commission.

The board of health will be done away with and a health commissioner substituted who will be given full power over the department.

Public Utilities

An amendment will make the public utility commission Charter officer with the power to fix rates on public utilities operated by private individuals.

A department of public service to take the place of the water board is proposed, which department will handle the power question.

Water Distribution

Under the new amendments, provision is made for safeguarding the rights of the people, to the fullest extent, in supplying water to outside consumers. The city may distribute water outside of its limits for a period not exceeding fifteen years, which lease will be in the form of a license and revocable at any time; all such leases must be concurred in by a two-thirds vote of the City Council and a majority vote of the people. Contracts for water sold to public utility corporations, for resale, may be terminated by the city on a three years' written notice.

A Municipal Art Commission is created to have jurisdiction over the external appearance of municipal buildings.

Subway Franchises

Subway franchises are to be let for forty years, instead of twenty-one as at present. This is owing to the high cost of constructing subways, and as an inducement to the railway companies to construct tunnels, thereby relieving congestion.

Height of buildings, except monuments and non-business buildings, is to be restricted to 150 feet.

Sale of Franchises

Under the Broughton act valuable franchises are now often sold for $100. Under the new provisions Council will receive adequate compensation for franchises.

Power will be given the Council to operate a municipal newspaper.

In the matter of appointive officers, the restrictions now in force providing that such officer must be a citizen of Los Angeles or, in some cases, a resident of the State, have been removed and it will be possible to obtain experts for the various offices without being hampered by such restrictions.

Salary Increases

Salaries of executive heads will be increased generally, as the Commission believes that for the class of work performed the remuneration is entirely too low, as for instance in the case of the City Attorney, who has to argue cases for the city in opposition to the highly-paid attorneys for the utility companies. The salary amendment will provide for salaries as follows: Mayor, $5000; Councilmen, $2400; City Clerk, $3000; City Auditor, $4200; City Assessor, $4200; City Treasurer, $4000; City Attorney, $5000; Health Commissioner, $4000, Tax and License Collector, $3600.

President Finlayson thanked Mr. Works for his "clear-cut, incisive and luminous exposition of a most important subject" and hoped that the patriotism which prompted him to devote his capabilities to explaining these features of the Charter amendments would induce him to address other civic bodies and present the facts before the election is held at which the people will decide to adopt or reject the new provisions.



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For a Southern State University

Why the State of California Should Establish and Maintain a University in Southern California.

By Mark Keppel

Our two State Universities, Leland Stanford Jr., and California, are crowded to their limits in an effort to care for pupils seeking admission. The State University needs to be greatly enlarged if it is to give admission to an increased number of students.

The secretary of that institution, in his annual report, recently issued, declares that the State University needs $5,000,000 at once to properly care for its present student body, and the student body that will surely seek admission. The secretary of the University is correct in declaring that the University of California must be greatly enlarged if it is to care for the army of high school pupils steadily marching toward institutions of higher education in California. We challenge the claim that the needed $5,000,000 should be expended at Berkeley. We argue that a university of equal rank with Stanford and California, should be established in Southern California where such a school would be near to the great body of Southern California high school graduates who now must travel from 300 to 630 miles to reach the State University.

The distance by railroad from Los Angeles to Berkeley is 470 miles. When students are few in number, they may be sent long distances to a central school, but when students

(Continued on page 15)

CALIFORNIA'S PROGRESSIVE LEADERS COMMAND NATION-WIDE ATTENTION

In the Jan. 7 issue of the Saturday Evening Post is an illuminating and forceful article by Samuel G. Blythe entitled, "Putting the Rollers Under the S. P." In this story of political conditions in California which lead up to the recent triumph of the reform forces Mr. Blythe throws some interesting sidelights on the campaign and gives praise to such staunch leaders as Meyer Lissner and Hiram Johnson.

The author says in part:

It isn't likely any person with knowledge of the facts will dispute the statement that the Southern Pacific Railroad dominated the politics of California for many years. Indeed, that is a mild manner of putting it. The Southern Pacific Railroad not only dominated the politics for many years but owned the politics, owned part of the legislature, owned many of the officials—no matter what party was in power—and ran things to suit itself. Moreover, the Southern Pacific reached out of California and dealt in larger political commodities. It mixed in the politics in adjoining



Governor Johnson

states and had a grasp on a good deal that happened at Washington.

It was a great political as well as a great commercial enterprise. It dictated nominations, carried elections, laid down policies, used money flagrantly, debauched not only individuals but whole communities. * * * * When competition became keener political control became more necessary. In addition to owning legislatures it was essential to own judges—courts, even—and the road developed into a vast, complex holding company for the politics of the state, bipartisan, dictating impartially to Republicans and Democrats so far as party lines were concerned, but always partially for the Southern Pacific. * * *

The Struggle for Independence Begins

The political history of California is full of stories of fights made against the Southern Pacific—fights that, in almost every instance, led up to demoralizing defeats. The Southern Pacific gripped the political system of the state. As always has been the case, it controlled by controlling the conventions, seeing to it that men of the kidney it wanted were nominated for the offices and after nomination were elected. * * * * * * * *

The genesis of the fight that finally culminated in the election of Hiram W. Johnson as governor last November was in Los Angeles. That city was a Southern Pacific stronghold. Walter Parker, the first lieutenant of Herrin, was the boss of the Republican party. He was and is a capable and skillful politician; and as Los Angeles is normally a Republican city, being settled largely by people from the Middle West, Parker operated principally through that party, although the Southern Pacific had its Democratic leaders, too, for use in case of emergency. Southern Pacific interests dominated in Los Angeles just as they dominated in San Francisco, not only in legislative and state matters but in city affairs as well.

There had been much discussion in Los Angeles of the part the road played in municipal matters and much dissatisfaction with the kind of government the city had. This culminated finally, in 1906 or at about that time, in a good-government movement that was non-partisan and that was headed by such men as Dr. John R. Haynes, Edwin T. Earl, Meyer Lissner, Harley Brundage, Edward Dickson and others who sought to give Los Angeles a good, clean city government. There were many details in the working out of the plan that need not be rehearsed here; but finally, after much labor and much arousing of public sentiment, a Non-Partisan City Central Committee was formed; various reforms and innovations—such as the referendum, the initiative and the recall—were put through and Los Angeles was taken bodily from the grasp of the old bosses. * * * * *

Naturally the men who had such great success in Los Angeles determined to try for the state. News of what had been done in Los Angeles had spread throughout California and in 1907 the first steps were taken. It was realized that so long as the state retained the old-time convention system the chances of eliminating the Southern Pacific were somewhat remote. The way to whip the railroad was plain enough. What was needed was a direct primary law, where the people could give an expression as to candidates, instead of conventions, where the bosses named the candidates. To this end Charles W. Hornick, manager of the San Francisco Call, and Ernest S. Simpson, managing editor of the same paper, brought from Minnesota a most capable young man named George A. Van Smith, who had made a study of direct primary laws and their methods of operation, and Van Smith began framing a direct primary law.

Then came weeks of conferences, of planning, of enlisting men; and out of it all came the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League. This organization had its real beginning at a luncheon in Oakland in 1907. This luncheon was attended by about eighty or ninety men, many of them editors from various parts of the state. There was a long discussion as to ways and means, but it was eventually determined to organize by districts, to name a state committee and to go into a campaign with the avowed intention of electing a legislature that would adopt a direct primary law and so wrest control of the state from the old machine.

Pledges were obtained from legislative candidates wherever pledges could be obtained; the newspapers enlisted in the movement kept up a vigorous campaign; and when convention-time came the Leaguers had about two-fifths of the delegates to the convention. The Southern Pacific crowd—the old machine—had three-fifths. This convention followed the Santa Cruz convention, where Abe Ruef, the San Francisco boss, made about his last political appearance before he was convicted of grafting. The old-machine men used the steam roller mercilessly. They rolled it back and forth over the Leaguers, nominated the men they had selected and gave the Leaguers nothing.

The League had its fighting spirit thoroughly aroused by this affair. Meyer Lissner, of Los Angeles, gave most of his time to the movement, and he had able lieutenants in all parts of the state. Meantime George Van Smith had completed his primary law and it was put before the legislature. Van Smith and his associates, backed by the powerful and growing sentiment aroused by the League, passed the primary law—not exactly the kind of a primary law they originally planned, because of various compromises that had to be made, but a fairly good one and sufficient, as will be shown.

The old machine fought the direct primary law, of course, but, at that, it believed the bosses could control even with a primary law in effect, thereby showing mighty poor political judgment. However, there had been so great a sentiment aroused for the law by the League, which had extended its organization rapidly into all parts of the state, that the opposition of the old machine, whether real or perfunctory, did not stop its passage. This was in 1909.

Johnson's Fight for the Governorship

With the powerful lever of direct primaries the Lincoln-Roosevelt League took on new strength and went into the work of organization more vigorously than ever. So far as possible the minute organization of Los Angeles was carried out. In that city the organization goes down to precincts and sections of precincts. It is a most comprehensive affair and it held to its full fighting force by constant attention to detail and by constant encouragement and work.

Time came for the League to select a candidate for governor to go before the primaries. Many names were canvassed. Finally it was decided to put up Hiram W. Johnson, a lawyer of San Francisco, who had taken up the work of prosecuting Ruef after Francis J. Heney was shot and had convicted Ruef. Johnson did not want to go into the fight. He wanted to practice law. He was forty-four years old and had a family to provide for. Johnson consented, but in consenting made his own platform. That was: "If I go into this fight I go in with the understanding that if I win the Southern Pacific will be kicked out of the politics of this state." The League leaders gave three cheers and in March, 1910, Johnson began his campaign for the nomination in the primaries, which were to be held on August sixteenth. * * * * * *

State campaigns, of course, always develop animosities, attacks and sneering comment. Johnson had his share of them in the campaign for nomination at the primaries—more than his share, in fact; but that did not feaze him any. He kept on hammering at the Southern Pacific and he received more than one hundred thousand votes in the primary, more votes than his two nearest competitors, and was made the nominee of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League for governor.

The Steam Roller in Good Working Order

The platform convention that followed was as securely in the control of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League as the previous convention had been in the control of the old machine, and the steam roller was operated with equal facility and efficiency. The only difference in the operation of the steam roller was that the League operated and the old machine men were rolled over. * * * * * * * *

Johnson made another state-long and state-wide campaign. He practically repeated his campaign for the primary nomination, making several speeches each day and traversing the entire state. The State Central Committee was reorganized and Meyer Lissner selected as chairman.

There was a good deal of mud-slinging in the campaign, but Johnson kept steadily on his one theme: "Kick out the Southern Pacific." The Hearst newspapers, which had bitterly opposed Bell when he ran before,



Meyer Lissner

finally came out for Bell and added to the excitement of the campaign materially. * * * * * * * * *

The Men Who Won the Victory

Undoubtedly such disclosures as were made in the Ruef trial had a strong effect on the result in this campaign; but the fact is, if those men in Los Angeles had not decided to clean up that city and give it a good municipal government, and if the Lincoln-Roosevelt League had not been started, pushed through and built into a compact fighting organization the Southern Pacific would be as strong today as it was five years ago, when it dominated everything political in California.

In a movement like this, individuals are not to be singled out for credit, for it was an uprising; but, so far as I can learn, the initial steps and the first agitation that led to the formation of the League were taken at Sacramento by Edward Dickson, the legislative correspondent of the Los Angeles Express, and Chester H. Rowell, editor of the Fresno Republican—taken together, of course, with the great municipal fight made at Los Angeles by Lissner and his associates.

Still, wherever or whenever it began, the achievement stands out as one of the first magnitude in American politics. They cleaned up a city. They made a state-wide organization. They passed a direct primary law that enabled that state-wide organization to become effective. They made a fight that lasted four years; and one individual—Johnson—made a personal fight that lasted from March to November under the most trying conditions—no man but a physically perfect man could have done it—and they won the campaign. A most remarkable achievement. * * * * *

Patriotism in Municipal Affairs

From the Annual Address of the President, Delivered at the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the National Municipal League, November 14, 1910, at Buffalo, N. Y.,
By CHARLES J. BONAPARTE

At our last annual meeting a very interesting paper was read by Miss Grace Abbott of Chicago on "The Immigrant and Municipal Politics," and a passage in this paper suggested to my mind what seemed to me a suitable subject for this, my last, annual address as your president. Speaking of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, Miss Abbott said:

"Most of them are people in whom emotional patriotism is very strong. Fourth of July is more uproariously celebrated in Halsted street than in any other part of Chicago. Every Sunday the American and Italian flags precede the band that plays the funeral march of some Italian, and the Greek Church for great religious festivals is decorated on one side with the American and on the other with the Greek flag. There have been several election scandals in recent years in Chicago's Ghetto and yet the Russian Jews who live there are giving their evenings to academic discussions of the fundamental concepts of liberty and lamenting American indifference to government questions. Undoubtedly here, as in the so-called better districts of our cities, a great deal of moral steam is going to waste."

Need there be this waste? Can we not use the "moral steam," which now blows itself off in singing "America" or cheering "Old Glory," to turn the wheels of our municipal administrations and grind out as products the fruits of good city government? In less figurative language, may we not make of patriotism a most helpful ally in our fight for pure politics, for honesty and decency among public men, in the affairs of our great American municipalities?

In my childhood I witnessed the profoundly impressive spectacle of the American people awakening to the need and to the duty of saving by the sword our threatened national life; twelve years ago, we again saw our country respond promptly and cheerfully to another call to arms, although certainly to many, I think to a large majority, of our citizens the need for war seemed doubtful and the merits of our quarrel open to dispute. With this experience, no one can reasonably deny that patriotism has been and is today a living force among Americans; why is this force apparently so weak in the works of peace while it is so strong in the works of war? Why do thousands of men of whom every one would hasten to enlist should the need arise for soldiers, shirk or betray their duties as citizens, go a-fishing on election day, or vote for the Boss' candidate with no better reason to give their conscience or their country than was given by one of the worst of our politicians when he said: "I am a Democrat."

In my opinion, this is partly because some of us misconceive the nature of patriotism and therefore underrate its consequence and possible influence for good; partly because many more of us fail to see the necessity and intimate connection between the character of our government in all its branches—national, state and municipal—and the continued vitality of our patriotism. To my mind, a trace, although a trace only, of the confusion of ideas existing as to what patriotism means, is found in Miss Abbott's description of our immigrants' patriotism as "emotional," this adjective, whether so intended or not, will seem to some people as depreciatory; the Italians and Greeks and Russian Jews, to whom she refers, would furnish, so such people think, more promising raw material for good citizens were their patriotism of a different type. But surely, "unemotional patriotism" would be a contradiction in terms: one would as reasonably speak of "unemotional" love or hatred, friendship or enmity; all these things are, or at least imply, "emotions;" if the emotion isn't there, the thing itself isn't there. No doubt, merely emotional manifestations of patriotism, even when sincere and spontaneous, are of minor merit and minor utility; a good mother has more important duties to fulfil toward her children than to kiss them. But, as a matter of fact, she will kiss them if she loves them with her whole heart, and unless she loves them with her whole heart, she will not make them a really good mother. So there is no need and little use for us to indulge in mild hysterics over our country's flag; but unless, in very truth, our country's flag really is for us something more than a piece of parti-colored bunting, we have not that within us which would make us really patriots. * * *

It is important to remember that although superficial observers have often said, and still say sometimes, that a city is a "business corporation, to be run on business principles," this utterance combines a statement substantially true with another essentially false. The affairs of a city ought to be "run on business principles," just as the affairs of a church or a college or a hospital or an asylum ought to be "run on business principles;" that is to say, in all these cases, the institution's money ought to be made go as far as it will go and get all that it can get. A man who voluntarily works three days to do what he might do as well by working one is simply a fool; and, since money is, after all, merely past labor set aside for future use, like the electricity in a storage battery, that man is no less a fool who spends three dollars of his own money to get what he could get by spending one; if he shall thus spend money which is not his own, money given him to spend for the good of others, and such is the case of every improvident trustee, public or private, then he is something far worse than a fool. But it is wholly untrue that a municipality is a "business corporation" in the same sense as a bank or a railroad or a trading company. Like every other form of human government, it exists to make those subject to its sway happy through righteousness; and, to attain this great end, it needs the aid of all those agencies which preserve and strengthen and purify organized human society. One of these agencies, and one of the most potent, is patriotism.

As I have already intimated, I define patriotism as a form of affection, as love for our country; for our country, not, of course, in the sense of a part of the earth's physical surface, not even in the sense of the people dwelling within its limits, but pictured to the mind as a separate being, a being exercising the powers and fulfilling the duties of sovereignty. * * *

The conception of a nation as a living organism, distinct, not only from each individual dwelling under its rule, but from the aggregate of individuals who may so dwell at any particular moment, is no less true than profound; the American nation is not one today and another tomorrow, although within every twenty-four hours thousands of Americans are born and other thousands die, many foreigners become Americans and some Americans become foreigners; any more than I am another man at this instant from what I was five minutes since, although some atoms of matter have certainly entered into and some have no less certainly left my body while I spoke to you; the same nation whose baptismal certificate was singed on that summer morning one hundred and thirty-four years ago now overshadows the New World, just as surely as your President this evening is the same man who first drew breath,—we will not say how many years since. A nation is, in brief, a **person**, not a multitude of persons who, for certain purposes, are enabled in imagination or permitted by positive law to act and be dealt with as one; a real, living being, not a fiction of jurists or a conscious creation of the mind; and from the instinctive recognition of the truth and significance of its personality arises the sentiment which we call "patriotism."

For the great being, with and under whom we live, and of whom we, in some sense, form part, towers over each one of us as a source of incalculable good, a picture of extraordinary beauty. Almost everything which makes for happiness in our days and nights, material comfort, personal security, opportunities for fruitful toil and untroubled rest, possibilities of increased enlightenment, systematic beneficence, orderly freedom, all these things and, in, fact, all that makes a civilized man better and more fortunate than a savage, I had well-nigh said than a brute, depend for existence, in last resort, on that sword of sovereignty which is wielded by the strong arm of the nation. This rises between the spoiled and his prey, shelters the weak, gives a sanction to promises, makes justice real and peace more than another name for bondage; no man ever has owed, or can owe to any purely human institution the debt which every man in a civilized Christian nation owes to his country. * * *

No one truly doubts that we are a patriotic people; what ought such a people to think with due regard to consistency and common sense, of selfish and unscrupulous political intriguers who may perhaps themselves impudently pose as "patriots," but would make every public office and every function of our government, national, state and municipal, a source of illicit and disgraceful private gain?

The conception of a nation as a vast endless chain of humanity, coiled over the ages, with unnumbered links in heaven and other myriads among those yet to live, implies of necessity that public office is a trust in a wider, a more imperative, a more sacred sense than the word usually bears. The magistrate is a trustee, not merely for his countrymen of today, they are but a small fraction of his cestuex que trustent; authority is placed in his hands that he make fruitful the merits and sacrifices of the dead, that he safeguard the virtue and happiness of the unborn: nay, the whole people, in a free country, make up one great corporate trustee, holding for the moment all the vast heritage of the future from the past, * * * a trustee chosen and commissioned of God. For one who thus looks upon the dignity and duty of the people and of their officers the maxim: "to the victors belong the spoils," is monstrous to the verge of blasphemy, an abuse of public authority to promote paltry, selfish interests of the moment is a crime against mankind approaching to a sacrifice; he who would drug the people's conscience by inflaming partisan prejudices and awakening popular passions, to the end that he and his like may profit from the people by a breach of sacred trust and forgetfulness of divinely imposed duty, is an enemy to humanity a thousandfold worse than a poisoner.

If we suffer such as he to guide and rule us, it is nothing to the purpose that we may have free institutions; a government, like every other contrivance of man or production of nature, must be judged by its fruits. However we may talk about it, the world of American democracy will be gauged, in the irreversible judgment of history by a true answer to one question, namely:—To what manner of men does it entrust political power? The one thing essential to good government is good men to govern; where, as here, every citizen forms part of the government, if the government be bad, the citizens are unworthy. Let us study then the government of our city and state and country; let us recognize the shameful abuses that too often infest almost every branch of administration; let us make ourselves feel the degradation of our politics and the meanness and selfishness of our public men; and then let us see to it that all these wrongs are righted, by making sure that those who shall deal with them know and love the right.

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THE PROGRESS AND NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

President Wheeler Reports to the Governor of the State.

The biennial report of the president of the university to the Governor of the state is issued this week. Dr. Wheeler summarizes at the outset the external evidences of the growth of the university, making special reference to increase in student enrollment, the Doe Library building, the Boalt Hall of Law, the agricultural building, foundations for which are now being laid, the zoological museum, the Sather gateway, the tennis courts, the swimming pool, the agricultural demonstration train, the affiliation with the Los Angeles medical department, the marine biological station at La Jolla, the extension of the university publications, the establishment of the seismological station at the university, the final taking over of the Kearney estate, and the reorganization of the administrative part of the university by the creation of salaried deanships.

Among the needs of the university, buildings take prominent place as the most urgent. The chemical laboratory, designed to accommodate 150 students, is now called upon to shelter 1000; North Hall, weakened by age and thoroughly outworn, is a standing fire menace to the magnificent Doe Library immediately on the left facing north; the department of drawing is being crowded out of East Hall by the expansion of physics and zoology; classes in botany have to be conducted in the ill-lighted garret, which was never designed to be used as a place of instruction. The professors of physics, geology, and mineralogy are crowded and cramped for room in South Hall. There should be an auditorium for great assembly days. The unprecedented increase in rents in Berkeley and the expense to which the students are put for room and board make dormitories and commons a pressing need. Among other needs enumerated by Dr. Wheeler are these: the demand for a properly manned and equipped medical department; money for the adequate maintenance and progress of work at the Lick Observatory, which the president says "ranks everywhere in the world as work of the highest order;" the desirability of establishing in the not distant future a school of forestry; further appropriations for the work of the extension department in agriculture, which is of vast and increasing importance to the farmers of the state; the advantages that would come from a purchase outright of a permanent site for the summer school of surveying, which, says Dr. Wheeler, "has no peer, or so far as I know, rival except in the same institution connected with Columbia University;" the urgency of a state high school, under control of the university, to be utilized in the training of teachers. To attract and hold teachers the President says our salary scale should be higher; at present it is quite decidedly below that of the leading institutions of the East. The result is that ambitious young teachers are attracted back toward the East, "where the stimulus arising from association is greater and the opportunities of scientific and educational assemblies, of libraries, and other equipments are superior." Reference is made to the first volume of publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History. The Bancroft Library is under the direction and management of the curator of the academy, and it is of far more than ordinary importance to the state, containing as it does the body of birth certificates of California. The first volume of publications of the Academy including papers by members of the staff or the faculty is now printed. The provision by the Native Sons of the Golden West of a fellowship for the study of California history opens the way to further productive utilization of this library.

Great activity has prevailed during the biennium at the infirmary. Last year 2,272 students received dispensary treatment. At the beginning of the year, when the medical examinations are in progress, five physicians have been regularly occupied, and throughout the year three physicians give a considerable portion of their time to the work of the infirmary.

More general participation in college athletics is desirable. The great intercollegiate contests, says Dr. Wheeler, "should be only the outward and final tests representative of the normal athletic life of the student body at home. If they are not based upon such a life they are vain and hollow pageants. . . . The university does not propose to undertake the development of gladiators and other athletic specialists. It encourages athletic sports for the good of the whole student body to the end that the greatest possible number may share the full vigor of manhood." New tennis courts have therefore been provided,—nine so far, and the hope is to make it twenty. The old field west of California Hall is opened to intercollegiate teams. Another baseball field is being graded west of California Field. The swimming pool is nearing completion. A new running track will be built in the immediate future. Outdoor hand ball and basket ball courts should be provided.

Dr. Wheeler makes reference to the comparative scholarship records of the average student and the members of fraternities and clubs. Reports recently compiled show that the scholarship of men in the fraternities falls seriously below that of the average male student. The scholarship of club members is a little above that of the average male student. Eight of the ten clubs outstripped the general student average, whereas in the twenty-two fraternities only two accomplished this. Fraternities, however, are alive to the fact and are taking active steps looking toward more earnest attention to matters of scholarship among their members. Student self-government progresses steadily.

If extension courses be included, the number of persons enrolled under the university's management and in enjoyment of its income is at this date 5 824. In closing the report, Dr. Wheeler says of Professor Stringham, whose death occurred in October, 1909: "He was able and patient and wise, and all that he was he gave with a fullness of loyalty rarely equalled to the service of this University."

Subsidiary reports follow that of the President. These include reports from the Lick Observatory, San Francisco Institute of Art, Hastings College of Law, Medical Department in San Francisco, Medical Department in Los Angeles, Dental Department, Department of Pharmacy, Wilmerding School, Marine Biological Station, University Library, Academy of Pacific Coast History (the Bancroft Library), University Press, California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Infirmary, Dean of the Lower Division (Advisor), Dean of Women, Dean of the Summer Session, University Extension, Examiner of Schools, Alumni Secretary, Appointment Secretary.

The report of curator of the academy of Pacific Coast history, of the scientific director of the marine biological station, of the dean of the Los Angeles medical school, and the director of the California museum of vertebrate zoology appear of course for the first time, since these institutions were founded during the biennium. The report includes further a record of university meetings, public lectures and addresses, half-hours of music in the Greek Theatre, deaths of members of the university, published writings of the officers of the university, and lists of gifts, followed finally by certain statistical addenda. In all, the report is probably the largest which has appeared in the history of the university, numbering 396 pages.

It may be stated finally, as a matter likely to be of general interest to the people of the state, that the examiner of schools in reporting to the President calls attention to the increasing excellence of California high schools. Our students in the first half year of the college course appear to be doing distinctly abler work than they achieved in former years. It is also a matter of interest that tables prepared by the examiner suggest that students from California high schools attain in general decidedly higher scholarship records than those from non-California schools. This situation is a pride and honor to the state.

Where the Railroads Stand Now

In the railroad rate hearing at Washington, Mr. Brandeis demonstrated by witnesses that there is a science of efficiency, a science of reducing costs; that it has been applied in a large number of the most important industries of the United States and Europe, and that it has resulted in increased wages to the laborer, increased profit to the employer, and lower prices to the consumer. That the proof was complete and satisfactory is shown by the following utterances from the two members of the Interstate Commerce Commission who sat as judges in the matter:

"Commissioner Prouty—Mr. Brandeis, you can hardly add anything to your case by calling the representative of some other industry and showing that these same principles have been applied there. It is perfectly evident that if they have been applied in one case they can be applied in another analogous case. If the railroads were to show, in answer, some facts which tended to prove that they could not be applied to railroad operations, then you might desire to go further; but it seems to me you have made out your case now as far as it can be made out. . . . (Pages 3387-3388.)

"Commissioner Clements (sitting as chairman)—Of course this thing could be carried on and on almost indefinitely with respect to different lines of business.

"Mr. Brandeis—It could, indeed.

"Commissioner Clements—And when you have shown that fact and what you have done with respect to several kinds of business, and the details of it, so far as it may be helpful to any extent, does not that illustrate the possibilities in all lines of business just as well as if you were to call them in other cases?

"Mr. Brandeis—It does to my mind absolutely. . . ."

The significant point here is contained in the words of Commissioner Prouty:

"If the railroads were to show, in answer, some facts which tended to prove that they (the principles of efficiency) could not be applied to railroad operations. . . ."

That is precisely the point. The railroads have offered no evidence in rebuttal of Mr. Brandeis's proof. Obviously, if they continue to ask for higher rates, they must show either (1), that the railroads have already put the science of efficiency into practice, or (2), that there is something in the nature of railroading which makes the adoption of the science of efficiency impossible in that particular industry. The railroads do not claim the first; in the second lies their only opportunity. Before they can in good faith ask for higher rates, and before the Interstate Commerce Commission can in fairness grant them, the railroad managers must show that there is something inherent in their business which prevents them from doing what has already been done in the Bethlehem Steel Works, in the Panhard automobile factories, in making concrete in Mr. Frank Gilbreth's contracting business, in the manufacture of cotton, and in other similar industries.—Collier's.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S OPPORTUNITY

Gifford Pinchot believes that the protection of the public interest in the Alaska coal lands is not worrying the interior department.

The ex-chief forester fears that the interior department is planning to patent the Cunningham claims.

In which belief and fear the vast majority of those who have followed the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy and the subsequent antics of the majority of the investigating board will concur.

Pinchot would have the President look after the people's rights.

"It unfortunately is impossible to look with confidence to the officials of the interior department for an unbiased judgment in this matter, and it is clear the protection of the public interest in these Alaskan coal lands must depend directly upon the President himself"—he says.

And Pinchot is right, particularly in so far as he refers to the interior department.

Ballinger has shown conclusively that he wishes to hand over to his friends—the Guggenheims and Morgans—as much of the immensely valuable coal lands of Alaska as it is possible for him to do.

His attorney's brief contained the following statement:

"An examination of the record of the Cunningham hearings reveals . . . that the Cunningham claims are not fraudulent, but true."

As Pinchot says, "It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that these deliberate assertions made by the attorney for Mr. Ballinger do not represent the opinion of the latter that the claims are valid and should be patented."

The Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate owns at least a half interest in these claims, hence Ballinger in patenting them would be handing over to his friends that which belongs to the whole people.

No relief can be had among the subordinates in the interior department. It is true that Ballinger refused to act in behalf of the government on the ground that he formerly represented the Cunningham claimants, and accordingly has turned over all responsibility to those under him. Nevertheless, his unqualified endorsement of the validity of the claims cannot fail to have great weight with his subordinates.

All of which goes to show that it is time for President Taft to take a hand in the matter.

He has been advised to relieve Ballinger of his onerous duties, but so far has refused to do so. He is now advised to look after the interests of the people in the Alaska coal lands.

Immediate action is necessary, as once the claims are patented there is no appeal to the courts.

Will President Taft act?—Oakland Enquirer.

Theatre

"Madame X"

Probably the Majestic Theater has never offered a more remarkable production than the superb presentation of Alexandre Bisson's great melodrama, "Madame X," which this week's audiences have followed with the tense interest, the overflowing sympathy, the almost devotional attention which only a masterpiece can compel. The intense moving power of this notably successful play has been a matter of comment in every newspaper and magazine notice it has received, so that all who go to see it anticipate something of its influence, yet it is doubtful if anyone expects to be as profoundly stirred as he is. The



Hymack, "The Chameleon Comedian," Orpheum Next Week

courtroom scene especially is so striking in conception, so graphic and impressive in execution, that any description would be a poor one.

The central idea, that of a wreck of a woman being defended in court for murder by her young son, who does not know her and whom she has not seen during her twenty years' existence in the underworld after being driven from her husband's home, is melodramatic enough, but the coincidence of it is not more fantastic, more relentless, than mortal life itself, and the heart-aches involved merely visualize realistically one phase of the great heartache of human love and sorrow. And finally, the faultless technique of it all bespeaks the master hand, even to the sharp flashes of humor which illumine the sordid pages of this universal drama just often enough to save the audience from too prolonged suffering.

Miss Adeline Dunlap in the name part achieves a remarkable creation, remarkable in the wide range and pulsating intensity of its emotions. From her first entrance in the polished gesture and bloom of lovely and beloved womanhood to her pathetic death scene after her acquittal, she keeps one's sympathy in a constant state of upheaval.

Howard Gould is excellent as Floriot, the husband, particularly in the later scenes, when his dignity appeared compatible with advancing years.

As the son, Raymond, Robert Ober does a fine piece of work, complete in all its youthful buoyancy, energy and keenness of feeling.

As the sleek rascal, Laroque, Edwin Forsberg is capital, while the character parts of the two confidence men are portrayed with magic touch by James Cooper and L. J. Loring.

Dorothy Russell Lewis.

Bob Blake at the Mason

There is a central character in "The Traveling Salesman" who is quite funny and natural and lovable "and all that," but this Bob Blake, the drummer hero, is a promontory of excellence on the face of an otherwise undistinguished production. If it were not for the aplomb and contagious jollility with which Mark Smith, in the role of Bob Blake, meets and defeats the stagey situations, this would seem quite below the standard of attractions which the public is accustomed to see at the Mason.

There is a wealth of the "slang of the road," heaped up in the four acts of "The Traveling Salesman," and some of the glimpses of the commercial traveler's hot-foot life are very good, as for instance, the poker game of the four disconsolate con artists in the bleak room of the "Elite Hotel" at Grand Crossing one certain Christmas night.

But in general the dramatic element of the composition is very much strained, and the same expression which has been used of late by aviators hereabouts to describe an uneven meteological condition—"the air is full of holes, like Swiss cheese"—might be employed to describe the dramatic atmosphere of "The Traveling Salesman." Certainly James Forbes' other comedies are more consistently sustained than this one.

As has been inferred, Mark Smith is just about as good as he possibly could be in the rollicking drummer role, and the more serious moments of the play he handles with the same well balanced self-confidence which makes his merry moments so infectious. The supporting company is an ordinary one.

L. B.

Varied Attractions at the Orpheum

The Orpheum bill of the past week carried the audience, in the short space of a couple of hours, all the way from classical music to ragtime and from serious drama to the most frivolous comedy.

Scheda, violinist, is a performer of decided ability and would be a drawing attraction even without the novel stage setting he adopts for his act. This stage setting is particularly good, the whole idea being original and the effect well worked out. The introductory orchestra measures, the gradual dawning of the ghostly light, the player's costume, all serve to enhance the effectiveness of the three solos played by Scheda. Whether his interpretation of the "Spring Song" was adapted to the supposed requirements of Orpheum audiences, or was the expression of the performer's own idea of how it should be played remains a mystery to the listener familiar with the number.

A second hearing of "The Mallet's Masterpiece" strengthened the good impression of the preceding week—it is a playlet of real worth.

Marvelous Griffith is all he is claimed to be—and more—while Cook and Lorenz supply some really funny nonsense. Another laugh-producer of fair quality is an act by the Quigley Brothers. Held over from last week were the Meredith Sisters, the Duffin-Redcay Troupe and Radie Furman.

M. R. T.

"Smiles and Tears"

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," the quaint rural comedy played at the Burbank Theater this week, was full of the genuine rural life and mirth which the name implies. From start to finish there was hardly a moment when the audience did not get a good laugh.

The Burbank stock company, equal to any occasion, entered into the spirit of the play and depicted the characters so cleverly that it was hard to realize it was merely acting.

Miss Marjorie Rambeau makes the most of an exceedingly hard part, that of the village bell, who looses and then regains her eyesight. Byron Beasley is well accepted as the city man who is the good angel of the village. David Hartford has a strong part and plays it so. Charles Ruggles in his part of the ignorant country youth gains the top notch of success and keeps the audience laughing when ever he is brought conspicuously into the firing line. He is certainly a happy addition to the company.

J. L. Barnard.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

Frederic Thompson's production of "Polly of the Circus," with Miss Ida St. Leon in Margaret Mayo's American play, will be seen at the Mason Opera House for a week's engagement, opening Monday evening, Jan. 9. In the construction of this drama Miss Mayo went off the beaten path of playwrights and achieved a story as refreshing as it is original, the part of Polly showing with admirable fidelity the life of a pretty little circus rider and the doings in the mystic land behind the scenes in the big tent, as well as pictures of the daily events in a small village of the Middle West.

Polly, from whom the play derives its title, is the head of the circus, and having been severely injured by a fall from her horse, is carried to the par-

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"QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER"

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c. Matinees Saturdays, Sundays, Holidays, 10c, 25c, 50c. Coming—Running This Way Fast—"THE FOX."

sonage adjoining the circus lot. Her recovery of health under the supervision of the village preacher, forms the basis for a pretty love story.

The company engaged in its presentation is said to be competent. A feature of the engagement here will be the special children's matinee on Wednesday, when the little ones will be invited back of the scenes to pet the horses and play with and ride the little ponies.

Following "Polly of the Circus," at the Mason Opera House, Charles Frohman presents the musical success, "The Dollar Princess." The company includes one hundred people, with an augmented orchestra of thirty.

The attraction at the Majestic next week beginning Sunday night will be "A Gentleman from Mississippi," a comedy of Washington social and political life, by Harrison Rhodes and Thomas A. Wise. It is now in its third year and comes here under the management of Wm. A. Brady. The



Scene from "Polly of the Circus," M ason Opera House Next Week

story of the play revolves around the advent into public life of a Mississippi planter, who had hitherto devoted more time to the development of his plantation than to the promotion of political jobs. Good fortune brings him and a clever young newspaper man, Bud Haines, together on the day of Senator Langdon's arrival in the national capital; and Bud, accepting the post of secretary to the new Senator, guides the latter through all the pitfalls of political life there without a single mishap. Langdon has two daughters whom he brings with him to Washington. The elder becomes engaged to a Congressman from his native state, who induces her to place the inheritance she has received from her mother's estate in a land company which has bought considerable property in a Gulf seaport, with the expectation that a bill will be passed making this place a naval base. Her brother is also induced to invest money belonging to his father and places the latter in the power of the politicians who are engineering the deal and who need the new Senator's cooperation. Senator Langdon adroitly outwits his enemies, saves his honor and his fortune, releases his elder daughter from her engagement with the scheming Congressman and suitably rewards the loyalty of Bud Haines by bestowing the younger daughter on him.

While the story would appear to have a serious strain, still the entire plot is worked out with a vein of comedy and there is one continuous laugh from beginning to end of the performance.

Mystery, skill and mirth are the three features of the new Orpheum bill that opens with the Monday matinee Jan. 9.

Mr. Hymack heads the list. Hymack is an Englishman who calls himself "the chameleon comedian," and his act consists mostly in fun. He makes rapid changes in his personal and sartorial appearance, yet does it all right before his audience, and defies anyone to say how it is done. The result is a baffling mystery that is none the less interesting because its mechanism cannot be probed.

The new sketch is by Una Clayton, and is presented by Harlan E. Knight & Co. It treats of two old grouches who live in one room divided by a chalk line, and neither dares cross this line. A girl enters into their scheme of enmity, and how she resolves all into pleasure and happiness is the real plot of the little play.

The four Vanis are experts on the tight wire and the quartette, two boys and two girls, is not excelled by many similar groups. They do spectacular stunts on a tight wire, and do them with an ease and grace that is captivating.

Lou Hall and Hilda Thomas have "The Substitute," but it is not to be taken seriously. It is merely a vehicle for clever foolery and fun, and in it Mr. Hall gives a representation of a rubel, the while he proves a fine foil for Miss Thomas.

"Marvelous" Griffith, the wonder in figures, Cook & Lorenz, Quigley brothers, and Scheda are held over on the new bill, and with motion pictures, they complete a bill of much variety.

The Orpheum Road show will be here Jan. 23 and 30, and Alice Lloyd will join it here the latter date. La Pia, the danseuse, and Rigoletto brothers, who do almost everything that is comprised in a stage repertoire, are the star features this season.

"The Bathing Girls," with Glenwood Hall and a bevy of pretty girls, will be along soon.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" will be repeated at the Burbank for the week beginning with the matinee Sunday. "Quincy Adams Sawyer" is entertaining because it does not pretend to do anything else. It is a lively picture of a community back in New England, where a number of incidents occur in quick succession, and give occasion for much merriment with an undertone of pathos which gives it human interest without allowing it at any time to become sad.

The cause of all the rumpus is the arrival of an energetic youth from Boston in a quiet village. It has about the same effect as putting a whale in a millpond. It is one of those neighborhoods where everyone knows everyone else's private affairs, so Quincy Adams Sawyer soon becomes tangled up in the lives of half of the natives. Then the fun begins. The city youth knocks out the village bully, buys the village store, straightens out the village romance which is going awry, outwits the village mischiefmaker, and finally marries the village belle after he has had her blindness cured. He is the busiest little person you ever saw, and yet it all happens quite naturally.

Following "Quincy Adams Sawyer," Lee Arthur's comedy drama, "The Fox," will be given its premiere. This is the play which Manager Morosco likes so well that he bought the rights for the entire world, and will give Los Angeles the first view of the production which he will stage in its same form in New York next season.

Wilton Lackaye is still fighting lustily in "The Battle" and telling "tall ones" between times. The other day he went into his club shivering.

"'The drear November days are here,'" he chanted dolefully, "or almost at any rate, and soon we'll all be frozen stiff as we are every winter in this beautiful climate. The only thing we have to be thankful for is that New York isn't as cold as Montana. I can recollect one winter while I was out there, when a sheep, jumping from a hillock, became suddenly frozen on the way, and stuck in the air like a mass of ice."

"But, man," exclaimed one of his interested listeners, "the law of gravity wouldn't allow that."

"I know that," replied Lackaye gravely. "But the law of gravity was frozen, too!"—Young's Magazine.

Unnecessary Howling

Inspector E. B. Helburg of the State Dairy and Food Department was talking about a certain restaurant in St. Paul.

"Why, it's as bad as the hotel up at ——," naming a middle-sized town in the iron range.

"The landlord up there does not come out and say 'Dinner is ready,' as they do at ordinary places," he said. "He comes out with a big hand bell and rings it so it can be heard all over town.

"I was sitting in the front room one day when he came out with the bell. The ringing made the dog set up a loud howl.

"'Shut up,' said the traveling man to the dog, 'you don't have to eat here!'"—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Precise.—A young Baltimore man has a habit of correcting carelessness in speech that comes to his notice. The other day he walked into a shop and asked for a comb. "Do you want a narrow man's comb?" asked the clerk. "No," said the customer, gravely. "I want a comb for a stout man with rubber teeth."—Baltimore American.

A JUDGE'S FEAR

Speaking before the Twin City Bankers' Association, December 15, Judge Charles F. Amidon of the United States District Court at Fargo, N. D., said the founders of our government were men who feared too large a measure of popular government. The United States, he declared, is the safest country in the world for property, and the federal courts, construing the constitution, are the bulwark of the people's rights. As reported in the Pioneer Press, he added:

"Put the people in direct control of government, give them primary reform, the initiative, referendum, recall, and their legislation will represent the passing passions, prejudices and fears of the people. Then the courts will have to declare many more laws unconstitutional."

In other words, Judge Amidon, like the framers of the constitution to whom he refers, fears democracy. When property rights interfere with human rights, then human rights must give way. Dollars are supreme; not Men. Therefore it is necessary to restrict the opportunities for voicing the popular will. Given the tools wherewith to carve their will into law, the people will give expression to their "passing passions, prejudices and fears," rather than to their intelligence, their patriotism, their good judgment. Let Judge Amidon, and those others who fear democracy and look to the courts to stand between the people and the expression of their will in legislation, examine the experiences of Oregon.—La Follettes.

PARTY LINES DISAPPEARING

The most pronounced feature of the political situation in the United States today is the independence of the voters of the Union.

Party lines are more merely nominal now, and party leaders find increasing diffieulty in controlling the eleetors through political organizations or political machines.

There is not a combine, a machine nor an organization in any state of the Union that can hold its ground or survive under attacks based upon abuses of public interests. Partisan politics is moribund in the United States.
—The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Restricting Office Holders. Richmond, Va., has passed an ordinance prohibiting city officers from receiving any compensation for services in relation to any proceedings in which the municipality may be interested. This legislation grew out of a vicious practice, and marks an era of public sentiment on an important subject.

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233 S. Broadway, 232 S. Hill St. Los Angeles, Cal.

MUSIC

The symphony program for Friday afternoon, January 13, under the direction of Harley Hamilton is to be one of the best this season. It is the third concert and the soloist is to be Mme. Gerville-Reache, the contralto. A Sinding Symphony, a Goldmark overture, and a Busch prologue should be of sufficient consequence to invite a number to crowd the auditorium. In addition to these, a vocal solo from Orpheus and Eurydice, an aria from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba," with orchestral accompaniment, will be given. The program for Friday follows:



Mme. Gerville-Reache, Contralto, Simpson Auditorium Jan. 17

PART I

Symphony in D Minor, op. 21 (Sinding)
Allegro moderato
Andante
Vivace
Allegro maestoso

More Regal in His Low Estate... .....(Gounod)

PART II

Prologue to "The Passing of Arthur" .....(Carl Busch)

I Have Lost My Eurydice (Orpheus) .....(Gluck)

Overture "Sankuntala"...(Goldmark)

Soloist, Mme. Gerville-Reache.

A new artist will be introduced to the music loving public of Los Angeles at Simpson Auditorium Tuesday evening, January 17. It is no less a personage than Jeanne Gerville-Reache, whose work at the Manhattan and Metropolitan opera houses in the last three seasons has won her the united praise of musical critics in Boston, New York and Chicago. When one has youth, beauty of an unusual type one has indeed been richly endowed. Mme. Reache has a wonderful range. Her choice of songs is indicative of the highest art. This will be her only appearance in recital in Los Angeles, and the program numbers follow:

1. (a) Les Stances (Sapho) (Gounod)
   (b) "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix (Samson et Delila) (Saint-Saens).
2. (a) Ich Grolle Nicht (Schumann)
   (b) Der Erlkonig .....(Schubert)
3. (a) "Addio" (Dedicated to Mme. Gerville-Reache) ...(Parelli)
   (m) Aria de la Cieca (La Gioconda) .....(Ponchielli)
   (c) "Stride la Vampa" (Il Trovatore) .....(Verdi)
4. (a) Hindu Slumber Song(H. Ware)
   (b) Love's Trinity...(R. deKoven)
5. (a) Sir de Lia (L'Enfant Prodigue) .....(Debussy)
   (b) L'Anneau d'argent (Chaminade).
   (c) Chanson Slave ...(Chaminade)
   (d) Plaisirs d'amour (1741-1816) (Martini).
   (e) D'une Prison.....(R. Hahn)

For the second time in a short period New York was last week the scene of an opera premiere of world-wide interest; the occasion was the production for the first time on any stage of Humperdinck's opera, "Konigskinder." The principal role was sung by Geraldine Farrar, who as "The Goose Girl," made a decided success. Quotations follow from Arthur Farwell's review of the music in Musical America:

"To come straightway upon the heart of the present issue, "Konigskinder as music, is the bread of life itself."

"From first to last it glows—with radiant joy, with humor, with lofty pathos—and, above all, with love—love touched and expressed with an exalted beauty and purity of emotion, and with a completeness of expression for which one must look in vain among the music-makers of the time.

"One comes away not merely or chiefly realizing the passions and affections of the characters through the visible action upon the stage; the orchestra breathes them out in incredible fulness and beauty. So rich is the orchestral score that it is quite conceivable that sections of 'Konigskinder' could be given upon the programs of symphony concerts with greatly satisfying musical effect.

"The opera, as a whole, is melodic rather than dramatic. It has some short expressive motives, such as the horn call which represents the Konigssohn (with which the prelude begins), but most of its melodies are longer breathed. The score is a most delicate and intricate web—though wholly lucid in its effect in performance—of these motives and melodies. They are interwoven with a dual devotion to beauty and skill that makes this score one of the most remarkable achievements of the time."

Senator "Bob" Taylor, of Tennessee, tells a story of how, when he was "Fiddling Bob," Governor of that State, an old negress came to him and said: "Massa Gov'na, we's mighty po' this winter, and Ah wishes you would pardon mah old man. He is a fiddler same as you is, and he's in the pen'tentry." "What was he put in for?" asked the Governor. "'Stead of working fo' it, that good-fo'-nothin' nigger done stole some bacon." "If he is good for nothing, what do you want him back for?" "Well, yo' see, we's all out of bacon ag'in," said the old negress innocently.—Cosmopolitan.

The Jester's Bells

Some Verse

Eminent Poet (to his betrothed)—"Darling, how did you like the poem I sent you? Did it seem too sweetly tender?"

She—"Oh, it was lovely. I got seven-fifty for it at the church fair."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Heredity

Richard Harding Davis at a football game in Philadelphia praised the voices of the young undergraduates shouting their weird college yells. "It makes me think of a Locust Street bride," said Mr. Davis, smiling. "She turned to her husband one night at dinner and remarked: 'My dear, the first time I saw you was at Franklin Field. Your head was thrown back, your mouth wide open, and your face was very red—you were yelling your college yell.' 'Yes, I remember,' said the young man. 'And I noticed,' she continued, 'what a remarkable voice you had.' 'Yes, you spoke of it at the time,' said he. 'But what makes you think of it now?' 'Oh, nothing,' said the bride. 'Only I wish the baby hadn't inherited it. That's all.'"—Argonaut.

That Trying Telephone

Several evenings ago a young man repaired to a telephone office and rang up his sweetheart at her residence.

"Is that you?"

"Yes, George, dear," came the reply.

"Are you alone?"

"I wish I was there."

"I wish so, too."

"If I was there do you know what I would do with my darling?"

"No George; I do not."

And then somehow the lines got mixed, and this is what she heard: "Well I'd pull her ears back till she opened her mouth, and then I'd put a lump of mud in it. If that didn't answer, I'd give her a sound thrashing."

And then Marion fainted.

Now they never speak as they pass by, and the man who was talking to his farrier about a balky mare says that anybody who will advise a man to put his arms around the neck of an obstreperous horse and whisper words of love in its ear ought to be hanged. —Tit-Bits.

Beyond Words

Doctor—Are you ill? Let me see your tongue.

Poet—Ah, it is no use, no tongue can tell how bad I feel.—Columbia Jester.

To Be Expected

"I'm afraid your son is going to be one of the world's dreamers."

"I'd be surprised if he wasn't," replied Mrs. McGudley. "The way he eats mince pie at night is something terrifyin'."—Washington Star.

Frenchman—Pleasant woman, that! Is she unmarried?

Chicagoan—Yes; twice.—Harper's Weekly.

Point of View

When Mrs. Langtry was at the summit of her beauty and her fame—where crowds followed her in Bond Street and the Row—she met, at a semi-royal dinner, an African king. Mrs. Langtry, dazzling in her beauty, sat beside this king. She was in good spirits, and she did her very best to amuse and please him. And she must have succeeded, for at the dinner's close he heaved a deep sigh and said to her: "Ah, madam, if heaven had only made you black and fat you would be irresistible!"—Argonaut.

All He Cared

Earnest Pilgrim—"Please send a large bunch of red roses to this address and charge it to me."

Clerk—"Yes, sir, and your name?"

Earnest Pilgrim—"Oh, never mind the name, she'll understand."—Harvard Lampoon.

"Has the doctor a large practice?" "So large that when people have nothing the matter with them he tells them so."—Pittsburg Post.

The Limit

Jesting about railways of the South is rather an overworked profession. Before mason-jarring the crop, however, let Senator Burton of Ohio have the floor.

"Speaking of railroads," he says, "the ultimate word, in my experience, was a 'limited' on which I traveled in Georgia last summer. At a point where we were making our greatest speed a man stood at the side of the track with a moving picture machine. I leaned out of the window and called to him, 'How are you getting on?'

"He stopped turning the crank, and spoke with an expression of deep disgust.

"'It don't seem to be no use,' he said. 'Hold your head still, please. I want to get a time exposure.'"—Everybody's.

All Right Otherwise

A Missouri darkey was endeavoring to sell a mule to a Jefferson City man, who, however, was in doubt as to the animal's age.

"If," said he, "this mule is as young as you claim, why is it that he bends so at the knees?"

"Oh, don't let dat little fact worry you, boss," the negro hastened to say. "Dat mule bend at de laigs, but it ain't due to no age dat he does. De hones' truth, boss, is dat I ain't had no money to look after dat mule de way he oughter been. My stable is kinder low an' dat mule he been 'bliged to stoop a little, dat's all."—Harper's Magazine.

Plain Speaking

"I believe in calling a spade a spade," said the emphatic person.

"That's right, friend," replied Broncho Bob. "There was a man who nearly lost his life here by gettin' into a game an' tryin' to call a spade a club."—Washington Star.

"My largest item of expense is on account of advertising." "Indeed! I was not aware that you were in business." "I'm not. But my wife reads the advertisements in the newspapers."—Boston Transcript.

"Tea or coffee?" demanded the bustling waitress. He smiled benignly. "Don't tell me; let me guess," he whispered.—Brooklyn Life.

"The captain told me they kept you alive for eight days on brandy and milk." "Just my luck; I was unconscious all the time."—M. A. P.

"An heirloom," explained the farmer's wife to her thirteen-year-oid boy, "is something that has been handed down from father to son, and in some instances is greatly prized." "I'd prize these heirlooms I'm wearing," remarked the youngster, "a good deal more if they wasn't so long in the legs."—Everybody's Magazine.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

PUBLIC WORK BY STREETS

2nd St.; ord. fixing and establishing the curb line on each side of 2nd St. between Carondelet St. and Coronado St. Adopted.

Also, ord. establishing the grade of 2nd St. from Carondelet St. to Coronado St. Adopted.

3rd St.; pet. from Katherine Goodman, et al., asking that 3rd st. between Figueroa st. and the Third st. tunnel be declared to be in the conduit district and that all poles be removed therefrom. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

5th St.; final ord. changing and establishing grade of the south side of 5th St. from Crocker St. to Ruth Ave. Adopted.

6th St.; City Engineer instructed to present necessary ordinance for the sidewalking of 6th St. between Alameda and Los Angeles Sts. Adopted.

6th St.; final ord. for the sidewalking of Sixth st. from Central ave. to Alameda st. Adopted.

6th and Mill; pet. from Phillip Duvall, et al., protesting against the paving of East 6th and Mill sts. Set for hearing Jan. 10.

7th St.; final ord. changing and establishing the grade of 7th St. from Moss to Beacon Sts. Adopted.

11th St.; ord. establishing the grade of 11th St. from Hope to Figueroa Sts. Adopted.

16th St.; maps of the assessment district for the sewer work on 16th St. between Essex St. and Central Ave. Adopted.

16th St.; ord. establishing the name of that certain street heretofore known as "Blaine St." or "16th St." lying between the westerly boundary line of the city and the westerly line of Central Arlington Heights as 16th St. Adopted.

23rd St.; ord. of intention to improve 23rd St. from Figueroa St. to Union Ave. Adopted.

35th St.; maps of the assessment district for the improvement of 35th St. from Wesley Ave. to Figueroa St. Adopted.

35th St.; maps of the assessment district for the improvement of 35th St. from Central Ave. to Hooper Ave. Adopted.

36th St.; City Engineer has furnished the City Attorney the necessary descriptions for the opening of 36th St. between San Pedro St. and South Park Ave. to a width of 50 feet.

38th St.; maps of the assessment district for the improvement of 38th St. from Budlong Ave. to Wisconsin St. Adopted.

40th Place; pet. from Santa Barbara Imp. Assn., et al., for street light on West 40th place between Figueroa and Hoover sts. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

48th and Wall; pet. from Chas. W. Kunze, et al., for a street light at said st. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

52nd St.; ord. of intention to improve 52nd St. from Long Beach Ave. to the terminus east of Holmes Ave. Adopted.

53rd St., from Central to McKinley; protest from Albert Hoffman, et al., against sidewalking. Denied.

54th St.; ord. of intention to improve 54th st. between Compton ave. and Fortune st. Adopted.

90th St.; ord. establishing the grade of 90th St. from Vermont Ave. to Hoover St. Adopted.

91st St.; ord. establishing the grade of 91st St. from Vermont Ave. to the east line of Tracts No. 581 and No. 582. Adopted.

92nd St.; ord. establishing the grade of 92nd St. from Vermont Ave. to Hoover St. Adopted.

Ave. 20; City Atty. instructed to prepare ord. directing the execution of a quit claim deed to that certain piece of land lying in front of lots No. 16 and 17 of the Hamilton Tract and fronting on Avenue 20, as requested by F. F. Stetson.

Ave. 26; ord. of intention to improve Ave. 26 between Pasadena Ave. and Griffin Ave. and a portion of Griffin Ave. at its intersection with Ave. 26. Adopted.

Ave. 28; ord. of intention to improve Ave. 28 between Pasadena Ave. and Workman St. Adopted.

Ave. 53; ord. for the opening and widening of Avenue 53 between Monte Vista street and Pasadena avenue. Adopted.

Ave. 55; ord. for the opening and widening of Avenue 55 from Monte Vista street to Pasadena avenue. Adopted.

Ave. 56; ord. for the opening and widening of Avenue 56 between Monte Vista street and Pasadena avenue. Adopted.

Ave. 60; pet. from J. G. Cortelyou for removal of obstruction in sidewalk on the south side of East Avenue 60 between Echo st. and Hayes ave. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Alvarado St.; pet. from W. R. Logan, et al, asking that the grade be changed and established on Alvarado St. between Court and Dartmouth Sts. Denied.

Alvarado St.; pet. from M. D. L. Scott, et al., for improvement, under Bond Act, of said st. from Berkeley to Morcom. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Baring Cross St.; ord. establishing the grade of Baring Cross St. from the north line of Tract No. 923 to 92nd St. Adopted.

Berendo and 15th; pet. from T. H. Cullen, et al., for light at corner of said sts. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Bird St.; ord. of intention to improve Bird st. between St. Louis st. and Cornwell st. Adopted.

Bonsallo and Washington; pet. from E. J. Elson for street light at said corner. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Bouett and Solano; pet. from A. L. Bailey, et al., for a street light at or near Bouett st. and Solano ave. Ref to Bd. Pub. Wks.

North Broadway, from Buena Vista St. Bridge to Cottage Home St.; protest from C. E. Donnatin, et al., against change of grade. Deferred until Jan. 10.

Camerford Ave.; pet. from Ida Faber, et al., for the improvement of Camerford ave. between Gower and Vine sts., Bond Act. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Canal St., Wilmington; ord. of intention to change and establish the grade of Canal St. from E. 9th St. to W. 7th St. Adopted.

Carondelet St.; ord. fixing and establishing the curb line on each side of Carondelet St. between the Coronado Terrace Tract and a line perpendicular with Carondelet St. and 100 feet south of 1st St. Adopted.

Also, ord. establishing the grade of Carondelet St. from 1st St. to the first alley south of 2nd St. Adopted.

Central Ave.; ord. for the opening and widening of Central ave. between 58th st. and Slauson ave. Adopted.

Concord St.; pet. from L. A. Hughes, et al., appealing from the act of the Board of Public Works in accepting the improvement of Concord st. bet. 1st and 4th sts. Set for hearing Jan. 10.

Cornwell St.; final ord. changing and establishing the grade of Cornwell St. from Barlow St. to its north terminus. Adopted.

Cosme St.; ord. of intention to improve Cosme st; between Marengo st. and the alley southerly of Marengo st. Adopted.

Echo St.; final ord. changing and establishing the grade of a portion of Echo St. at Bertna St. Adopted.

Elmyra St.; ord. of intention to improve Elmyra St. from Magdalena to Main St. Adopted.

Figueroa St.; ord. for the opening and widening of Figueroa st. between 58th st. and Slauson ave. Adopted.

Figueroa St.; maps of the assessment district for the improvement of Figueroa St. at Pico, 16th and Washington Sts. intersection. Adopted.

Hobart Blvd.; maps of the assessment district for the sewer work along Hobart Blvd. between Leighton Ave. and its southerly terminus. Adopted.

Hooper and 58th; pet. from John W. Heath, et al., for an electric light at corner of said sts. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Hoover St.; ord. establishing the grade of Hoover St. from the north line of Tract No. 923 to 92nd St. Adopted.

Hope St.; final ord. for the opening of Hope st. to a width of 60 feet from its southerly terminus south of 37th to 38th street. Adopted.

Kern and Colton; pet. from John F. Blunt, et al., for an electric light at the intersection of Kern and Colton sts. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Linden Place; ord. establishing the curb line on Linden Place between Selma Ave. and Sunset Blvd. Adopted.

Long Beach Ave.; ord. establishing the name of that certain street known as "Long Beach Ave." lying between 20th St. and Slauson Ave. as "Long Beach Ave." Adopted.

Main St.; ord. for the opening and widening of Main st. between 58th st. and Slauson ave. Adopted.

Melrose Ave.; pet. from S. F. Zombro, for improvement, private contract, of north side of Melrose ave. between 97 ft. east of Windermere ave. and 97 ft. west of Wisteria drive. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Monroe St.; pet. from S. F. Zombro for improvement, private contract, of Monroe st. between 97 ft. east of Windermere ave. and west line of Wisteria drive. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Normandie Ave.; ord. for the opening and widening of Normandie ave. between 58th st. and Slauson ave. Adopted.

Orchard Ave.; ord. establishing the grade of Orchard Ave. from the north line of Tract No. 923 to 92nd St. Adopted.

Ocean View Ave.; ord. establishing the curb lines on Ocean View Ave. between Wilcox Ave. and Vine St. Adopted.

Opening New Alley; City Atty. and City Eng. instructed to prepare necessary ords. for the opening of alleys in actual and prospective business districts, as recommended by Fire Com.

Pasadena Ave. Bridge; City Engineer has furnished the City Attorney the necessary descriptions of the land to be condemned for the approach to the Pasadena Ave. bridge across the Arroyo Seco.

Pomona St.; ord. abandoning proceedings for improvement. Adopted.

San Pedro St.; ord. for the opening and widening of San Pedro street between 58th street and Slauson avenue. Adopted.

Sierra St.; ord. abandoning all proceedings for the improvement of Sierra St. Adopted.

Smith St.; ord. changing the name of Smith St. between Temple St. and Bellevue Ave. to "Reno St." Adopted.

South Park Ave.; ord. for the opening and widening of South Park ave. between 58th st. and Slauson ave. Adopted.

Sunset Blvd.; ord. for the improvement of Sunset Blvd. bet. Marion Ave. and Benefit St. Adopted.

Towne ave.; ord. for the opening and widening of Towne avenue between 58th street and Slauson avenue. Adopted.

Towne Ave.; final ord. changing and establishing the grade of Towne Ave. from 5th to 6th Sts. Adopted.

Vermont Ave.; ord. for the opening and widening of Vermont ave. between 58th st. and Slauson ave. Adopted.

Washington St.; maps of the assessment district for the improvement of Washington St. from Grand Ave. to Central Ave. Adopted.

Windermere Ave.; pet. from S. F. Zombro, trustee, for improvement under private contract of Windermere ave. between Monroe st. and Melrose ave. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Wisteria Drive; pet. from S. F. Zombro for improvement of Wisteria drive between Monroe st. and Melrose ave., private contract. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Workman St.; ord. of intention to improve Workman St. between Manitou Ave. and Pasadena Ave. Adopted.

BIDS RECEIVED

Blanchard St.; for improving said street from Evergreen to Mott.

Center St.; for improving said st. from Aliso to 50 feet southwest of Macy st.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

Annexation Promises; communication from V. C. Allen, et al, who were appointed a committee at a public mass meeting in San Pedro to protest and make a demand upon the city officials of Los Angeles that they be protected in the annexation promises. In this communication particular reference is made to promise No. 6 of the consolidation committee, that San Pedro was to have as soon as practicable a municipally owned and controlled supply of water, which was to be sold to the citizens at the same price as that enjoyed by the main city of Los Angeles, but stating that they are now compelled to pay $6000 more than when they were under the old San Pedro rate. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Utilities.

Charter Amendments; ord. providing for the submission to the electors of Los Angeles at a special election, to be held March 6, of certain proposals to amend the city charter. Adopted.

City Planning; committee on City Planning reported to Council and requested the committee be continued for a sufficient length of time to be able to create a practical plan for the city at the least possible expense. Also that an office be provided. Ref. to Finance Com.

Dice Shaking; request of Police Commission that question of dice shaking be submitted to the people at the next election. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Election Committee; three members of Council appointed an election committee to serve for balance of the year; first work will be to consider the consolidation of precincts for the Charter amendment election and name the officers of election in order that the data may be obtained so that the ordinances calling the election may be prepared in ample time.

Fire Protection in San Pedro; proposed agreement to be entered into between the city and the S. P. Ry. Co. relative to said company giving right of way over their property for the installation of an auxiliary salt water fire service line from the water front to the business portion of San Pedro. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Garvanza; quit claim deed executed by J. H. Smith to lots 16 and 17 of Rogers' Subdivision of part of block 3 in town of Garvanza. Accepted.

Griffith Park Fire Break; Park Com. requested appropriation of $1500 to be used in widening the fire break around Griffith Park from 30 feet, as at present, to 100 feet. Ref. to Finance Com.

Highway to Harbor; City Planning committee requested that highway leading to the harbor, promised under the bond issue, be completed at once and that streets in city connecting with same should be improved; and that portions of Figueroa st. and Vermont ave. connecting the harbor with the business center of the city should be put in a passable condition. Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Industrial District; pet. from Eugene V. Griffes, et al., asking that the south side of Washington st. between Ellendale and Vermont ave. be set aside as an industrial district to extend 150 feet south. Ref. to Pub. Welfare Com.

Motor Driven Fire Apparatus; bid of Gramm Motor Truck Co. of $3387 for motor and chassis for combination chemical and hose wagon. Accepted.

Objections to Automatic Flagmen; pet. from Alex Davidson, et al., for the abolishment of bells used by the Pacific Electric Railway Co. at the crossings on their right of way between 9th st. and Slauson Junction, and that flagmen be placed at said crossings in lieu thereof. Ref. to Leg. Com.

Old City Cemetery; City Atty. instructed to commence necessary suit to acquire the title by condemnation, or otherwise, to the lots in said cemetery which have been conveyed, said land to be condemned for municipal purposes.

San Pedro Damage Suits; City Atty. reported: "Prior to the consolidation of the city of San Pedro with this city a number of damage suits were filed against the former city for damages sustained by reason of cuts and fills made in the streets of that city in pursuance of ordinances ordering their improvement. I therefore suggest that you permit me to refer all of said cases to a board of arbitrators to consist of three members, two to be chosen by the city and one by the attorney for the respective parties to the various suits; the award of the arbitrators in each case to be entered as a judgment of court." Report adopted by Council and City Atty. instructed accordingly.

Sanchez Tract; pet. from Michael Lynch for quit claim deed to lot 10, blk. 2, Sanchez tract. Ref. to City Atty.

Spence Tract; pet. from Myron T. Holcomb, et al, asking for the vacation of the alley through block 2, M. L. Wick's subdivision of the Spence Tract. Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Taxicabs; ord. regulating taxicabs and fixing the rates to be charged and collected for taxicab service. Set for hearing Jan. 10.

Treasurer's Safe; instructions heretofore given City Clerk to advertise for bids for a safe for the City Treasurer's office rescinded. Bd. Pub. Wks. authorized to purchase a second-hand safe for $600 from Harring-Hall Marion Safe Co.

Tract No. 647; Map adopted.

Undertaking Establishments; City Atty. instructed to draft ord. making it unlawful to conduct an undertaking establishment or morgue within 100 feet of any residence, church or school house, without written consent of same, providing, however, that said ord. shall not apply to establishments already in existence.

FOR A SOUTHERN STATE UNIVERSITY

(Continued from page 7)

become numerous more centers of education are necessary. Our State has already recognized the logic of this statement by establishing six State Normal Schools.

There seems to be an idea in circulation that to establish several State Universities in one State would be an educational error. Such an idea comes to California from small States whose educational conditions can never serve as a precedent to guide California's action. California is so great in area, and so long from north to south, that its educational conditions are unique.

If California were placed with San Francisco at Boston, and with its coast line paralleling the Atlantic Coast line of the United States, California would cover 15 States wholly or in part as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Beneath its imperial domain would be found nine great universities, viz.: Virginia, Catholic, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Yale and Harvard. Those nine universities are not able to serve the educational needs of a territory not larger than California, and are supported in their work by more than 100 smaller universities, colleges and normal schools.

If a circle were described with Chicago as a center and with the railroad distance from Los Angeles to Berkeley as a radius, that circle would wholly encompass Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, besides encompassing portions of eleven other States and a part of Canada. In the seven States wholly within the circle there are seven great universities, namely, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Chicago.

Seconding these seven great universities are nearly 100 smaller universities, colleges and normal schools.

The foregoing illustrations emphasize the immensity of California, a State with an area of 158,360 square miles; and emphasize equally the fact that portions of our country not larger than California, and portions where distances are not greater than in California, require and are served by many great universities.

At the present time there are two great centers of population in California, one adjacent to San Francisco, the other adjacent to Los Angeles. The San Francisco portion embracing 10 counties with approximately 1,000,000 people with 1340 high school graduates in 1910, is served by two great universities less than 100 miles away from the home of any pupil residing in those ten counties.

The territory adjacent to Los Angeles, embracing 8 counties with a population of 751,000, with 1698 high school graduates in 1910, is served by the same universities as is the San Francisco group of counties, but its pupils farthest away are more than 600 miles away, and the average distance of all its pupils is more than 400 miles. The 1698 high school graduates of Southern California in 1910 is the largest body of high school graduates in America compelled to travel even 300 miles to reach a State University.

The distance from the south to Berkeley is prohibitive upon the great body of our high school graduates. Less than 220 of our 1698 high school graduates in 1910, entered the State University at Berkeley this year. What became of the other 1478? Some went to Stanford, some to normal schools, some to private schools, and hundreds dropped out because they were too poor to pay the excessive cost due to traveling expenses and incidental expenses which would not exist if the university were near to the homes of its pupils.

These same high school graduates are shut out from our local higher institution of learning because those institutions must charge heavy tuition fees.

These excluded children come from homes poor in money but rich in character. The compulsory exclusion of these children is a great wrong to them, is a menace to the State and a crime against posterity.

California is growing rapidly, Southern California is growing even more rapidly than the remainder of the State, and its need for adequate university facilities will increase even faster in the next ten years than it has in the past.

The growth of high schools in California in the last ten years is the most marvelous part of our educational development. In 1901, 12,107 children were enrolled in California's high schools, while in 1910, 39,115 were enrolled.

In 1901, there were 1562 high school graduates, and in 1910 there were 4267.

From 1900 to 1910, the enrollment in the high schools of Southern California rose from 3167 to 16,042 children.

In 1910, 4247 children graduated from California's high schools. Of that number 1698 graduated from the high schools of the 8 counties of Southern California, and 2547 graduated from the 50 other counties of California.

A careful investigation of the increase in high school enrollment and in high school graduates for the past ten years shows a reasonably regular ratio of increase. The ratio both for enrollment and for graduates is a trifle over 11 per cent per year on the preceding year's totals.

Every sign and every reason indicates that the growth of California will increase rather than decrease in the next ten years. The higher education of our high school graduates will therefore become more and more a problem.

This is not a matter for next year. The problem is here now, and it will increase enormously from year to year.

Beyond all question the State must and will furnish additional university facilities for its high school graduates. The vital question then is this, where will those facilities be located? Will they be located at Berkeley, inaccessible to the bulk of Southern California's 40 per cent of the high school graduates of the State, or will they be located in Southern California, thus relieving the overcrowding at Berkeley, and affording the same fair and just chance to our children as is now afforded to those around the bay?

In any case we shall be compelled to pay more than a third of the cost of all that is done for university education in California. If a university be established at the south we shall receive our fair share of return for our payments; but if it be at Berkeley we shall suffer even more than we do now.

N. B.—The foregoing argument was read before those members of the California Legislature who were present at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce building at Los Angeles on December 16, 1910; and was ordered printed by the University Committee at its meeting held on December 21, 1910, at the Alexandria Hotel.

At this latter meeting Mrs. Rucinda Dodson of San Pedro offered a free site of 100 acres located at San Pedro; and Mr. Charles A. Elder, for the Los Angeles Investment Company, offered a free site of 100 acres on the Inglewood Highlands and $100,000 in cash for the improvement of the grounds. The offers were referred to the Executive Committee of the University Committee.

SELFISH INTEREST

That the one great obstacle to the development of our waterways is the opposition of the railroad companies, is the statement made by Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith in his report to the President Says Commissioner Knox:

"Probably the greatest single deterrent to water terminal advance in the United States is the present adverse attitude of rail lines toward independent water traffic, in their exclusive control of frontage, in refusal or neglect to co-ordinate with general water traffic, and in refusal to pro-rate generally with water lines in through movement of traffic."

In some cities, says Mr. Knox, railroads own almost the entire water frontage and are able to stifle possible water competition.

Europe's rivers are busy arteries of commerce. Europe's great natural highways are used to carry commodities between producer and consumer as cheaply as possible. Europe looks upon her waterways as a resource to be developed in the interest of the people.

In the United States they are allowed to lie unused and undeveloped, because of the selfish interest of the rail transportation monopoly.—La Follette's.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings from Dec. 28 to 31, inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1909 and 1908:

	1910	1909	1908
Dec. 28	$ 3,070,790.23	$2,585,093.47	$2,310,912.06
Dec. 29	2,374,854.80	1,975,745.22	1,429,167.79
Dec 30	2,415,962.38	1,956,578.58	Holiday
Dec. 31	2,335,183.86	Holiday	2,362,309.63
Total	$10,196,791.27	$6,517,417.27	$6,102,389.48

Also bank clearings for Jan. 2 and 3:

	1911	1910	1909
Jan. 2	Holiday	$3,140,945.45	$2,663,492.58
Jan. 3	$3,505,946.00	2,784,293.00	2,349,476.87
Total	$3,505,946.00	$5,925,238.46	$5,012,969.45

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IN THIS ISSUE "THE CITY" CHESTER H. ROWELL

PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. X. No. 3 Los Angeles, California, January 14, 1911 5 Cents—$1.00 a Year

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SENATOR JOHN D. WORKS

A week before the Legislature met, Meyer Lissner, chairman of the State Republican Committee, announced the result of a canvass made among the members on their senatorial preference, which was that there were 75 votes ready to be cast for Judge John D. Works. It was entirely open to the opponents of Mr. Works to make the same kind of a canvass, and there is evidence enough that they did so, and that they got substantially the same result. In the final outcome, Judge Works had 92 votes out of 118, a majority so overwhelming as to leave no doubt it was a foregone conclusion from the beginning.

Why, then, did the reactionary publications tell their readers day after day that there was no chance of Works' election, that the Spalding campaign was winning, or that the whole Legislature was just aching to cast its vote for Flint or Willis Booth or John Smith or what not? Frankly we do not know the answer to that conundrum, unless it be that the reactionary contempt for the common people shows in their treatment of their readers, who are regarded as suckers to be deceived just for the fun of the thing.

The last Senator before Works—Perkins—was elected by Southern Pacific votes marshalled by George Hatton, a political Hessian, long in the service of the utility corporations. The last before that one—Flint—was elected by Walter Parker, hired lobbyist of the Southern Pacific, that is Flint said so himself, and he ought to be good authority. And so the story runs for nearly half a century, with only two exceptions—Bard, who was not the choice of the machine, and White, elected by the Democrats without the use of money. The election of Works after he had won a plurality of the votes of Republicans at the primary by the almost unanimous vote of a legislature not under Southern Pacific control marks a new epoch in the history of the senatorship of California. The Bard and White elections were episodes or accidents. The choosing of Judge Works was a direct act of the people.

What becomes now of the story that was long exploited in the Southern Pacific stand-pat press and was passed along in machine political circles, that Mr. Lissner was planning a dead-lock so that he might himself receive the senatorship? It goes to join a thousand other lies that have been sprung from time to time by the enemies of good government against Mr. Lissner, part of a deliberate effort to weaken his influence and break down his leadership by undermining the confidence of those who work with him. And in the face of these attacks he has every time proved his sincerity and has risen stronger for the calumny.

Pacific Outlook congratulates the people of California on at last securing a senator that represents them and not the corporate influences.

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A. M. DUNN, Manager

C. D. WILLARD, A. J. PILLSBURY } Contributing Editors

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TO SAVE US FROM OURSELVES

A recent issue of the Reactionary organ, the Los Angeles Times, contains several columns "By Direct Wire" from some place in Nebraska of a paper read before a gathering of lawyers in that state by Lynn Helm, Esq., of the Los Angeles bar, setting forth his objections to the initiative, referendum and recall and other devices of that order, having for their purpose, as he sees it, the overthrow of "our republican form of government" and the "establishment of a democracy."

The "direct wire" feature of the story is readily understood by all who have any familiarity with the newspaper business. Mr. Helm's piece being entirely reactionary, and the Times being the last hope and the ark of the stand patters and Tories, the two things drifted together by some kind of irresistible magnetism before Mr. Helm took the train for Nebraska, and there was no need for the payment of telegraph tolls. When the date came around, a plug reporter was told to "boil this stuff down to a column and a half," Mr. Helm's picture was hunted up and dusted off, some puff headlines were written, and all hands felt that they had made a good job of it.

Thus presented to the public the views of Mr. Helm are, we take it, open to discussion and to criticism, even though criticism in such cases is usually called "abuse."

"Is not the intervention of the general government needed to preserve and guarantee a republican form of government to the states?" asks Mr. Helm—a question that has peculiar significance, as coming from one who is known to be a candidate for a place on the Federal bench.

"It is the duty," he says again, "of the Federal government to protect in each state a republican form of government." And later, "It seems to me that these innovations are so necessarily a democracy that they are easily distinguished from a republican form of government; they are anti-republican institutions." And in another place Mr. Helm makes clear what he means by a republican form of government: "It is the delegation of the government to a small number of citizens elected by the rest."

Here we have the framework of a large contention built up chiefly out of loose use of words and a failure to understand past history. Also there is a good deal of temperament mixed in with this point of view. Just as some people are pessimists and look always on the dark side, while others are optimists and full of hope, so some people are in terror of what they call innovation, while others welcome all change that promises improvement.

With all due respect to Article IV of the Constitution, "a republican form of government" is not scientific phraseology. It means, within certain limitations, whatever the speaker chooses to put into it. In Switzerland—a republic—it means pure democracy. In Mexico it means a military despotism. In Central America it means control by a business syndicate. What does it mean here and now in the United States? Well, that is the question before the house. Mr. Helm thinks it means a "representative" form of government in which the powers are "delegated to a small number of citizens elected by the rest." But he is not the only authority on this topic.

Without doubt, if anyone had asked the framers of the Constitution in 1787 what they meant by this phrase, they would have answered promptly: "A government by the people." To them, and for that matter to

TO CALIFORNIA WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS:

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us, there are really only two forms of government: 1. In which the people rule; 2, In which they do not rule. The second form may be subdivided into monarchies, oligarchies, hierarchies and what not, and there are numerous hybrids, as of a monarch that rules part of the time or in some things, while his people rule the rest of the time in the rest of the things; but the only fundamental and significant distinction is that given above.

The question of how things are to be arranged so that the people may rule is incidental. It may be full of matters that change from year to year. The Athenians voted on bits of shell. Our grandfathers used irregular scraps of paper furnished by the candidates. We use an Australian ballot. The framers of the Constitution planned to have the will of the people exercised through representatives. They knew of no other good way. The country was sparsely settled—no railways, no telegraph, and practically no mail. Four months had to be allowed between election and inauguration, between the choice of congressmen and their assemblage in special session, or a whole year for the regular session. To exalt the tool—the representative—into place as the end and purpose of the government, or as a system of government in himself, is about like Tony Weller's idea that death was ordained so that undertakers should have a permanent job.

The people who study governments deeply and who write about them intelligently, people who use the language with due regard to the meaning of words, always speak of the United States as a democracy. De Tocqueville called his treatise "Democracy in America," Von Holst, in spite of his Hamiltonian, ultra-Federalist point of view recognizes everywhere that the intent and purpose of this government is to get a direct rule of the people. Bryce gives a number of chapters to discussions of democracy as embodied in our form of government. He uses the word democratic and republican interchangeably as applied to the system.

Initiative, referendum and recall are merely inventions to make government by the people a reality instead of an attempt. They bear the same relation to a republican or democratic form of government that a street car does to electricity or a locomotive to steam—mere practical applications of the principle to gain desired results. True, our forefathers said nothing about the initiative and referendum in the Constitution; neither did they mention the locomotive nor the electric street car at that time.

Mr. Helm's idea of the republic as a place where the people tie up the powers of government in a neat little parcel and hand them over to their representatives to keep until their successors are chosen, who then receive the bundle, and so on by a kind of apostolic succession indefinitely, sounds to us like a typographical error. It is an oligarchy he means. Now our idea of a republic (or democracy) is a place where the people own the whole business, lock, stock and barrel, where they never for a moment surrender any of the powers of government to anybody, where the people act directly for themselves as far as is practical, especially on large questions of policy, and where details of administration and lawmaking are carried on for the people by a set of representatives who are made truly representative by the automatic processes of direct legislation and the recall. It is a government by the people and not by an oligarchy of office-holders. And in the long run we shall have a much higher class of men in office under this plan than we ever had under the rule of the Southern Pacific and other special interests masquerading as a "representative system."

While the Times gloats over and makes much of Mr. Helm's attack on the "freak and fad" of allowing the people to win back some measure of their own government, we do not believe that the progressive elements of this state, who are seeking to put something of the spirit of democracy into the statute book, will regard it with much favor, especially as coming from a candidate for the Federal bench.

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TARIFF-MADE STATE

The most notable article in any of the January magazines is that on Rhode Island as a Tariff-made State, appearing in the "American" by Ida Tarbell. We urge our readers not to miss it, for it develops one vital point with respect to the tariff—that is to say the tariff under the ancient log-rolling special interest plan—viz. whether the subsidy that the consumer pays in increased cost of the protected article comes back to the worker producing the article.

The industries of Rhode Island, as Miss Tarbell shows, have been built up to huge proportions under the fostering care of the tariff. Here, if anywhere, we should find those ideal conditions of "prosperity" that Lodge, Smoot, Taft, Aldrich and Cannon tell us go with the system. Rhode Island, in short, ought to be a stand-patter's dream of an earthly paradise. Learn from Miss Tarbell's story, based on official documents and incontrovertible fact, the appalling conditions: that these "protected" working people are not American but foreign, that their pay is miserable and entirely inadequate to support them in decency and comfort, that children and mothers are compelled to work to keep families from starving, that they live in slums in hideous squalor while the owners of the mills live in palaces, that the mills are unsanitary fire traps without the common decencies, that workers injured in the mills have little or no recourse in the courts, that the state and local governments are under the control of a contemptible corporation machine, and that the crown and top-sheaf of the whole despicable system is Senator Aldrich in whose hands we have placed the making of our tariffs.

This Senator Aldrich is the gentleman who controlled the vote of our own Senator Flint through the whole of the present congress. We needed a tariff on lemons—most of which the railway promptly took away from us—and for that we traded everything else including woolen goods for Rhode Island. As a consequence, many thousand people shiver under cotton blankets this winter, and the mill owners—not the operatives—have more money to spend in Europe. We are not blaming Senator Flint. He did what his constituents seemed to wish him to do. It was the system of the day. When this paper—almost alone at the time—protested against the awful price we were paying for lemons, our friends by the score burst into remonstrance and criticism. "Give the other fellow what he wants so as to get what we want." There was no other way to do it. How public sentiment has cleared and changed since then! And plain facts like those presented by Miss Tarbell will help still further to make things clear.

C. D. W.

REVIVAL OF DISTRICT FAIR SYSTEM

A determined effort is to be made to induce the present legislature to revive the district fair system. It may not prove an easy thing to do, were legislature and administration never so willing, for the reason that only omniscience can surely foreknow what the new system of taxation, provided for in the adoption of constitutional amendment number one, is going to produce, and until that fact is known from experience appropriation will have to proceed cautiously.

But, no matter what the state of the state treasury nothing should be done with relation to reviving the district fair system without first giving the whole subject of fairs careful consideration. While there is still a good place for good fairs they are not as essential to agricultural prosperity as they were when fair days were the only market days there were, or when it was through fairs and their object lessons that farmers and stock raisers chiefly learned the value of new methods and new breeds.

What with government and state experiment stations, farmers' bulletins, pathological laboratories for the study of diseases of plants and animals; what with agricultural colleges, farming schools and short courses, demonstration trains and a great government devoting something like $20,000,000 a year to agricultural and kindred interests; what with agricultural journals and farmers' institutes with scientific lecturers laying before those who care to listen the ripest knowledge of the age, with all these the educational value of fairs is not what it once was, at least not relatively speaking although, absolutely, there may still be great gain from fairs if only people will attend them.

In some states they do. Both Iowa and Minnesota have had in excess of 200,000 persons in attendance upon their state fairs in a single season, although they are not of the wide-open variety. The state fairs of Michigan and Texas are the most largely attended of any state fairs, but they are wide-open, almost the only ones that are, inasmuch as, the whole country over, there has been a revulsion of public sentiment against those carnivals of gambling, drunkenness and crime that have gone under the name of fairs. It was once supposed that fairs could not be maintained without making them wide-open, but the time came when the thing that people thought that fairs could not get along without proved to be the thing that they could not get along with. With perhaps one exception there are no greatly successful state fairs that are not held within easy and inexpensive access from large centers of population, the exception being Illinois which holds successful state fairs at the state capital.

The district and county fair system is not what it was along in the 80's, but a number of Middle Western states hold many of them and they are esteemed successful, although after a moderate measure. Illinois has held more such fairs than perhaps any other state, more than 3,000 in number since 1870, paying out more than $7,000,000 in aggregate premiums, and yet the state has helped these smaller fairs only from five to eleven per cent of the premiums actually paid. Throughout the Middle West state aid to county and district fairs is usually extended in the form of a definite percent-

age, generally forty per cent, of each premium actually paid, with the further stipulation that no more than one-half of the premiums shall go to the speed ring, and with the added restriction that neither pool-selling nor the selling of liquors shall be permitted on the fair grounds nor within half a mile thereof.

When the district fair system first took form in California the state was divided into only eleven districts, but by the time the system was allowed to fall into its present comatose condition the number had increased to forty-five. It is worth while to note that these forty-five districts are not dead but sleeping. They are legally active and will become very much so the moment a complacent legislature manifest a tendency to extend them credit at the state treasury.

In 1890 the state fair received from the state $17,500, but the district fairs were given a total of $70,020. In 1892 the state fair was given $20,000, but the districts got $90,689. In 1894 the state fair again received a state bonus of $20,000, but the appropriations for the district fairs reached a total of $100,131. This large appropriation for district fairs seemed to jar the legislature for it proceeded ruthlessly to cut down appropriations for district fairs until 1902, when such appropriations ceased altogether.

If California were to hold one great fair at Oakland or San Francisco and another at Los Angeles the admission fees, etc., would make them self-sustaining after the plants had been set up, a third at Sacramento and a fourth at Fresno would reach about all the people in the state who would care to go to fairs, the cost would be less and such fairs would do more good than to have as many district fairs as counties. Whatever merit there may be in the district fair system consists mainly in having only a reasonable number of districts and in making appropriations in their aid, not in lump sums, but in a definite percentage of each premium actually paid. That device at once helps them up and holds them down.

Public sentiment is clearly shaping itself for a revival of the fair system. This time let us do it right.

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JUSTICE SLOSS ON JUSTICE

There is nothing radical in the mental makeup of Mr. Justice M. C. Sloss, but also there is nothing fogy. He would not change the old order without the greatest deliberation, but to propose to change it does not affect him as would a proposal to pull out every sound tooth he has in his head. Therefore there is hope in him, although not as much can be said for some of his associates. The attitude, for instance, of mind of the honored Chief Justice, toward the law as it is and was, is little short of worshipful, and the old judicial order will suffer small change with his consent. Howbeit, this is not the gravest objection to our present supreme court. Rather is it the kind of men who constitute it and the special interests who placed them there, a fault that can be remedied only by time and by the non-partisan nomination and election of judges.

Mr. Justice Sloss has declared in favor of a review on appeal of the essential facts as well as of the law in criminal cases; the right of the state, as well as of the defendant, to remove causes from one county to another; verdicts by three-fourths of a jury except in case of felony punishable with death or life imprisonment; power of the trial judge to charge the jury as to fact as well as to law; denial to defendant of right to challenge grand jury that indicted him; power in state to compel defendant to produce documents in his possession bearing on case; right of jury to consider failure of defendant to testify on his own behalf. Finally, prohibition of testimony of confessions obtained from persons under arrest as the result of "sweating" by peace officers.

All the judicial reforms suggested by Mr. Justice Sloss are good and profitable, except the final one, and that may become profitable when a proper substitute shall have been provided. The sweating system, like that of lynching, owes its existence mainly to the failure of the courts to establish justice. Society must and will, find some means for protecting itself. When the hair-splitting judiciary failed it, it was only natural that resort should be had to the non-judicial peace officers, and it is not too much to say that more convictions of common offenders are obtained through the extra-judicial services of the peace officers of this state than, without their services, through the entire judicial machinery of the commonwealth. Doubtless this sweating immediately upon arrest should be done publicly and before a magistrate, but doubtless it will have to be done somehow or few convictions of guilty persons will be obtained. It is through that process that the raveling end of the thread of guilt is usually obtained.

Justice fails in the trial courts chiefly because the hands of the trial judge are too much tied. The first reform, then, should be the re-endowing of trial courts with those powers necessary to the administration of justice of which they have been deprived in the interests of the guilty and not of the innocent. The recommendations made in that direction by Justice Sloss do not go far enough.

The next most serious interference with the administration of criminal justice comes from the appellate courts not uniformly composed of judges of higher character or sounder learning than occupy trial benches, and promoted for political rather than judicial reasons. The recommendations of Justice Sloss with reference to courts of appeal are sound, and yet if carried out can but poorly compensate the state for the evil of putting small men in large places. Give us bigger men for appellate judges and we shall have more justice under faulty laws than we may look for under ideal laws administered by small men occupying the seats of the mighty. It is to the non-partisan judicial ballot, reenforced by an unhesitating public discussion of the capabilities of judicial officers, that we must look for the reformation of this, our "disgrace to civilization," as the President has pertinently expressed it.

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IS HE A DEAD ONE?

It comes from inside sources that a concerted effort is making in New York, and working out from there to other financial and political centers, to whisper Theodore Roosevelt down, to treat it as a foregone conclusion that he is a "dead one," to assume that the wave which swept over half the states in the union last November engulfed no one but Roosevelt, that what to others was a mere incident in the shifting fortunes of politics was, so far as Roosevelt is concerned, a Waterloo and Saint Helena rolled into one. This campaign of whispering down is being re-enforced by the most scandalous canards touching the sobriety and behavior of Roosevelt on all occasions and, although often repeated with some reservations as to their truth, they are indefatigably passed along to work what injury they may. The controllable press will soon be found re-enforcing this campaign of mouth to mouth whispering. Will their combined efforts succeed? It is to be doubted. Although, during October, Colonel Roosevelt fought for the Republican cause in New York and Ohio, in Indiana and Massachusetts, when his utterances are considered and compared they will be found to be perfectly consistent with each other and not inconsistent with his Ossawattomie address. It was only the situations and not the speeches that were inconsistent. He sustained injury in that catastrophe, but he is no "dead one." It is more than a coincidence, too, that those who are thus engaged in whispering Theodore Roosevelt down are utilizing the remainder of their wind power in boosting the nomination of one William Howard Taft as Republican candidate for the presidency in 1912.

A. J. P.

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NEW EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTOR

The editorial staff of the Outlook is enlarged with this issue by the addition of A. J. Pillsbury, formerly editor of the California Weekly. Mr. Pillsbury has been in newspaper work for many years in this state, and has of late years been an active factor in political matters always on the side of good government and progress. Thoroughly posted on state affairs and of ripe experience and clear judgment, he will be cordially welcomed to the columns of the Outlook, and his work given keen appreciation by our readers.

PRESS COMMENT

"It seems a chasm is opening between the King of England and the people."

"Yes, and apparently he won't bridge it with new peers."—Baltimore American.

If that aviator really wanted President Taft to go up in his airship, why didn't he tell him it would help the party?—Detroit Times.

An English newspaper offered prizes for the best lists of twenty-five beautiful words. The politicians think the most beautiful word in the English language is "elected."—Houston Chronicle.

Ex-Congressman Hepburn of Iowa opposes any further tariff revision. This is one reason he is ex-Congressman Hepburn.—Kansas City Star.

It might be possible to find a worthy hope of the white race among those British suffragettes.—Emporia Gazette.

Nevada's population increased 93 per cent. The census must have been taken July 4 when Reno was full.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Possibly the colonel might be shaken out of his lethargy by having his attention called to the report that sedition is spreading in Egypt.—Richmond News Leader.

POLITICAL TABLE TALK

By THE WATCHMAN

The Case of Curry It may be doubted if Governor Johnson will have to deal with many problems more perplexing than the one of "What to Do With Curry." The consensus of political opinion is that Charles F. Curry is a poor man. No man about town in Sacramento will question that, during all of Curry's career at the State Capitol, unless we except the last two years during which official salaries have been more liberal he has expended as entertainer of town and out-of-town friends the full equivalent of his salary as Secretary of State. He offered his all upon the altar of his ambition to be governor of California and lost on it. Charles F. Curry needs a job, and he has hosts of friends all over the state who will not hold it lightly against anyone who stands between Curry and a political office that has a living in it for him. This Governor Johnson knows without being told of it. What can he do with Curry?

The Significance of His Appointment by Gillett How came James N. Gillett to send in the appointment of Chas. F. Curry to be Building and Loan Commissioner? The only possible reason why Mr. Curry was not a thoroughly acceptable gubernatorial candidate in the eyes of Mr. W. F. Herrin, was that Mr. Curry had his own political machine, that there is scarcely an office or institution in the state into which Mr. Curry has not tucked away Curry men in spite of Mr. Herrin's desire to have only Herrin men in such positions. In his own office Curry's men were all Curry men first and Herrin men afterward. The fear of Herrin, not at all ill grounded, is thought by many to have been that if Curry became governor every particle of political patronage in the state would go to Curry men, men who would be very friendly to Mr. Herrin, but after Curry's desires were first known and paid deference to. In short, Mr. Herrin is believed to have had visions of his lieutenants standing hat in hand in the ante-room of Governor Curry's office awaiting Curry's pleasure regarding Mr. Herrin's political desires. Hence the abortive effort to make Alden Anderson governor in place of Curry! Unless all students of political affairs in California went wild in their calculations this is the reason why Herrin was not for Curry—if Herrin was not for Curry. Then how comes it that the retiring governor, whom Mr. Herrin had made governor, sent in the nomination of Charles F. Curry to be Building and Loan Commissioner? Did Gillett, who had not been disobedient, revolt at the very last moment and become unmanageable? Or have Mohammed and the Mountain gotten together? Is it to be Curry in 1914?

A Sedentary Job Much Preferred A good place should be found for Mr. Curry if one can be, but the public interests require that it be as sedentary as possible with regular office hours six days in the week and a fixed habitation in some quiet nook far from the maddening crowd. Otherwise Mr. Curry will be doing politics with reference to his being nominated and elected governor of California in 1914. Wherever he may be he will be exceedingly busy to that end, for he is no quitter and so long as he has life he will have hope. He is a capable man and as conversant with the affairs of the state as any man in the state and it were well if a good place were found for him, but the less the vantage of such position for doing politics the more greatly will the public interests be subserved For, be it remembered, Charles F. Curry is, preeminently, not the kind of man who should be governor. It is hoped that California has forever turned its back upon the spoils of office system of state politics. Of any other system than that Mr. Curry has never dreamed. It was by that ladder that he climbed and it was from that ladder that he fell, the nosing around the foot of it by Mr. Herrin apparently making mischief for Curry. As Building and Loan Commissioner Mr. Curry will have no patronage to bestow, but he will be free to roam at will up and down the state fixing up his fences, seeing old friends and making new ones, and it will go hard with him if he fail, four years hence, of having every Curry man in the state—and their number is not few—on the firing line sharpshooting for Curry. A good place should be found for Mr. Curry. He needs it, but let it be as sedentary and sequestered as possible, devoid of patronage and with regular office hours requiring his official presence six days in the week.

Secretary Jordan Catches the Idea Whatever doubts may be entertained concerning Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan it can not be charged that he is slow in catching an idea. He is without doubt the most noted glad-hander California ever produced and indications are that his good right hand will stand him in as good stead in office as in getting into office. It is an open secret that legislators went up to Sacramento determined to strip the office of Secretary of State of as many responsibilities as possible and, among others, of the responsibility for holding license and corporation tax moneys as open bank accounts in banks for days, and even weeks, before settling with the state treasurer. There have been hundreds of thousands of dollars so held in years past without other security than the bond of the Secretary of State, only $10,000, and the good faith of the bank. One of the purposes of reform legislators was to require daily settlements with the State treasurer, but Mr Jordan appears to have forestalled action by himself requiring daily settlements to be made. However, it would not be amiss for the legislature to sanction Mr. Jordan's prompt action by enacting equally prompt legislation to the same effect to the end that the salutory order be not countermanded after the legislature shall have adjourned. The charge has not, to The Watchman's knowledge, been made that banks receiving these moneys, and passing them to the private account of the Secretary of State, have courteously allowed the Secretary the customary two per cent on average daily balances, but only that there was nothing to hinder if such an arrangement had been mutually agreeable. In the custody of the State Treasurer such moneys may be lent to the state's advantage. Let the law fix what Secretary Jordan has merely prefixed.

Not More Judges But a Redistribution The biennial effort to secure additional superior judges in certain counties is now being made at Sacramento. Doubtless certain of our superior judges are overworked and are behind with their calendars. Doubtless also certain other superior judges have time to pitch quoits, play pinochle and go fishing. There are ninety-eight superior judges in California, or one to every 24,000 inhabitants if they were averaged up right and made available where needed. The adoption of Senate Constitutional amendment No. 36, at the last election, opens the way for the utilization of judges from counties that do not give them enough to do in other counties where there is more work than the local judges can do. This should go far toward obviating the necessity for creating more judges, although there should be some equalizations of salaries where the more poorly paid judges are called to help out in the counties where judges are better paid. There should be legislation, for instance, to enable outside judges to draw the same pay, per diem, as the judges in the counties into which they are called draw while they sit in such counties. This would make outside judges the more willing to serve outside their own counties and, at the same time, help to clear the calendars in congested counties. California has superior judges enough and to spare. The only problem is that of distribution. In the working out of that problem the legislature now has full power to act.

A Reconstructed State Department of Justice The suggestion made in Governor Johnson's inaugural address looking to a reconstruction of the state's department of justice was timely and wise. A first step is to make the office of Attorney General appointive and not elective, to the end that the governor may have more complete authority over the administration of justice than he now has. As to the centralization of all the legal business of the institutions of the state into the one department of justice there is, of course, room for two opinions. On the score of efficiency and economy much may be said for it. On the score of placing the power and responsibility in the same hands arguments may be advanced against it very worthy of consideration. This subject came up in the United States senate while the railroad regulation bill was under consideration and was fully discussed. The Interstate Commerce Commission insisted upon the right and necessity for employing its own attorneys in prosecuting its cases before the Court of Commerce. The administration insisted upon the unification of all legal business in the hands of the Attorney General of the United States. A compromise was effected satisfactory to neither side. The State Department of Banking has an attorney who is paid $4,500 a year; the San Francisco Harbor Board has one who receives $2,400; the San Diego Harbor Board has one at $1,500; the State Board of Health an attorney at $3,000; the Regents of the State University one at $3,600 and the State Lunacy Commission an attorney who draws $3,000. These are all looked upon as soft snaps, the appointments to them are all turned over to the political powers that be and are made with more regard to political services rendered than because of exceptional fitness for the tasks to be performed. There is little doubt that the $18,000 thus expended could be made to go much farther and do much more if under the control of a Department of Justice. Doubtless two good attorneys could do all that all these special attorneys do, but what about the responsibility of these several boards for results if the legal proceedings are to be taken out of their hands and placed in a Department of Justice with discretionary powers to do or not to do what these several boards want done? Ought not the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, for instance, to have an attorney of their own selection?

Heads of Departments to Be Held Responsible Governor Johnson has made no better suggestion than that he shall give the heads of departments under him full power to select their own subordinates and then hold them to a rigid accountability for the conduct of their offices. This strikes at the root of one of the most vexatious little evils in our entire civil service system. Not a head of a department but has his subordinates furnished him and he must put up with them as best he may. Not being dependent upon their chief for tenure of office subordinates do as much or as little as they see fit, mindful only of the good opinion of the author of their appointment. A certain periodical drunkard was kept in one office for years against the protest of the head of the department and when at last he was withdrawn by his sponsor a place was found for him in another office. It is to be hoped that Governor Johnson will insist upon the inauguration of this system throughout and make other state officials keep hands off as well. It will impart to the state's service a new spirit.

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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

THE DATA for this department is supplied from the statistical bureau of the Municipal League of Los Angeles, but neither that organization nor any other has any control over, or is in any way responsible for, the general policy of PACIFIC OUTLOOK.

Unmitigated Mistatement: A. L. Mason of Indianapolis contributes an article to the January number of Municipal Engineering against the commission form of government, in which he has this to say about the recall: "Again, in several places where the recall is in use, as at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and at Los Angeles, the defeated candidate has used it to get another chance to win the office, by having a new trial. It is a dangerous instrument unless," etc. Where does Mr. Mason get his facts, we ask, and is all the rest of his paper just as accurate as this? The recall has been used only twice in Los Angeles. In 1904 Davenport, a councilman who had voted to give the Times the city printing on a bid $15,000 higher than the other papers—a contemptible bit of graft—was defeated by A. D. Houghton, a new-comer to the city, unknown in politics, who had never before been a candidate for anything. There were no other competitors at this election. In 1909 Mayor Harper was recalled, that is to say, a petition was filed, and he resigned and refused to run. The man who won the election, George Alexander, the present mayor, had never been a candidate for Mayor nor for any other city office. The only other man running was on the socialist ticket, and he had never before been a candidate for Mayor. That finishes the Los Angeles end of Mr. Mason's story. As for the Haverhill part, we recently read a detailed report of the working of the commission plan, and no mention was made of the use of the recall, which certainly would have been mentioned had it been used. We are not aware of a single case in any American city where the recall has been used as he describes.

Prostitution Law Unconstitutional: The Supreme Court of New York has ruled unconstitutional the provision of the Page law on the subject of prostitution that provided for medical examination and continuation of sentence during recovery. A woman arrested for prostitution was given a sentence on the merits of the case. A medical examination was then to be held, and if it was found that the woman was diseased she was kept in custody until cured, or for one year. The statute was attacked on two grounds, one that it made an unjust discrimination between the sexes—no such provision applying to men—and the other that it was an imprisonment without due process of law, based on the statement of a physician, without opportunity for inquiry into the facts by the court. The decision finds no merit in the first contention, but decides against the law on the second point.

Successful Organization: The Civic League of St. Louis is one of the three or four most successful organizations of that order in the United States and is in some ways distinctly unique. A large part of its effectiveness has been due to Mayo Fesler, long its secretary, who lately went to Cleveland to take charge of the civic work of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. The St. Louis League has a membership of 1000 and a yearly income of about $10,000. It is in no sense political, and does not work with or against the city government. Its theory seems to be that if the citizen is all right the city government will be all right, which is true enough although that path to improvement is long and laborious. The League's record of achievement, however, is highly creditable, and will furnish a good argument to those reactionaries who contend that good citizens should not mix up in politics.

Practical Men: The Postmaster General estimates that within the last five years the get-rich-quick concerns of New York have gathered in one hundred millions of money from suckers. The popular theory about these suckers is that they are very poor people. Some of them are, but the vast majority, whether we figure by number of individuals or by aggregate of money lost, are practical business men, small and large, who have accumulated a little surplus with which they are willing to take chances. Whenever there is a revelation, and the post office gets hold of the list of victims, there is general astonishment at the high commercial standing of many who have been "stung." The civic moral of all this is that the astuteness—even the commercial astuteness—of the average business man is not quite all that it is held up to be.

Housekeeping Schools: The Prussian government has established a system of housekeeping instruction with a large number of wagons sent from one neighborhood to another with teachers and apparatus to show housewives the latest and most scientific methods of cooking, house cleaning, etc. This includes sanitation, health and domestic economy generally. The Germans long ago discovered that a government was susceptable of other uses than providing jobs for successful politicians. Infinite possibilities for the good of the many lie in this institution for those who choose to avail themselves of it. Slowly the American people are awakening to this fact.

Sane Form of Commemoration: The people of Wales are raising a large fund for a memorial to Edward VII, a king whom they held in the highest personal esteem because of the long period he held title as the Prince of Wales. This memorial, however, is not to be in the form of a tomb, or monument, or other useless and sorrowful thing; it is to be an organized movement throughout the country for the suppression of tuberculosis. If this plan is carried out as designed, it may make Wales the first country of the world to drive out this terrible pest. The most important thing about Wales just at present is that it has given the world David Lloyd-George.

College City Government Clubs: Upper classmen of Yale have formed an organization for the study of city politics and civic problems. It is suggested by progressive newspapers that such organizations ought to be established in all colleges of the country. Students of the Los Angeles colleges, Occidental and Southern California, have proven very useful in practical political work for good government of late years.

Automobiles and Roads: Careful experiments carried on by the director of the National Office of Public Roads show that an automobile running at fifteen miles an hour or less does no damage whatever to a macadam road. Even at 20 miles the injury is very slight. From that on up to sixty the damage increases at a rapid rate until, so the director expresses it, it is like a circular saw going through a board. All the loose fine particles that make the binder holding the road together are sucked out and scattered over the landscape, and the road, weakened and crumbled, soon goes to pieces.

A City Architect: Vancouver, British Columbia, a place that has grown from 35,000 six years ago to 125,000 at present, has in the city government a functionary known as "City Architect" whose services are given free of charge to citizens for planning of grounds and gardens and for advice in choice of plants and trees. The purpose is to secure co-operation and harmony and to stimulate interest in such matters. This is a practical idea that would help to beautify American cities if followed generally.

A Missing Link: Secretary Wilson, discussing the high cost of living, declares that there is an average margin of 50 per cent between the price the consumer pays and the money the farmer gets, and suggests that they make a business of getting together. There is, however, a link missing in the connection, and that is a parcels post cheap delivery system. When we have that, the consumer in the city and the farmer in the adjoining country can get together on a reasonable basis.

Public Comfort Stations: Washington now has three public comfort stations, two of which have been in service for three years, and the third just completed. Last year there was an attendance at the two in service of 1,020,000 males and 377,000 females. That would seem to be a pretty good indication of the need these concerns fill. It is an average of nearly 4000 a day. Receipts amounted to $1700.

Democracy the True Purpose: Note this by Delos F. Wilcox: "Government in all ages has been in large measure diverted from its true, universal purpose into an institution devoted to the benefit of those who govern. But we hold that democracy was ordained from the beginning, that it is the normal purpose of the state toward which civilization tends."

New York City Club: The last report of the City Club of New York shows that it is prosperous and in good financial order as a club in spite of the large expense to which it is put in its civic work. The club has a large and comfortable home in the center of the down-town club region, has a large membership and is a popular rendezvous for the forces of civic progress.

Panama Rate and Time: Seth Mann, Esq., addressing a banquet of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, says that the time from New York to this coast via the Canal will be 20 days, which is below the average now taken by the railway for freight, and that the rate will be $6.00 a ton as against the present railway average of $8.00 or $9.00.

Domestic Relations Court: Among the inferior or magistrates' courts of New York City, one has been established by a recent law, known as the Domestic Relations Court, wherein are tried, with something of the informal manner of the juvenile court, cases relating to desertion of wives and abandonment of poor relations and other matters of that kind.

Smoke Consuming: Every year witnesses the invention of a lot of new smoke consumers but there is still room for hope that sometime a smoke consumer will be invented that will consume smoke and that will mean an enormous saving of money and health in our big cities.

Bigger Than Los Angeles: Chicago stretches about 30 miles north and south along the Lake, and from 8 to 15 miles east and west.

Think It Over: A criminal is one who would rather take chances than see a lawyer.—Life.

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The Legislature
From the Inside

Quiet efficiency—that phrase exactly reveals the impression made by the first week's work of the new administration in Sacramento. Business has been despatched with a promptness unparalleled in the memory of old observers of state government. The taunt that reformers are "long hairs" and hence, by implication, impractical people, has gone to the lumber room with a lot of other stock ideas and phrases of the "performers."

For example, the new legislature had, by Friday, advanced the business of organization and the introduction of bills to a point attained by the last legislature only at the end of two weeks or more. The reformers were in full control from the first moment. The defeat of "Jack" Stafford for sergeant-at-arms of the assembly in the Republican caucus was the first evidence of their power. Every movement made by either house since has been at the pleasure of the progressive forces. In fact, so obvious is the predominance of the reform wing that the old performers have made no effort whatever to oppose the present majority.

The most striking event of the first few days was, of course, the inaugural address of Governor Johnson. The scene was not gorgeous, as it has been in the past, but dramatic to a tense degree. Before the joint assembly of the Senate and Assembly, and in the presence of an earnest and profoundly attentive audience, Governor Johnson read his address in tones of sober but feeling dignity. His audience was prepared to hear an address that would be unusual; they heard an address that at times elicited gasps of admiring astonishment. Without equivocation, in the plainest terms and with unmistakeable determination, Governor Johnson placed himself officially on record as favoring the body of reforms advocated by him and the Republican party throughout the campaign. He adopted no artful circumlocutions of speech to express his meaning; where he meant the Southern Pacific Company he said the Southern Pacific Company; where he meant the representatives in office of Southern Pacific politics, he used those words to describe those men.

The address was splendidly constructive. In rough outline it can be sketched as follows: Governor Johnson's determination to remove from office Southern Pacific and other corporate henchmen, and to substitute for them men selected solely with reference to their ability; calling upon the legislature to enact by statute for the counties now, and to propose by legislative amendment for the whole state, laws putting into operation the initiative and referendum, and the recall, the last to apply to all elective officials; appropriation of $75,000 to enable the Railroad Commission to make a physical valuation of railroad properties as a basis for the fixing of rates, and asserting the power of the Commission to fix absolute (not merely maximum) rates; amendment of Direct Primary Law to conform with the Oregon plan, providing for statewide, non-partisan advisory vote on U. S. Senators; short ballot, involving the making appointive by the governor of the officers acting as clerk of Supreme Court, State Printer, Surveyor General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State and Attorney General, leaving as elective officers only the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, legislature and judges; restoration of Australian ballot without party circle, and elimination of all partisan designation after names of judicial candidates; county home rule; civil service and the merit system; conservation, including the resumption by the state of title to misappropriated public resources; reformatory for first offenders, and employers' liability law

Lieutenant-Governor Wallace's address, which followed Governor Johnson's, placed him on record as endorsing all that had been said, and practically serving notice on the legislature that any failure to embody the reforms advocated in the Governor's address would be chargeable solely to the legislature and not at all to the chief executive or to the presiding officer of the Senate.

The Legislature seems to be heartily in the mood to carry out these platform pledges. The work of organizing both houses was quickly despatched, and by the week-end adjournment, taken Friday noon, the Senate standing committees had been named, both houses had adopted permanent rules, and 156 Senate bills and 159 Assembly bills had been read for the first time and referred to the appropriate committees. And at the time this is written (Monday night) there is every reason to believe and not the slightest reason to doubt that, by the time this paper is on the press, Judge John D. Works will have been elected United States Senator on the first ballot.

This achievement, by the way, is really a feat worth noting particularly. To bring out of the chaos produced by the hazy and irreconcilable district advisory plan of the late primary campaign, a prompt and complete victory for the candidate who represents the progressive idea is to get results in a brilliant fashion. That victory is especially due to the ability and persistence of four men: Chester H. Rowell, Meyer Lissner, E. A. Dickson and Marshall Stimson.

And this victory has another virtue than that it secures a progressive instead of a reactionary senator; it clears the decks of the legislature at once of that whole subject, leaving that body free to proceed with the state reforms pledged in the last campaign. The Senate committees are all safely for these reform measures, the Assembly committees will undoubtedly be likewise, and of course the Governor and President of the Senate are on record for them.

These two last-named officials, by the way, have made a deep impression here. Governor Johnson's inaugural address put expectation sharply on edge, and his rapid and efficient disposition of business since that address have stamped him as an executive of unusual decision and determination. His prompt withdrawal of the eleventh hour appointments made by Gillett is only the first step in a campaign that will be relentlessly pursued until the state service is cleared of servitors of private interests.

Lieutenant-Governor Wallace has made an equally favorable impression. Even the cynical San Francisco Chronicle was moved to admit, in the issue following the first session of the Senate over which Mr. Wallace presided, that he would evidently prove an effective and forceful presiding officer. Lieutenant-Governor Wallace's choice of committeemen, also, is very pleasing to the progressive leaders of the state and to the Senators themselves.

Altogether, the opening week of the new administration and of the Thirty-ninth Legislature is full of hopeful auguries for a complete redemption of California from corporation control and for the enactment and enforcement of a really prodigious body of reform legislation.

Sacramento, Jan. 9, 1911.

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ELECTION OF NATIONAL DELEGATES AND THE NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT BY DIRECT VOTE

To Wisconsin belongs the honor of enacting the first primary law for the election of delegates to a national convention by direct vote of the people. The Wisconsin delegates to the Republican National Convention of 1908 were elected under that law. They stood in that convention, a little band of fearless men fighting to the last ditch for platform pledges vital to the public interest. Their contest in the Chicago convention fixed the attention of the country and forced the candidate nominated for President to broaden the platform by declarations in his speech of acceptance in favor of several of the important Wisconsin propositions which the convention had impatiently rejected.

The lesson is obvious. Every state in the Union should adopt a primary law providing for the election of delegates to the National Conventions of 1912 by direct vote of the people. With such a law in each state, the delegates will be chosen by the voters instead of by machine managers, and the national platforms of both political parties will represent the interests of the people rather than the interests of the System.

And every state should take another advance step. Oregon has just pointed the way. Under the Initiative, the people of that state voted for and adopted a law at the late election in November, providing not only for the election of delegates to National Conventions, but also provides that each voter shall at the April primary in 1912 have the opportunity of expressing his choice for President and Vice-President.

Wall Street has already selected the Presidential candidates of both political parties. There is just time to defeat the Wall Street plan

Let the people organize and demand of every legislature the enactment of a primary law for the election of delegates to National Conventions by direct vote, embracing a provision that shall give to each voter the right to express upon his primary ballot his preference for President and Vice-President.

Such a primary law will beat the Wall Street game and nominate and elect a President for all the people of these United States.—La Follette's.

THE SUPREME COURT AND POLITICS

Before appointing two new members of the Supreme Court, President Taft consulted certain insurgent senators who might awkwardly oppose confirmation by the senate of appointments that were offensive to them. Probably the attitude of the insurgents was expressed by Senator La Follette when he said the new justices should not be men "whose legislative or judicial records showed bias toward special interests or whose legal connections would tend to prejudice them in favor of such interests."

But the Financial Chronicle, which consistently represents the most conservative Wall street opinion, finds it "extremely disturbing" that the President consulted the insurgents at all in this connection. "It is a shock to one's sense of propriety," it says, "to have him seriously confer with men of the La Follette type"; for when La Follette "speaks of 'special interests' he means the very interests which it was the purpose of the constitution to safeguard."

In short, the fact that a justice was acceptable to the insurgents would render him objectionable to the Chronicle clientele, and a justice whom the latter admired would be an object of suspicion to the former.

Here, of course, was no question of mere legal ability. Neither side supposed the President would appoint any one who was not a first-rate lawyer. The whole qestion was as to the record and attitude of the appointees upon a great political issue —what their personal feelings, leanings, or prepossessions were regarding the political issue upon which more and more the country tends to divide. This illustrates how much purely political power has, in the course of a century and a quarter, devolved upon the court. Possessing purely political power, it is bound to be an object of political solicitude and influence. We suppose the court's next evolution will be to divest itself of this purely political power by refusing to annual any legislative act unless it appears clearly, unequivocally, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the act runs counter to the constitution. Construing laws would then be simply a judicial function. The leanings and prepossessions that produce our five-to-four decision would have little place in it.—Saturday Evening Post.

FROZEN OUT

The Times had a cartoon in Friday's issue showing the statehouse at Sacramento storm bound, buried in snow, with no signs of life about the place save the very vivid pictures of the new governor and lieutenant governor in the windows. The picture is evidently intended to carry home the truth of how completely the Southern Pacific has been frozen out.—Los Angeles Financier.

"THE CITY"

Chester H. Rowell's Address Before The City Club . . .

Mr. Chester H. Rowell, editor of the Fresno Republican," entertained the City Club of Los Angeles, at its regular weekly luncheon at the Hotel Westminster, last Saturday, with an address on the subject of "The City." Pacific Outlook has obtained an exclusive stenographic report, in full, for the benefit of its readers, which is given below:

Cities Dominate the Country

"The City is the problem of the present; it is the problem of now and the immediate future, and as we solve the problem of the city, so shall we solve all our other problems.

"Most of the increase in population in the United States in the last few years has been in the city. The farming population has increased nothing like as fast as the city, and in the older farming states it has not increased at all. Only in the cities has there been a great increase and everywhere the city is beginning to dominate the country, by force of numbers, if nothing else. The time is very near us when the government and the social structure of this nation and of its states will be no better and no worse than the cities make it, and if it is no better than the city's part of it has been, it will fall.

Country Is the Balancing Force

"It is not too much to say that the contribution of San Francisco to the government of California, or of New York City to the government of New York, or the United States, has been a great deal less than nothing, and if it were not for the balancing force of the country and the small towns—and San Francisco regards Los Angeles as one of those small towns, differing from the other small towns only in size—if it had not been for the balancing influence of these parts of the United States, free government would not have lasted until now. Free government in the city has been, to a large extent, held up or propped up only by the fact that those cities were parts of states and a nation which had a form of free government.

Governments Fear the City

"There has been a little pessimism about the fact that the city has been held up as a bugaboo. You know how they have established colleges in small towns to keep their population from the cities and you know how states have passed constitutions to prevent them from having full representation in the legislatures. A good many European countries have done the same thing by indirect methods. In Germany they districted the representation in 1871 according to the population and they use these same districts today in sending their representatives and of course there has been an enormous growth and increase in the cities and no proportionate increase in their representatives.

"In England the same thing is true. They have reformed their representation two or three times there, always in the direction of equalizing the situation, but never doing it. They have been afraid of the city. Then too, you know of the music hall pathos and the moving picture pathos of the old mother dreaming 'Where is my wandering boy,' he is off in some city dive, or the country girl that goes away so innocent and pure and who comes back a jade,—appears to represent the country idea of the arrogance and corruption and danger of the city.

"It has been proven that no civilization founded on cities could exist. There has been a physical reason for it until recently. It is still true in France and it was, until this generation, true in all countries that the death rate in all cities was far greater than the death rate in the country, which means that no city could permanently exist by any process except immigration into it from the country. That is today no longer true. With modern sanitation, modern policing and fire protection, cities are physically safer places to live in than the country and the average excess of birth rate over the death rate is greater than in the country. It has then become physically possible for cities to exist and to grow, and they will continue to do it, provided it is made morally and politically possible, and the chief phenomenon of the last ten years is that it has become possible and that which people thought would never happen to a very large extent now has happened.

Restitution of Free Government in the Cities

"American institutions broke down first in the cities, and the problem of the last decade has been to restore in the cities free institutions.

"In all the ages the city has been the source and the inspiration of the upward trend of civilization. Away back in the pastoral ages Abraham tended his flock just as his ancestors for a thousand generations had tended them and just as his successors kept on tending their flocks, until the growth of cities and of war, and of commerce, began to pack men together and then they developed new problems and new ways of meeting them in the clash of the contest in the forum and the market place. Men began to think new thoughts and develop new institutions, because they were crowded together in cities, and those cities became the modern physical habitations of a multitude of men.

Pleasure Made Men Love the Cities

"All of you who have read the Old Testament—and I presume most of you have—know with what reverence the city of Jerusalem was regarded during the days of the civilization of Judea; you know how the Greek cities were great for their homes and their ideals. Among the ancient Greek cities there was no state and no nation, the city was the center of everything; there never was a Greek nation until Alexander founded more than a nation and made it a great world empire. The city was the object of all the loyalty and devotion and it had all the rights.

Individual Rights Unknown

The ancient world knew no such thing as individual right. That is the modern conception, and the American conception, of the right you have against the government,—the limit of the authority of the government over you. It never occurred to the men in the ancient world that there was any such limit. If it was best for such city that your first child should be murdered when born, or you should not eat in your own home, or live in your own home, or that you should be a soldier—even though you were a person who would make a good scholar but a poor soldier—or if it was best for that city that you should be poor in order to make you rugged, or that you should be rich at the expense of the robbery of other people in order to give you leadership, whatever was best for that city, or that would benefit it, was done with absolute ruthlessness; it never occurred to anybody that the individual had any rights.

"Those of you who have read Aristotle's works know of his treaties on city charters. It is a rather valuable treatis on city charters for the benefit of the modern reader, but there is not, in that whole book a single suggestion that there was any city in the ancient world that recognized an individual's right to anything,—not to life or the lives of the children, nor to freedom or anything that stood in the way of the glory or prosperity of his city.

"The same sort of an ideal began with Rome, Rome grew into a great empire; and yet that great empire always centered in the city. To the Roman the city was the center of all the pleasure in the world. Rome held the loyalty of its citizens by amusing them.

"In ancient Greece it was regarded a social disgrace to live in the country an the Romans spoke of the 'Homus rusticus' in the same way we speak of the 'rube.' Through the middle ages this condition was reversed. During that period the gentlemen lived in the country and looked down with social contempt on the towns and the cities. The towns were the homes of artisans, whose excuse for existence was manual labor. They were mostly cobblers, and shop keepers and tailors, etc., and the gentlemen looked down on the city as the habitation of that sort of people, and the city itself never regarded itself as a political or social unit, in the modern sense, at all.

Medieval Cities Were Business Corporations

"The medieval city was a business corporation. You know human rights were property in that day,—the property of the sovereign—and any one who owned a human right, even the right of liberty, owned it at the pleasure of the sovereign. Now these cities grew up by getting from the sovereigns certain business rights,—the right to engage in trade and manufacture, and those were in truth the rights, not of the citizens, but of the city. Accordingly they were formed into guilds, each of which owned the right to engage in a certain trade and nobody else could get that right unless they paid well for it. They were not labor unions and they were not merchants and manufacturers' associations but they were, if possible, both. That was a property right and the whole concern of the city was to preserve the property rights for the business class, the only class there was in the city. The common laborer lived in the country and the gentleman lived in the country, and there was no civic life, in the modern sense, or, in other words, no individual rights.

Recognition of Individual Rights

"Individual rights developed when the Reformation revived the Christian doctrine of the infinite value of the individual soul. If one soul is worth infinity it is worth so much that you cannot measure it against two souls or twenty souls simply because two times or twenty times infinity is still only infinity and one infinite value against any other number of values is worth just as much as twenty. That was the theological doctrine and out of that theology of the infinite value of the individual soul came the political doctrine of the inalienable rights of the one man against all men. (Applause).

The Growth of Individual Rights

"We have that doctrine now as a political doctrine. If all the men in the world would want to deprive you of a certain right you have the right to stand against the world and say, 'That is my right; not yours.' (Applause). That is the modern doctrine and the modern city has grown up, especially in this country, out of a civilization based on that doctrine and it is founded on the exercise of that doctrine.

"Our civilization was established and written down in the constitution during the eighteenth century under the hallucination that its temporary point of view and its problems were the only problems and its solution of those problems the only solution. It moulded it into our fundamental laws, it has written it into our fundamental consciousness and most of us still believe that the philosophers and the thinkers of the eighteenth century solved all the problems necessary to be solved and did all the thinking necessary to do, so most of us have not done any thinking since.

Declaration of Independence Is the Koran

"The Declaration of Independence is the Koran and you know what the Califf said when he burned the library at Alexandria: 'If these things are in the Koran, we don't need these books; and if they are not, we don't want the books.' Now, we have been inclined to think the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence and the first ten articles of the Constitution of the United States has the Koran which contained all of truth; they do contain truth, they were true and are today true but they are not all of truth, and our cities have suffered in particular by not realizing that. We established a civilization and institutions on a basis of a country people and a pioneer people who wanted nothing for themselves except the right to make their own way,—each man for himself. No man wanted help from anybody; all he wanted was liberty, not to be interfered with by anybody. There was trade and plenty of room for anybody and if any man

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did not avail himself of these conditions it was his own fault. We have established our civilization upon that assumption and our civilization still works perfectly wherever that assumption is true and imperfectly wherever it is not. The cities, though, have made it cease to be true in a great many ways. We have begun to find out that in the cities we must restrict some liberties. It used to be that a man could keep a pig or a cow in his back yard. Every city now makes this a public offence though it might be said that this restriction is interference with a free man's right to raise his own pork or supply his own milk.

The City Creates a New Type

"We find, too, that the growth of cities developes a new sort of person. It is rather harder to realize that in Los Angeles than anywhere else because Los Angeles is the one large city which has predominantly maintained the American type of citizenship. That is your advantage, not necessarily your credit. That has been maintained by your peculiar social conditions, which you won't have always and which no other city has at all. But the city type of man,—the man who was born in the city and whose father, grandfather and great grandfather before him were born in cities, the man who knows no condition of life except city conditions, he is not an individualist. He does not want individual rights; he is afraid of individual rights. He has been born in the crowd and he feels a safety in crowds. He is not afraid of people; he is afraid of open places and is afraid of being alone. He would rather starve in the crowd of the city than make his own way in the country.

City Bred Man Will Not Help Himself

"It has been figured out that all of the great expenditures of the city of New York in the effort to make better tenements and decenter places to live in have not done for those people one-tenth as much as any one of them could have done for himself if he had moved out a little way into the country and worked out his own future; but the people of the city of New York won't do that. They are not that sort of people. They are accustomed to depend on their neighbors and feel the utter helplessness of the individual to do anything by himself in the lower walks of city life. That is a pathetic helplessness but it is a city condition we must reckon with as permanent. The thing to do is not to try to turn the individual citizen of the big city into the type of man that our pioneer countryman was, but, accepting the fact that he is distinctly of the city type, try to change him from that helpless and dependent condition and assist him into more intelligent co-operation with his fellow citizens.

"It is really astonishing, at times, for men raised in the country to go into the politics of a big city and find how few people there are there who have any ideas for themselves—and that is not all in the lower ranks of life either. You go into the city of San Francisco and you will find great hordes of men there who define their own political status by a certain peculiar phrase, such as, 'I am with the railroad,' or 'with the reformers,' or 'I am with Sullivan,' or Vaughn, or Kennedy, or Crimmins or whoever the men are, and that sentence, in the dialect of the lower classes of the city, means 'His cause is my cause; whatever he says for me to think I will think; whatever he says for me to do, I will do, because we must work together; we are helpless individually and the easiest way of working together is to turn over the job to one man and we will all pull together whatever way he pulls.' That is what they mean by that strange political word 'with.'

Dependence Not Confined to Poorer Sections

"But that condition is not confined entirely to Tom Finn's and below the south of Market. I don't know how many times I have heard from the best business men in San Francisco: 'Tell us what to do and we will do it.' They wanted good government and they wanted somebody to tell them what to do,—someone in whom they had confidence as believing in good government—and they would go and do it. They wanted a 'boss' too and felt perfectly helpless without a boss.

"It is the application of the principle of division of labor to the only thing to which it cannot be applied, and we are so accustomed to that principle that it is very hard to make this one and necessary exception.

To illustrate: I am going to Sacramento tonight on the 'Owl' train. It is none of my business who runs that train, or who its dispatcher is, or what manner of engineer it has, or who takes care of it, I pay my fare—and I do pay (laughter)—and for that money other people do the work. Modern life is worked out that way and we can run every modern institution that way except our politics. The tendency of the city man is to run his politics that way; that tendency we will have to combat.

Business of the City to Make Loyal Citizens

"Now the problem of the city is largely, I think, the making of citizens; that is, the developing of loyalty to the city, making each man feel that the city is his city and that its concern is his concern. That is not completely the case with American cities. It is much more the case with European cities, and the reason is that we are a home keeping people. We are a people of homes and each man's loyalty is to his own home and his interest in the city is in what it can do for his home. If the city can give him a good street, a good street car system, keep the burglars out of and fire from destroying that home, then he loves that city. All his working hours, he believes, shall be devoted to making money for that home and all his leisure hours shall be devoted to pleasure. He is intensely loyal to his home but the city is only an incidental part of his life.

European City Life Different

"That is not anything like so true in European cities. They tell us there is no word for 'home' in the continental languages. There are words that the dictionary gives as something of an equivalent, but, for instance, the German word 'heimat' generally means the town you live in, not necessarily the house you live in. They harbor an affection for that town as much as they do the home and it is largely because the social life of the individual and his pleasures are a part of the life of the town and are not so exclusively of the life of his own family as in this country. It is perhaps one reason why they possess the carnival spirit in Europe. They are accustomed to having their pleasures in the streets; they are accustomed to meeting each other in the streets and they are accustomed to having common life in the streets. I am not advocating this as an improvement on home life but merely mention that fact as showing a certain loyalty in people whose lives are bound up in the city, which does not exist in the people whose lives are only incidental parts of the city. You feel that particularly in a new town like Los Angeles where hardly anybody who lives there was born in it. The Easterner comes to live in Los Angeles, but the town he calls home is not Los Angeles. It is a place back East. That will last, of course, only for one generation, but in that generation this town ought to develop the loyalty of the individual citizen so that he will feel toward the city he lives in something of that affection that he feels toward his home city.

Municipal Amusements

"The chief object of the ancient Roman was to amuse himself and the city provided that amusement. Now the modern citizen has not as much leisure as the ancient Roman; he has a job. And he has a job for eight hours, if he belongs to the union; a little longer if he does not; and he has eight hours or less to do what he pleases, and the tremendous importance of those other eight hours we don't always seem to recognize. Those eight hours he may use for good or for harm. He may live them away in the saloon or he may spend them about his home. He may spend them with his children in the park, or he may spend them in the library, making of himself a liberally educated citizen, and every eight-hour laborer, who is man enough, has time and opportunity enough to give himself a liberal education if he wants to.

"Now, the city provides protection for the man's home; it provides him protection in his work. What is it doing for his leisure, and especially for the leisure of that large class of residents of every city—every other city than this—which does not have suitable homes; where the separate, individual pleasures of the home are impossible,—what are cities doing for them?

Los Angeles the City of Homes

"You are proud of Los Angeles, the City of Homes. In other large cities most of the population do not live in separate houses and do not have homes, in the American sense, but most of you have, and that means in this city you can solve old-fashioned problems for a little while in an old-fashioned way, but you cannot do it forever, and all other large cities can't do it at all. If in the homes and the tenement houses there is only room enough to eat in and sleep in, then all the leisure life must be spent somewhere outside of the home and there must be amusement provided. That amusement must be provided publicly or privately, but experience shows us that when it is provided privately it is too often provided viciously. (Applause).

Virtues of the Saloon and Dance Hall

"Why is it that the residents of the congested quarters of the cities fight for the saloon and dance hall? Is it because they are so base and wicked they stand for the defence of wickedness? It is not that at all. It is not for the vice of the saloon and dance hall, but for the virtue of them. In most of these congested districts the saloon is the laboring man's only club and the dance hall is the laboring girl's only social amusement. The laboring man has a right to his club and the laboring girl has a right to her social amusement, and they fight for that right in spite of the fact that it creates drunkenness and debauchery. Our cities have got to do something more than merely close up saloons and dance halls. (Applause).

"People like yourselves do not need saloons and dance halls. You have your homes; but every city containing a huge population must have either those things or something better. In other words, you must provide amusement for the people and you must provide it outside of the home, because the largest and most important class of your people have either no homes, in the proper sense of the word, or the sort of homes that are mere eating and sleeping places and are not equipped for amusement.

Moral Epidemics as Bad as Physical Epidemics

"If the city were the source of the amusement of the people—if the pleasure of the people in the eight hours of leisure were cared for by cities, don't you think those people would love the city? Don't you think they would stand for it and fight for it as the ancient people fought for it? We don't have to do it all at once, but sooner or later it must be done to prevent the city from moral epidemics, which are quite as bad as the physical epidemics from which we have protected ourselves by compulsory sanitation. We found out when we allowed poor people to provide private sanitation they would start epidemics that would spread among the rich, and the rich looked out for the sanitation of the poor. When they come to realize that moral epidemics among the poor, which come from misdirected amusement, spread moral epidemics among them, then the rich will look out for the amusements of the poor also. (Applause).

Class Opinion Rules

"Another thing our cities must look out for is that they remain democratic, and that is the hardest problem of all. The population of a city is so numerous that each man may associate with his own kind, and usually prefers to do so, and there is enough of his own kind to make it unnecessary to depend on the other kinds for his social acquaintance. In a village everybody is on terms of social acquaintance, to a certain extent, with everybody else. In the city one half does not know, and so does not care, how the other half lives. In a city most people do not associate with other people except people just like themselves. A city does not develop any public opinion, but a multitude of class opinions. I have sometimes watched the method. The barkeeper is the custodian of one sort of opinion. He is one organ of publicity because he meets more people every day than most men of his class meet. The bartender wants to know what public opinion is on a certain subject and he inquires of all the other bartenders and he jumps at the conclusion that their opinion is the unanimous opinion of the people. It is a curious thing, but when a banker wants to now public opinion he does the same thing and if he wants to know he inquires of other bankers and is entirely convinced that the whole

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people think just as the barkers think.

I remember the president of a so-and-so once saying to me, if a certain law was passed that put some restriction on his association, 'public opinion will be unanimous' against it I said 'No, the opinion of your club will be unanimously against it because the members of your club are unanimously of the opinion they are entitled to certain privileges which other people are not entitled to, the remainder of the population is of an entirely contrary opinion.' He could not understand it, but I expect you do.

Who Are the People?

"Now, those opinions tend to become classified and each social class tends to regard itself as the people. You know how the labor unions rule San Francisco in the name of the people. They say, 'We are the people and whatever we say must be done.' I have heard it said that the business class in Los Angeles had the hallucination that the middle class and the business class are the people. It would be as dangerous for the business class of Los Angeles to have an absolute class rule over this city as it has been demonstrated it was dangerous in the city of San Francisco to have the laboring class have absolute class rule over that city. (Applause). I am glad to see that it is safe to say that in Los Angeles. (Applause). I have heard persons say that it is not. But it is a fundamental and universal fact, and not more true here than elsewhere, that no individual and no class can be trusted with unlimited power. (Applause). There is, in San Francisco, a terrible example of the unlimited and unrestricted rule of one class. It has given them vile social conditions, vile political conditions; it has bred crime and degeneracy and, particularly, bad business. It has almost ruined that city.

People of Today Must Look Farther Ahead

"I don't suppose that the unrestricted class rule of more intelligent classes would spread the same evils, or spread any evils so quickly, but the hallucination, which is a common one in America, that the middle class is the only class, is an hallucination which we inherited from the fathers of this nation. Those fathers were very wise in their generation, and it was a very wise generation, but we would be very foolish to think, if standing on their shoulders, we could not see any further than they did. The fathers of the Constitution, when they established a government by the people of this country, established a government by the middle class, and they took it for a matter of course that the middle class was the people. The 'upper class,' in the old days, comprised kings and the nobility, and establishing a government by the people was to throw out entirely that part of the people. On the other end was the laboring class, and the nation's fathers totally neglected them. It never occurred to them that that class was included in 'the people,' and it happened, of course, under the social conditions of early America, that nearly all of the people were of the middle class,—that class of people who were in business themselves or desired to get into business for themselves, or were engaged in some business in which that phraseology had some meaning. You can attach no significance to those words if you are in the railroad business, for instance, but you can if you are connected with the grocery business because one is in business for himself and the clerk who is working there hopes to be in business for himself some day. So that whole class, ranging from the clerk to the eminent lawyer, constitutes our middle class and it inherits from the fathers of the eighteenth century the hallucination that it is 'the people.' All of you, I suppose, belong to that class. And probably you are 'the people,' but I suspect you are merely the best of the people.

Must Lessen Class Feeling

"We are now engaged, like our ancestors, in deposing the upper class. The upper class now belongs to all those businesses that have risen beyond competition. This class wants one combination to do all of one line of its business of the country. Those businesses, or those who are running them, are our upper class, and they have been trying to run the government and we, like our predecessors of the middle class have been trying to take the government away from that class. In San Francisco our class got possession of the government and then the lower class proceeded to combine with the upper class against the middle class in order to take the government away from them again.

"You will find there is, if you draw these class lines sharp, always a partnership between the upper class and the lower class. They like each other. If you were ever acquainted with any proud millionaire who tried to pride himself on the democracy of his manner, you found that his democracy of manner was based entirely on his ability to get along with people so far below him that the chasm was perfectly conscious to both of them. Something like the baron in England who is on terms of personal intimacy with his tenants. Like the master and slave in the old South, those people like each other, and neither of them like you. They don't like your sort of people and you don't like them. But between them they have the power and the brains and the money and the organized resources on one side, and the numbers and the class loyalty and organized force on the other side; and they are very powerful between them and you can't depose them simply by trying to set up against that sort of class government another sort of class government. If there is a class combination that combination is stronger than you are.

Change Class Loyalty to City Loyalty

"The only way out is to establish some sort of democracy whereby the upper class, as I have called it, can be deposed by putting those big industries into public control—and eventually we will have to do that. (Applause.) We will have to do that first in the cities. We will have to establish such a sentiment on the part of the people—the working people and business people like ourselves—that they will both have sentiment and loyalty toward the city. (Applause.)

Working Class Does Not Want What the Middle Class Wants

"You must remember that the people of the working class—I am permitted to say 'working class' because they use it—do not want what you desire. What you want is individual right; the right to do as you please. They don't want that. It has to be forced on them and then they object to it. What they want is the right to act together, and sooner or later they will get it. And they can have it in safety, provided you too will learn to get together, not in hostility, but in co-operation. The upper class does not like individualism; it does not want competition in business. The working class is not an individualistic one. You do like individualism and you like each one to run his own business in his own way. Now, you cannot teach your ideas to the other classes; they won't learn it. In my mind you will have to learn the other way yourself. You will have to learn to organize and to deal with the other classes with no control by any one class but with a loyalty on the part of all to the commonwealth of which we are citizens.

Los Angeles the Suburb of the World

"I know the situation in Los Angeles is such that you will not have to come to a solution of that as quickly as other places because this city is above all cities of the middle class. This is a city in which you have deposed the upper class from power and up to the present time the other class has not attained political power. The reason is a social reason. You are a great big city but a city which is unique in its character. It is a city which has an enormous disproportion of your class of people over the other class and which, on account of its peculiar situation, is the suburb of the world. (Laughter.) You speak of the moral quality of the city of San Francisco, but a large part of the people who work in San Francisco live in Berkeley—a beautiful town that has all the virtues you have. San Francisco can develop virtues as well by this same principle of segregating one class of people into one place and another into another place. Now, nature has done that for you. You are a self-contained city in your industries, and to whatever extent you are, as I have called it, the suburb of the world, to that extent you have a suburban advantage like the city of Berkeley has and the solution of the old-fashioned problems is further away for you than any other city in the world. But that won't last forever. You will have to have some solution, as elsewhere, and that solution won't be in the old-fashioned notion that your class is the only class and that government by the people and economic control of the people means government and control by your class."

Improve the State Governments

There is much talk these days about a strong centralized government, much insistence on concentrating legislative and executive power at Washington. On the other hand, earnest protest that already we have gone too far in that direction and that we must quit trying to impose all our burdens on the federal government, is heard.

The states' rights argument comes largely from interests suspected to be opposed to conservation of our remaining resources in behalf of the whole people. It is inspired by the belief that if these resources are turned over to the states they can be gotten away from the states with less trouble than from our national government.

If we may be allowed to rise in our pew long enough to give utterance to a few observations, we would caution our conservation friends against rushing headlong in opposition to states' rights.

As a matter of fact, it all comes down to the question of whether by giving the state governments more power and responsibilities they can be saved and made useful or whether by taking away their powers and responsibilities they shall be allowed to fall into complete atrophy.

Our state governments have broken down. They never were any too sturdy, and the strain to which they have been subjected by exploiters of public-service franchises has been too much for them. For thirty years the grabbing of railroad, street railway, gas, electric, water, and other franchises has been so profitable a business that strong men have seized upon the state governments in order to control those privileges. The result is that no state in the union has a business machine that compares for efficiency with almost any large commercial corporation within its borders. The same situation prevails in the large cities.

Beyond question the federal government does some things more effectively than the city or state governments. That is the principal argument in favor of turning over more and yet more of our public business to the federal power.

Not so quickly. Let us acknowledge that our state and city governments have failed. Let us acknowledge that they have failed because the franchise grabbers have corrupted them. If we will concede this much we will be well on the way to rehabilitation of state and city government. We will need merely to remove from state and city officials the temptations which are involved in their control of public franchises.

Let the cities take over their street railways, gas, electric, and other public utilities. Let the states take over those functions and facilities which operate throughout the state at large. Let the federal government take over the railways, telegraph and telephone, and establish a parcels post that will put the express companies out of business.

This is the way to take Big Business out of politics, and it is Big Business in politics that breeds corruption and inefficiency. We cannot reform the state governments without first improving city governments, because the cities are responsible for much of the corruption, and most of the incentive to corruption, in the states. Therefore we must bring about better city government, and the way to it has been pointed, in the experience of cities with the Des Moines plan of government by commission directly responsible to the people through its provisions for the initiative, referendum, protest and recall.

With good city government thus established, reform of the state governments will be much easier. Legislatures should be composed of fewer members. For the same reason that a city council of five is more efficient than one of twenty-five, so a state legislature of fifty members would be more efficient than one of two hundred members. For the same reason that city councils are more likely to remain honest when the people have those powers of ultimate control which the initiative, referendum, protest, and recall give them, so state legislatures would similarly be more trustworthy and reliable if back of their powers stood the people, armed with the ballot and the privilege of exercising it through the referendum.

The commission plan of government has opened the way to municipal efficiency and honesty. Adapted as we have suggested to state purposes, it would do as much for the state government. It is doing it today in Oregon. In fifteen years it ought to be doing it in every state.

Thus relieved of burdens which ought not to be imposed upon it, the federal government in its turn could be restricted to a narrower sphere of truly national activities, and by application of the same principles could be made more efficient. An honest tariff system administered by a great tariff commission, and government ownership of the railways, the telegraph, and the express and mail facilities, would relieve the federal government in turn of those temptations which constantly invite Big Business into the effort to control the federal government.

There is plenty of work for all of our governments—city, state, and national. Let us make each of them efficient first; then there will be time to discuss the necessity and desirability of a "strong, centralized government" which might prove an easy and convenient vehicle for a dictatorship.

Hampton's

"You say the elopement was sort of forced upon you?" "Yes; after she came down the rope ladder her dad pulled it up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Where Senator Works Stands

Senator-Elect Defines His Attitude On Questions of the Day

Following is the address delivered by Senator John D. Works to the Legislature, immediately following his election on Tuesday last:

"Members of the legislature of the state of California:

"I thank you sincerely for the honor you have done me in electing me United States senator.

"I am glad to be able to say to you and to the people of California that I accept the office absolutely free and independent. Free to do my duty; independent of any domination, control or influence of any man, corporation or private interest of any kind.

"In a broader sense, I am not independent. I hope I appreciate the grave responsibilities you have imposed upon me by electing me to this great office. In meeting those responsibilities, I need the help, advice and support of all good citizens who have the welfare of the state and nation at heart.

"I have lived in the southern part of the state for nearly 28 years. I think I know its conditions and needs fairly well. But the North is entitled to my services in its behalf, as senator, equally, and as fully as is the South, and I shall endeavor to inform myself of its needs so that I may the better serve the whole state without discrimination or favor.

"I desire particularly to express my thanks to the Democratic members of this body who have given me their support. It is a hopeful and encouraging sign of the times, an evidence of the fact that good men in office are no longer ruled by blind partisanship, but are seeking to serve the interests of the people through the best medium that is available at the time. I am not going to the United States senate to serve the Republican party alone, but to serve the whole people of the state and nation.

"I am very much gratified that the legislature has seen fit to send a progressive to the United States Senate, and in the progressive they selected I have the fullest confidence.

"One feature of the election was the attitude of many Democrats in the assembly and senate. Those Democrats evidently when they had determined upon a course they believed right, disregarded their partisanship.

"To me this is the essence of patriotism, and I congratulate the Democrats who took this position. I trust our party will always be sufficiently broad to do likewise."

Governor Johnson.

"I believe in political parties, but only as instruments to carry out the will of the people. When a party ceases to serve this purpose, it becomes a menace to the public welfare and a danger to our free institutions.

"This is not the time or place to discuss political questions and I am not going to detain you for any such purpose. But there are certain important, fundamental principles of government, principles that affect every man, woman and child in this country irrespective of their political ties or affiliations.

"I desire in this presence to declare my adherence to those principles and my determination to labor, as a public official, to establish and maintain them. They are set forth in the state platform of both of the leading parties of California. Therefore, they are not partisan in their nature.

"Among these may be mentioned: "The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; the conservation of our natural resources; the elimination of boss rule, dictation or influence from our politics, and the removal of all private

"A progressive legislature, representing a progressive people, have triumphantly elected a progressive senator to support progressive legislation and progressive senators at Washington. Undue influence was not used to elect Senator Works."

Meyer Lissner.

privilege seeking interests from public office and the restoration of our government, state and national, to the people; a protective tariff measured by the difference between the cost of manufacture or production here and abroad, and the establishment of a permanent nonpartisan commission to adjust such rates; the establishment and maintenance of a government owned or controlled line of steamers, connecting the Pacific ports with the Panama railroad, and a government owned or controlled line of steamers between Pacific and Atlantic ports through the Panama canal, when completed; direct legislation, including the initiative, referendum and recall, and the granting of the right of suffrage to women. To accomplish these reforms and establish our government as a government of the people, we must maintain the freedom and independence of the individual voter, and make his vote his own, exclude from public office any and every man that owes or acknowledges allegiance to the Southern Pacific Railroad company or any other corporation or private interests, adverse to the interests of the state or nation.

"One of the greatest and most important perils to this country is the power of the corporations, the trusts, the private interests, in our politics and public offices, seeking special privileges and obtaining and holding them by corrupt and illegal means. The governor of this state has declared his intention of casting out all of these interests and influences from offices of this state. He means to do just what he says he will do. In this laudable and patriotic purpose he should have the earnest support of every good citizen of this state without regard to his political affiliations or beliefs.

"Precisely the same thing should be done with respect to the federal offices in this state. They are infested and corrupted by the servants of the interests. They come and go at the beck and call of their masters without regard to the interests of the people.

"For one, it is my purpose to aid Governor Johnson in his efforts to redeem this great state of ours from corrupt politics and to make merit and competency alone the basis of appointments to office; and I will do everything in my power to establish this same standard that he has raised, in the making of federal appointments, and to root out of the public service men who have secured their places as a reward for helping to degrade and pollute the politics of the state.

"I am a progressive republican. I believe in the principles that the insurgents in congress are struggling to maintain in the interests of the people. It is my purpose to stand for progressive principles in legislation, no matter what may be its origin, and without partisan bias. The people are crying out for justice and not for partisanship; for establishment of the rights of the people and not for the preservation or perpetuation of political parties. The party that fails to respond to this cry will be swept out of existence. I shall enter upon my duties as your senator with a full understanding of this sentiment of the people of this state, and the nation, and act accordingly."

"The election of Judge Works was the ratification by the legislature of the expressed will of the people of California and the realization of the hopes of the progressive element of both parties. It was the culmination of forty-four years of effort by the people to free themselves from the control of the political machine dominated and financed by the Southern Pacific railroad."

Chester H. Rowell.

181ST MONTHLY REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1911

LOS ANGELES INVESTMENT CO.

333-335-337 SOUTH HILL STREET

Founded in 1866 — Established in Los Angeles 1895

Incorporated under the Laws of California, May 29, 1899

RESOURCES:

Balance due on houses being sold on monthly installments, mortgages, secured loans and houses under construction	$2,784,129.27	
Building Material Co. stock, including two lumber yards, lumber and planing mills, warehouses, shops, factories, wagons, etc.	164,740.00	
Stock in "Home Makers"	39,925.50	
Stock in Globe Savings Bank at par (market value $95,000.00)	63,300.00	
Stock in City & County Bank	12,500.00	
Real Estate (market value $2,209,365.00)	1,888,350.41	
Fixtures	5,532.82	
Cash on hand	229,519.73	
	$5,187,997.73	

NET ASSETS:

Capital Stock paid in cash	$1,995,260.00	
Reserve	2,930,494.52	
		$4,925,754.52

LIABILITIES:

Dividends payable (uncalled for)	$ 4,082.78	
Home Certificates, Gold Notes and Mortgages on property purchased (not a legal liability)	258,160.43	
No unpaid bills.		$ 263,243.21
		$5,187,997.73

THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT SHOWED THE PRINCIPAL PROFITS FOR THE YEAR TO BE:

REAL ESTATE	$261,319.69
INTEREST	180,000.00
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	10,191.89

There were also miscellaneous profits from architectural, legal, insurance and rental departments. Quarterly cash dividends were divided among the stockholders amounting to $355,640.52.

NO INVESTOR IN THIS COMPANY HAS EVER FAILED TO RECEIVE ALL HIS MONEY ON DEMAND

Theatre

A Charming "Polly"

As a spectacle, "Polly of the Circus" is a great success, and its appeal to the emotions is clean, pretty and interesting. From the literary viewpoint, it is an ordinary play with a gentle little love story very conventionally written into an unusual setting. The play is not powerful, nor distinguished for fine lines or brilliant dramatic situations; but it is sweet and heartfelt and full of the glamour of the beloved American circus (which atmosphere is strikingly well rendered), so "Polly" pleases the public mightily.

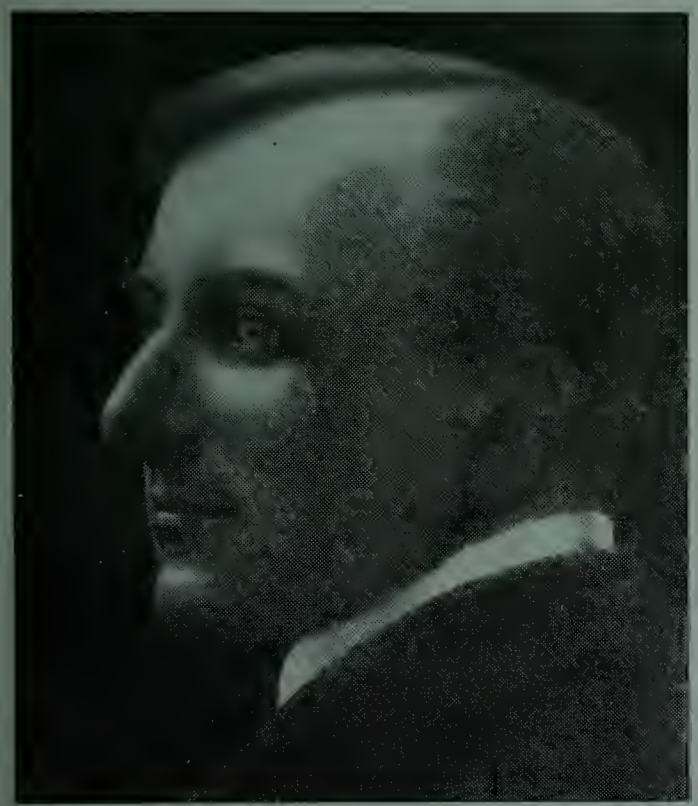
And well may the individual Polly who plays the part in the road company which has been at the Mason this week, delight the heart of man, woman or child. This Ida St. Leon is a winsome, lovable bit of a creature (in the role of Polly—outside of that we know not her attributes), and the naive ways and lively abandon of the child, combined with the talent of a mature actress of considerable perception, which characterize her portrayal of the unsophisticated little circus rider, give to her performance a charm not easily set down in words. Added to this pretty blonde Polly's native magnetism is her apparent "at homeness" in circus scenes—an acquaintance acquired by actual experience on the sawdust, preceded by ancestral experiences of the same kind down a line of circus-playing forebears. Actually, we have only the press agent-historian's word for the pedigree, but certainly one may observe for himself that Ida St. Leon fits the circusy passages by training, even as she fits the finer emotional moments by innate artistry.

The play is generally well presented by this season's company, although Willard Robertson gives a rather amateurish impression of Rev. John Douglas, the young and truly Christian-spirited village minister whose brotherly kindness to the little circus rider at the time of her accident leads, in time, to their mutual love. This actor has not the case, the force, or the attractiveness to make the part alive.

Two players who are perfectly fitted, physically, to their parts, are Mart E. Heisey, as Big Jim, the canvas man, and Charles Warren as Joe Barker, a circus proprietor. Their acting is very creditable, too. J. D. Walsh does a good bit of character in the pathetic part of the clown, Uncle Toby, who has been as a father to Polly. Anne Mortimer in the role of the colored housekeeper, Mandy Jones, enlivens the proceedings with well directed humorous efforts.

Certainly the last act of "Polly of the Circus"—the first scene disclosing the "doings" in the wings, and the second showing the circus in full blast, with performing ponies, real bareback riders on beautiful real horses, acrobats, jugglers, clowns, whipcracking ringmaster, blaring band—is unique and startling. "Polly" is a spectacle well worth seeing; and this time the production is given a very decided charm by the presence of so prettily adjusted a centerpiece as Miss St. Leon.

Lanier Bartlett.



Jefferson de Angelis, in "The Beauty Spot," Majestic next week.

A Gentleman from Mississippi

Apparently we American theatregoers have always with us that Mississippi gentleman about whom Harrison Rhodes and Thos. A. Wise first wrote three years ago, he who was originally visualized by Tom Wise, seen at the Mason last winter in the person of James Lackaye, and who returns to the Majestic this week represented equally well by Robert A. Fischer.

This comedy is deservedly long-lived, for it embodies a sturdy Americanism, and the always interesting story—that of the encounter of an absolutely unsophisticated old Southern senator with the web of political strategy on his first visit to Washington—is unfolded with a deal of keen humor and a pretty by play of distinctly modern sentiment. There is vivid character drawing, too, in the character of Senator Langdon, huge, guileless, primitively unsuspicious and hence lovable, and in the intensely contrasted role of "Bud" Haines, the snippy, worldly-wise young reporter whose innate kindness, (abetted by an interest in Miss Langdon), impels him to put his shoulder to the Langdon wheel and rescue the Senator from the schemes of his enemies.

Given these two roles well played and one can forgive shortcomings in the others—and one has to forgive in the present company. John A. Butler as "Bud" Haines and Fischer as the Senator are as busy as cranberry merchants keeping things moving and drawing the attention of the audience away from the barnstormers who complete (?) the cast. It should be conceded that Miss Ruby Hoffman and Miss Leah Baird are pictorially irreproachable, and their external charms assist in the process of gently hiding the surrounding deficiencies.

Dorothy Russell Lewis

Orpheum

The Orpheum bill this week fell somewhat below the high standard set by the performance of the two weeks previous, but nevertheless yielded considerable enjoyment. Cook & Lorenz, held over from last week, continued to fill a large place in the affections of the audience, and Scheda's second week was as successful as the first.

Harlan E. Knight & Co. present a good sketch by Una Clayton, wherein two old enemies are converted into friends through the medium of a young and attractive girl.

A really amusing turn is the "foolery and fun" which goes under the name of "The Substitute" and is presented by Hilda Thomas and Lou Hall.

Mr. Hymack left the audience completely baffled as to the method of his quick changes in spite of the fact that his "chameleon" variations were accomplished before their eyes.

HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER Broadway
Los Angeles' Leading Playhouse. Oliver Morosco, Mgr. Near Ninth
Beginning Sunday Night, January 15
F. Ray Comstock Presents JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
In DeKoven and Herbert's Greatest Comic Opera Success "The Beauty Spot"
An April Array of Girls and Music.
Nights and Saturday Matinee 50c to $1.50. Wed. Matinee Entire Lower Floor at $1 per seat. Coming—James T. Powers "IN HAVANA."

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER Main Street
Los Angeles' Leading Stock Company Near Sixth
Beginning Sunday Matinee January 15
First time on any stage of LEE ARTHUR'S delightful comedy drama "THE FOX"
First Appearance at the Burbank of FRANK CAMP.
Prices the same for this metropolitan production as usual.
Nights—25, 50, 75c. Matinees, Saturdays, Sundays, Holidays—10, 25, 50c.

ORPHEUM THEATRE VAUDEVILLE Spring St., Bet. 2d & 3d Mat. Every Day Both Phones 1447
Mats. 10c, 25c, 50c. Night, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c
New Bill Beginning Monday Matinee January 23
"The Bathing Girls" Jos. Hart's Latest Revue.
Mr. Hymack The Chameleon Comedian.
Cross & Josephine "Dying to Act."
Harlan E. Knight & Co. "The Chalk Line."
Joe Jackson The European Vagabond.
Four Famous Vanis Tight Wire Experts.
Hilda Thomas With Lou Hall in "The Substitute."
Monkey Music Hall Maud Rochez' Simians.
Next Week——ORPHEUM ROAD SHOW——Next Week
Orpheum Motion Pictures

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM L. E. BEHYMER Manager
Tuesday Evening, January 17—One Night Only
Mme. Gerville Reache
The World's Greatest Prima Donna Contralto
IN A SPECIAL GRAND OPERA PROGRAM
Prices—75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50. Seat Sale Now on at Bartlett's.

MASON OPERA HOUSE W. T. WYATT Manager
All Next Week, Matinee Saturday, Special Matinee Wednesday, With Special Prices 50c to $1.50. Charles Frohman Presents the Big International Musical Production
"THE DOLLAR PRINCESS"
Splendid Company of 75. Augmented Orchestra. Regular Prices 50c to $2.00. Seats Now on Sale.

The four Vanis give a tight wire act which is as good as has been shown here.

Marvelous Griffith continues his marvelousness, and the Quigley Brothers continue their warmed-over jokes.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

"The Fox," Lee Arthur's new comedy drama, will be given its first performance on any stage at the Burbank at the matinee Sunday. The production is the same which Manager Morosco will take east in a few months to fill contracts for engagements in New York and Chicago. "The Fox" is a drama of today, but it is not a problem play, not a muck-



"A Night in a Monkey Music Hall" Orpheum Next Week

rake drama, it does not pretend to expose personal or social wrongdoing, nor does it preach or proselytize. It is designed simply to entertain, and is free from anything that would offend the most fastidious. The scenes take place at the home of a multi-millionaire money king, Roger Delaney (David M. Hartford), who is a type of the self confident, strong, self-made man of affairs. One of the leading characters is his father (A. Byron Beasley), a refined, well educated old gentleman, who is not very welcome at his son's home, as he does not harmonize with the younger man's ideas of life. The millionaire's daughter (Marjorie Rambeau) is a typical American girl, and her mother (Louise Royce) is also typical of the American woman at home. Among the other characters are a brilliant young lawyer (David Landau), a dissipated youth (Charles Ruggles), a veteran detective (Peter Lang), an old time crook (Frank Camp), and two servants (Frederick Gilbert and Willis Marks). These characters are all original, even the servants having a great deal to do with the action of the play. The dialogue is said to be brisk and interesting, and the situations novel. The story is so delightful that to give any hint of the plot would be to detract materially from the enjoyment. The settings have been arranged regardless of expense. A special feature will be the music between the acts, by an augmented orchestra under the direction of Harry Girard. Mr. Girard has writen a special descriptive overtue, "The Fox Hunt," for this play.

The musical comedy success, "The Dollar Princess," comes to the Mason Opera House next Monday evening for a week's run, after fourteen months in New York.

The story, written by the Viennese librettists, Willner and Grunbaum, is an interesting one. Its music is by Leo Fall. It is said to be clean and fresh, with no vulgarity that mars so many musical comedies.

"The Dollar Princess" deals with the affairs of the eccentric John Cowder, president of the American Coal Trust. He has a theory that money-hunting foreign noblemen should be taught to work and therefore engages poor but titled people for his servants, paying them fabulous salaries. His butler is a baron and his head groom a French marquis. Cowder is a widower and his brother and nephew palm off Olga Tartaroff, a lady lion tamer, on the old man. The Coal King believes she is a Russian countess and announces his engagement to her. Alice, his daughter, is furious but she is in love with Freddy Smythe, a young Englishman whom she employs as her secretary, and her ingenuity in gaining her father's consent to her marriage with Freddy Smythe and exposing the shameless Olga makes an amusing plot.

Leading the bill at the Orpheum next week comes a big girl act, "The Bathing Girls," which Jos. Hart sends out with Glenwood Hall as its only man, and Albertine Benson as its star. This bunch of girls is composed of pretty femininity, and all its members sing and dance. There are a number of scenic productions involved in the show, to each of which is appended appropriate songs. Twenty people are required to present this act, the majority of whom appear upon the stage and play parts. The act is in six scenes, they being "A View of Madison Square," the "Jardin de Paris," "An Artist's Studio in Paris," "The Poster Girls," "The Beach at Long Branch" and "In the Surf." In addition to the six scenes, there are six changes of costumes and six descriptive musical numbers. The songs in "The Bathing Girls" number many of the popular hits on Broadway, New York.

Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine bring a bit of travesty, in "Dying to Act." It is a burlesque ot the serious melodrama, full of the inconsistencies that make melodrama absurd, and worked up to a point where it becomes downright hilarity.

Jos. Jackson, "the European Vagabond," has something new to offer in a cycling stunt. This may sound absurd and impossible, but he claims to be absolutely able to deliver the goods. Of course, he burlesques all through his work, but, like his predecessors, it is excellent fun and that is the answer.

The "Night in a Monkey Music Hall," which Maud Rochez presented with the Road Show a year ago, is the fourth new number this week. Those highly trained simians who give the whole stunt are a series of world beaters and the things they do are marvels.

Hymack, "the chameleon comedian," who has them all guessing, Hilda Thomas and Lou Hall in "The Substitute," Vanis on the tight wire and Harlan E. Knight & Co., in "The Chalk Line" remain.

The Orpheum Road Show, Martin Beck's selection of six acts, comes Monday, Jan. 23, for its annual visit. Alice Lloyd joins it here.

"The Beauty Spot," a new musical play by Reginald DeKoven and Joseph Herbert, produced under the management of F. Ray Comstock, will be the attraction at the Majestic for a week beginning Sunday night.

This new musical play brings Jefferson De Angelis once more before the public as a star.

Mr. DeKoven has, it is said, surpassed himself in the music he has written for "The Beauty Spot." Mr. Joseph Herbert has provided Mr. De Angelis with some clever songs, among which are, "A Garden of Girls," "The Cintematograph Man," "Foolish Questions," and "The Boulevard Glide," all of which give him an abundant opportunity for that class of comedy of which he is the exponent.

Chief in his support is George MacFarlane, with a baritone voice of full range. Mr. MacFarlane plays the part of the artist lover, but to hear him sing "Creole Days," will make almost anyone forget all but that song.

Viola Gillette is seen as the General's wife, whose picture gives the name to the piece.

The next offering at the Auditorium will be the coming on Monday, Jan. 30th, of Edward Sheldon's play of the South's great problem, "The Nigger." The author undertook a tremendous task when he sought to present his theory of the race problem in dramatic form, he draws pictures that are literal, pictures that shock at times, and this is the real justification for his undertaking. The problem that now absorbs the South is not one to be discussed by the dillettante, not one to be played with.

Jesters' Bells

The Cannibal King—See here, what was that dish you served up to me at lunch? The Cook—Stewed cyclist, your majesty. Cannibal King—It tasted very burnt. Cook—Well, he was scorching when we caught him, your majesty.—Sketch.

She—Yes, we are all quite desperately in love with the new curate. He—Ah, it was just the dread of that sort of thing in my own case that prevented me going in for the church! —London Opinion.

A gentleman formerly attached to the American Embassy at London tells how an old country sexton in a certain English town, in showing visitors around the church yard, used to stop at one tombstone and say:

"This 'ere is the tomb of 'Enry 'Ooper an' 'is eleven woives."

"Elcven!" exclaimed a tourist, on one occasion. "Dear me! That's rather a lot, isn't it?"

Whereupon the sexton, looking gravely at his questioner, replied:

"Well, mum, yer see, it war an 'obby of 's'n."—Harper's.

A distinguished society leader of New York, lately returned from a motor trip through France, said that her most delightful experience was hearing the French pheasants singing the mayonnaise.—Everybody's.

In a certain small English village there were two butchers living in the same street. One placarded his sausage at one shilling a pound, and the rival promptly placed eight-pence on his card. No. 1 then placed a notice in his window saying that sausage under one shilling could not be guaranteed. No. 2's response to this was the announcement: "I have supplied sausages to the king." In the opposite window the following morning appeared an extra large card, bearing the words: "God save the king!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

"Oh, my!" exclaimed the excited woman who had mislaid her husband. "I'm looking for a small man with one eye." "Well, ma'am," replied the polite shopwalker, "if he's a very small man, maybe you'd better use both eyes."—Tit-Bits.

"Then you think you won no permanent place in her heart?" "I'm just a notch on her parasol handle; that's all."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Now, children, what is this?" asked the teacher, holding up the picture of a zebra. "It looks to me like a horse in a bathing suit," answered a little boy.—Our Dumb Animals.

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F. W. BLANCHARD
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MUSIC

Comment is very often made upon the facility with which this or that great artist seems to conquer seemingly unconquerable difficulties in the technic of his instrument, in fact such an observation is a favorite with reviewers, but never could this time-worn phrase be more aptly applied than to the wonderfully effortless execution of Jaroslav Kocian. He is the exponent of technical and tonal perfection—the ear is charmed by successions of such flawlessly produced tones, such delicate phrases, such scintillating runs and trills, as thrill one with delight. In the lower sustained passages Kocian shows breadth and dignity. His interpretations do not lean a hair's breadth to the emotional side; neither do they



Mme. Gerville-Reache, Contralto, Simpson Auditorium, Jan. 17.

show much virility of style, but are best characterized as scholarly. His program numbers last Thursday evening were a G minor concerto by D'Ambrosio, the Bach Chaconne, Paganini's "I Palpiti," and three short numbers, "Cavatine," Cuir; "Moto Perpetuo," Ries, and a Humoresque by Kocian himself which met with an enthusiastic reception. In fact, the audience greeted enthusiastically all of this great violinist's offerings. Kocian was himself the calmest person in the auditorium.

A pleasure, more welcome because somewhat unexpected, was the highly excellent solo work of Maurice Eisner, Mr. Kocian's accompanist. Mr. Eisner showed a thorough grasp of his subject matter, and gave an individual and authoritative rendering of his solo numbers, the Bach "Bouree" being especially delightful.

Herr Ignaz Haroldi, who has been absent from the city for some months on an extensive concert tour in the North and East, has returned to Los Angeles and has already resumed his classes.

M. R. T.

Kocian's return engagement the evening of January 10 included not only the return of Eisner, whose finished work as accompanist and pianist made such a happy impression last week, but also the appearance of Rudolf Friml, composer-pianist, who is both compatriot and friend of the Bohemian violinist, and who, while making Los Angeles his home, is heard all too seldom by local audiences. This trio of artists furnished an evening of pleasure to an audience smaller than that attracted by the first Kocian recital, but one equally enthusiastic, whose cordial appreciation received recognition in generous addition to the programmed numbers.

This program might be characterized, not inaptly perhaps, as "a Bohemian Rhapsody," if one may borrow the title of a Friml composition, for among the composers represented were Kocian, Friml and Sevik, with Wieniawski and Chopin as near neighbors, all writers whose music is foreign to Anglo Saxon and Latin thought, however much we may appreciate its beauties. Kocian with Friml, at the piano interpreted these harmonies "in the vernacular"—giving them with a fervor and innate understanding that was a revelation.

Grieg's concerto in C minor served to introduce these virtuosos, but their conception of the Scandinavian music while brilliant, lacked the sympathetic understanding which they brought to the melodies of their home land, and was the least satisfactory of the evening's offerings. Eisner appeared but once, accompanying Kocian in the violinist's own composition, "Hymne au Printemps", Friml's "By-gone Days," and Sevik's exceedingly interesting "Holka modrooka." Unaccompanied violin numbers were two characteristic Bach compositions, "Andante" and "Allegro assai," and Wieniawski's "Faust Fantasie." The Friml piano offerings were Chopin's "Etude in C sharp minor" and "Ballade A flat major," with his own improvisation, "Bohemian Rhapsody.

Mr. Friml, up to the time of his departure for New York a year and a half ago, showed himself a brilliant pianist whose fine technique was characterized by an irrepressible exuberance of spirit, marred at times by more than a tendency toward the erratic and bizarre. These faults of youth have given place to a maturity of purpose that is as marked as it is delightful, and a style that is dignified, viril and full of promise.

Kocian's position among masters of the violin seems assured. He possesses remarkable poise and technique, and is evidently a serious student. His right to a place among composers is instanced by his "Humoresque," given as a program number at his first recital, and as an encore Tuesday evening.

M. N. F. B.

At last we have had the pleasure of hearing the new prima donna contralto; Mme. Gerville-Reache and her work at the symphony concert last Friday, fully justified the praise bestowed upon her by the Eastern press. Mme. Gerville-Reache has been successively the prima donna contralto of the Opera Comique, Paris, the Monnaie Theatre, Brussels, and at the Convent Garden in London, until she came to this country under contract with Oscar Hammerstein of the Manhattan Opera Company, where she scored a triumph with her audiences. This season she is the foremost contralto of the Metropolitan and on her first recital tour throughout the West.

Mme Gerville Reache and her company will give the following program in Simpson Auditorium next Tuesday evening.

1. a. Les Stances (Sapho) .Gounod
   b. "Mon Coeur s'ouvre a ta voix" (samson et Delila.. ..... Saint-Saens
2. a. Ich Grolle Nicht ...Schumann
   b. Der Erlkonig .....Schubert
3. a. "Addio" (Dedicated to Mme. Gerville-Reache) .....Parelli
   b. Aria de la Cieca (La Gioconda) .....Ponchielli
   c. "Stride la Vampa" (Il Trovatore) .....Verdi



Fred Lennox and Barbara Babington, in "The Dollar Princess," Mason Opera House Next Week

4. a. Hindu Slumber Song .... Harriet Ware
   b. "Love's Trinity" .... Reginald de Koven
5. a. Sir de Lia (L'Enfant Prodigue) .....Claude Debussy
   b. L'Anneau d'argent .Chaminade
   c. Chanson Slave .....Chaminade
   d. Plaisirs d.amour (1741-1816) ..... Martini
   e. D'une Prison ..Reynaldo Hahn

The Ellis Club, under direction of J. B. Poulin, will give its next concert in Simpson Auditorium on Tuesday, January 24th.

The concert numbers will be as follows:

"Vintage Song," (Loreley). .. .. Mendelssohn
"In Vocal Combat".....Buck
(Introducing, "Then You'll Remember Me," Balfe; "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," Knight.)
"Toreador Hola," .....Trotere
"King Olaf's Christmas".....Buck
"Carpathian Folk Song"..... ..... Patty Stair
"Spring Night" .....Max Filke
(Accompanied by Krauss String Quintette.)

Soloists and special parts have not as yet been decided on but will be announced later.

The Brahms Quintette, consisting of Ralph Wylie, violin; Adolph Tandler, violin; Rudolph Kopp, viola; Axel Simonsen, cello; Homer Grunn, piano; will entertain the Friday Morning Club next Friday.

Stranger (after an examination)—Well, doctor, what do you think—have I the gout? Great Physician—H'em! Er—what is your income? "Two hundred a year." "No; you have a sore foot!"—Tit-Bits.

LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

PUBLIC WORK BY STREETS

1st St.; ordinance establishing the name of the new cut-off connecting 1st St. on the east with 1st St. on the west of Chicago St., as "First St." Adopted. This makes First St. continuous. The name of that portion of 1st St. in conflict with this is changed to "Cable Street."

1st St. Industrial Districts; pet. from M. H. Hoover et al, for permission to install a 10 horse power electric motor at 1925 E. 1st St. Granted.

3rd St.; ord. of intention to improve 3rd St., Grand to Bunker Hill Ave., Johnson Act. Adopted.

6th and Mill Sts.; protest from Philip Duvale et al, against proposed paving. Protest sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

8th St.; ord. of intention to improve 8th St., Figueroa to Francisco St. Adopted.

8th St., Wilmington; ordinance establishing the grade of W. 8th St. from 134 feet west of Main St. to Canal St. Adopted.

8th St., Wilmington; ordinance establishing the grade of E. 8th St. from Canal St. to East St. Adopted.

9th St. Wilmington; ord. changing and establishing name of portion of W. 9th St., Wilmington Dist. Adopted.

16th St.; ord. of intention to improve 16th St., Main to Figueroa. Bond Act. Adopted.

17th and Central; pet. from Horace Anthony et al, for the installation of one arc street lamp at 17th and Central Ave. Ref. to Bd. of Pub. Wks.

39th St.; ordinance extending the time within which to begin proceedings for the opening of 39th St. between Grand Ave. and Olive St. Adopted.

48th Place; from the Pacific Electric Land Company, a deed to the city, for street purposes, for a portion of the west half of the northeast quarter Section 16, Township 2 South, Range 13 West, S. B. M., for the widening of 48th Place between Long Beach Ave. and Honduras St. Accepted.

75th St.; ord. establishing curb lines on 75th St. between Vermont and Normandie Ave. Adopted.

76th St.; ord. establishing curb lines on 76th St. between Vermont and Normandie Ave. Adopted.

77th St.; ord. establishing curb lines on 77th St. between Vermont and Normandie Ave. Adopted.

78th St.; ord. establishing curb lines on 78th St. between Vermont and Normandie Ave. Adopted.

5th Ave.; pet. from Arthur C. Herst et al, for three fire plugs on 5th Ave., one at Pico, one at 16th, one at Washington. Ref. to Fire Com.

Ave. 33; maps of the assessment district, for the sewer work along Ave. 33 between Lacy St. and Andrews St. Adopted.

Ave. 37; ord. granting permission to construct sewer in Ave. 37, Isabel to 250 feet north. Adopted.

Aves. 41, 42 and 43; City Engineer instructed to prepare necessary ordinances for the recurbing and sidewalking of Aves. 41, 42 and 43 between Pasadena Ave. and Marmion Way.

Ave. 65.; ord. establishing grade on Ave. 65, N. City Boundry to Pollard St. Adopted.

Alley, Hollywood; ordinance establishing the grade of the first alley south of Hillside Ave. from Francis Ave. to La Brea Ave. Adopted.

Alley; final ord. for the sewering of the first alley north of 4th St. from Wall St. to San Pedro St. Adopted.

Alley, west of Elden; protest from E. P. Bryan, et al, against the proposed improvement of the first alley west of Elden St. from 11th St. to 12th St. Sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Alley; ordinance extending the time within which to begin an action for the condemnation of property for the opening of an alley from 8th St. to 9th St. between Spring St. and Broadway. Adopted.

Broadway, Wilmington; ordinance establishing the grade of Broadway from E. 9th St. to E. 7th St. Adopted.

North Broadway, from Buena Vista St. Bridge to Cottage Home St.; pet. from C. E. Donnatin et al, against proposed change in grade. Deferred until Jan. 17.

Bouett St.; ordinance establishing the grade of Bouett St. from Amador St. to Brooks Ave. Adopted.

Budlong Ave.; ord. establishing curb lines on Budlong Ave. between north of 75th and south of 78th Sts. Adopted.

Buena Vista St. Bridge; plans and specifications for the concrete ornamental work for the Buena Vista St. Bridge. Adopted and Bd. Pub. Works instructed to advertise for bids.

Carlton Way; ord. fixing and establishing curb line on each side of Carlton Way from Jackson Way to Lemona Ave. Adopted.

Carlton Way; ord. granting permission to improve Carlton Way, Jackson Way to Lemona. Adopted.

Carlton Way; ordinance changing and establishing the name of that certain street heretofore known as and called Carlton Way or Carleton Way, and extending from Jackson Way to Lemona Ave., to "Carlton Way." Adopted.

College St., from Ramona Ave. to North Broadway; protests against change of grade. Deferred to Jan. 17 and referred to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Concord St., from 1st to 4th; protests of L. A. Hughes against acceptance of street improvement. Deferred to Jan. 17 and referred to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Country Club Drive; communication from Robert Marsh, offering to convey to the city an easement for a storm drain to be built across a strip of land owned by him on the north side of Country Club Drive, from Arlington Place to Third Ave., for the sum of $150. Ref. to Finance Com.

Defrees St.; ord. of intention to improve Defrees St., Sunset Blvd. to Effie St. Bond Act. Adopted.

Echandia St.; ord. of intention to improve Echandia St., Brooklyn to Pleasant. Adopted.

Figueroa St., from Boston St. to 321 ft. north of College St.; protests against change of grade. Deferred to Jan. 17 and referred to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Figueroa St.; ord. establishing grade of Figueroa, 8th to 10th Sts. Adopted.

Francis Ave.; final ord. for the improvement of Francis Ave. from Sunset Blvd. to the southerly line of the city. Adopted.

French Ave.; petition from the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. relative to the straightening of French Ave. at Marmion Way. City Attorney and City Engineer instructed to prepare ordinance for the vacation of French Ave. and deed for the dedication of strip of land to be acquired for the straightening of said St.

Fresno St.; final ord. for the improvement of Fresno St. from Venice Ave. to Garnet St. Adopted.

Garnier Place; pet. from R. J. Shoemaker et al, asking that the name of Garnier Place, or Gramercy Place be fixed in such a manner as to avoid the confusion now existing. Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Gramercy Place; ordinance establishing the grade of the west side of Gramercy Place from Melrose Ave. to the north line of Tract No. 803. Adopted.

Gramercy Place and 11th Sts; communication from Country Club Park, offering to grant the city, for the sum of $850, an easement for the construction of a proposed storm drain across their property, from Gramercy Place near 11th St. to a point near the corner of Country Club Drive and Westchester Place. Ref. to Finance Com.

Gramercy Place; quit claims deed from Country Club Park, covering a portion of Lots 24 to 37, "A" and "B" of Tract No. 647, for widening Gramercy Place on the west and north of Country Club Drive. Accepted.

Hoover St.; pet. from G. V. Wright et al, protesting against the opening of Hoover St. to Santa Monica Ave. Protest sustained and proceedings ordered abandoned.

Kansas Ave.; ord. establishing curb lines on Kansas Ave. between 75th St. and south of 78th St. Adopted.

Kenwood Ave.; ord. of intention to improve Kenwood Ave., Adams to 29th Sts. Bond Act. Adopted.

Marmion Way; petition of F. W. Kring et al, for the condemnation for street purposes of all the lands owned by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co. as a right of way along Marmion Way, between Ave. 50 and Pasadena Ave. Filed without prejudice. Council has adopted the necessary ordinances for the opening of Aves. 53, 55 and 56 across the said railroad right of way.

New Depot St., from Figueroa to College; protests against change of grade. Deferred to Jan. 17 and referred to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Oak St., Wilmington; ordinance establishing the grade of Oak St. from a point 627 feet north of W. 10th St. to W. 9th St. Adopted.

Palm Ave.; final ord. for the paving of Palm Ave. from Menlo Ave. to Orange Ave. Adopted.

Park Boulevard; pet. from N., N. E. & N. W. Imp. Ass'n, submitting resolution in favor of constructing a boulevard from the present driveway between Elysian and Griffith Park. Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Raymond Ave.; ord. establishing curb lines on Raymond Ave. between 75th St. and south of 78th St. Adopted.

Santa Monica Blvd.; deed to the city from Thomas Rankin and wife, of the north ten feet of Lot 1, Block 24, Colegrove. Said land is for the widening of Santa Monica Boulevard from the west line of Townsend Ave. to a point 140 feet west. Accepted.

Selma Ave.; ord. of intention to improve Selma Ave., Gower St. to Highland Ave. Bond Act. Adopted.

Sycamore Drive; ord. establishing curb lines on Sycamore Drive between southeast terminus and Pasadena Ave. Adopted.

Walton Ave.; final ord. for the improvement of Walton Ave. from 37th St. to 37th Place. Adopted.

Wilson Ave; final ord. for the improvement of Wilson Ave. from Vine St. to La Brea Ave. Adopted.

Land For Street Purposes; from Lucy G. McGowan, et al, a deed to the city, for street purposes, from the southerly part of Lot 12, Block O, West Los Angeles. Said land lies at the junction of Hoover St. and Kingsley St., south of 30th St. Accepted.

BIDS RECEIVED

North Broadway; bids opened December 27 for improving North Broadway from Avenue 18 to 62 feet easterly from and parallel to the easterly line of the official bed of the Los Angeles River, were rejected. Bids for said work will be again received Monday, January 23, 1911.

Waterloo St.; bids opened December 27 for improving Waterloo st. from Reservoir st. to a point 659 feet southerly, were rejected. Bids for the said work will be again received Monday, January 23, 1911.

BIDS AWARDED

Blanchard St.; for street improvement in Blanchard street, from the northwesterly line of Evergreen avenue to the southeasterly line of Mott street. Awarded to H. H. Curtis.

Buena Vista St.; for sewer construction in Buena Vista street between Temple street and Fort Moore place. Awarded to W. N. Hendricks, at $1,925 for sewer complete.

Center St.; for street improvement in Center street from Aliso to 50 feet southwesterly of Macy street. Awarded to B. F. Ford.

Cincinnati St.; for street improvement in Cincinnati street, from the southeasterly line of Forest avenue to the northwesterly line of Evergreen avenue. Awarded to H. H. Curtis.

Francis Ave.; for street improvement in Francis avenue from Vermont avenue to 701 feet easterly. Awarded to David Joy, at 10 3-8 cents per square foot for sidewalk.

Normandie Ave.; for street improvements in Normandie avenue, from the southerly line of Washington street to the northerly line of Jefferson street. Awarded to Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Co.

Westmoreland Ave.; for street improvement in Normandie avenue, from the south line of Seventh street to the north curb line of Ninth street. Awarded to David Joy.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

Aqueduct Financial Statement; Bd. Pub. Works presented statement as to aqueduct financial condition on Jan. 1, 1911, showing: Cash on hand, $550,875.81; outstanding liabilities, $452,256.82; net available cash on Jan. 1, 1911, $98,618.99; bills collectible, $90,077.52; total, $188,696.51. In addition to the above assets there is an item of $126,000, expended by the Bd. of Pub. Works for the purchase of lands in the San Fernando Valley, which, we understand, will be reimbursed to the aqueduct construction fund by the Water Department. Expenditures on the aqueduct for December, 1910, amounted to $256,099.38. Operations for the current month will require, approximately, $275,000. Ref. to Finance Com.

Automatic Flagmen Protested; petition from Alex. Davidson et al, requesting the abolishment of bells between 9th St. and Slauson Junction, along the line of the Pacific Electric Railway on Long Beach Ave., and that flagmen be placed at said crossings in lieu thereof. Referred to the Board of Public Utilities.

Basement Pipe Inlets; Fire Chief recommended that, in order to facilitate fire fighting, in buildings, that present city ord. be amended to re-

...ment of ... shall have through its ... pipe inlet with a cover flush ... above and in large ba... more than one pipe inlet shall ... Ref. to Legislation Com.

Bill to Assist Property Owners; City Tax and License Collector sent to Council draft of bill, to be submitted to State legislature for adoption, providing that every purchaser of real estate be compelled to take his deed to the city and county assessors before it is recorded by the recorder. The assessors are to note the transaction on their books and charge the purchaser a fee of 10 cents for making the notation. Change is intended for the benefit of these same purchasers, especially in the matter of street assessments, because of the difficulty in securing the right names. Assessments are often made against "unknown" owners. As the real owner has no notice the assessment often goes delinquent until interest and penalties have more than doubled the original assessment and the owner is put to an unnecessary expense to redeem his property. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Blocking Los Angeles Street; pet from Arnott & Co., et al, for abatement of the nuisance caused by the crowds of men assembling on Los Angeles St. between 1st and 2nd. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Central Park Comfort Station; Bd. of Public Works authorized to enter into the necessary contract, under the emergency provisions of the City Charter, without advertising for bids therefor, for the construction of a Public Comfort Station in Central Park, such authorization to include the doing of any portion of said work by day labor, and the employing of laborers in the Park Department.

City Buys Aqueduct Bonds; City purchased 476 one-thousand-dollar Owens River bonds with aqueduct sinking funds. Council's action was upon the recommendation of the Bd. of Pub. Works, whose report showed funds were needed, as the aqueduct, January 1, had but $98,618.99 available cash on hand.

Cow Limits in Southwest; City Attorney instructed to prepare ordinance extending the cow limits from 38th St. on Hooper Ave. to Vernon, and thence west on Vernon to South Park Ave.

Griffith Park Fire Break; appropriation of $1200 made for the purpose of increasing the width of the fire-break around Griffith Park from 30 to 100 feet.

Height of Electric Signs; pet. from W. H. Clune et al, asking that amendment be made to present ord. allowing electric signs on top of buildings to be made 30 ft. high instead of 20 ft. as at present. Fire Chief recommended that pet. be not granted. Ref to Legislation Com.

Hollywood Main Sewer; in regard to the matter of condemning a certain strip of land for the Hollywood Main Sewer through land belonging to the Mesa Land Co., and land belonging to May K. Rindge. Finance Com. recommended that the sum of $200 be paid the Mesa Land Co. for right of way through Lot 17 West Adams Terrace Tract, and $1500 be paid to May K. Rindge for right of way for sewer purposes across private property belonging to the Rindge Estate, said location being on or about on the westerly prolongation of 23rd St. from 12th Ave. Adopted.

More Street Inspectors; ordinance creating two new positions of inspector at the salary of $110 per month each in the Bureau of Street Maintenance and Inspection. Adopted.

New Subdivision; map of Tract 1065 between Wilmington Ave. and McFarland St. in Wilmington. Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

New Subdivision; map of Tifel Brothers' 52nd Place Tract, a new subdivision lying between 52nd and 53rd Sts., South Park Ave and McKinley Ave. Referred to Streets and Boulevards Committee

Regulating Billboards; draft of an ordinance amending Section 12 of Ordinance No. 20,000 (New Series) known as the license ordinance. This ordinance relates to the license on billboards and advertising signboards and requires a quarterly license of one fourth of a cent for each square foot of the front surface area of billboards and advertising signboards. This is the license provision which was passed upon favorably by the Superior Court of this county about three years ago and which was in force prior to the present ordinance which bases the license upon the amount of gross receipts. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Redondo Railway Ordered to Stop Operating Cars; Council instructed the City Clerk to order the Los Angeles and Redondo Railway company to stop forthwith the operation of all cars north of Jefferson street, inasmuch as that company is operating its cars on said street without legal right, and the company has had more than sufficient opportunity to obtain the necessary franchise along city streets.

Safety Stations; Board of Public Works requested to advise the Council as to the advisability of the erection of safety stations at the Temple Block and the junction of Main, Spring and Ninth Sts.

Seats on Hill Street; Park Com. requested permission to place seats on Hill St. opposite Central Park. Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Sewer Right of Way; perpetual easement and right of way for sanitary and storm sewer purposes, from the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, over a portion of Lot 5, Blk 1, Knob Hill Tract. Accepted.

Street Displays of Merchandise; recommendation of the Chief of Police relative to amending Ordinance No. 19,380 N. S., prohibiting the displaying of merchandise on public sidewalks in a certain district, to include East Fifth St. to Central Ave. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Street Speaking; draft of an ordinance amending Section 4 of Ordinance No. 20,534 (New Series) entitled, "An ordinance prohibiting the obstruction of public streets and regulating public meetings in public streets and parks," by adding to the district described in Section 4 the territory included between Main St. and the east side of Los Angeles St. and from the south side of 2nd St. to the north side of Arcadia St. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Store Department for City; draft of ord. creating a store dept. and regulating the purchase of materials and supplies. Considered and action deferred until Jan. 17. Ordinance abolishes the supply department as it has been conducted and puts it on a footing similar to the purchasing department of railroads and corporations. The storeroom is to be located in the new annex when it is completed.

Tax Protests; claim of stockholders of the Merchants National Bank for a refund of $1,260.98, paid under protest. Also claim of stockholders of 1st Nat. Bank for refund of $2,206 taxes, paid under protest. Ref. to City Atty.

Taxicabs; ord. regulating taxicabs. Deferred until Jan. 17.

Theatre Billboards; pet. from Pantages Theatre et al, for permission to maintain 2 theatre bulletins in front of theatre. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Tract No. 712; pet. from Jennie Gassen, for quit claim deed to Lots 1, 2 3 and 4 Tract No. 712. Ref. to City Atty. for ord.

To Advertise Los Angeles as a Manufacturing Center; message from Mayor enclosing resolution passed by Chamber of Commerce recommending the establishment of a Manufacturers' Commission for the purpose of collecting information in regard to the advantages of Los Angeles as a manufacturing center, to distribute this information in an effort to induce manufacturers to establish their plants here. Ref. to Public Welfare Com.

Wharf Franchise Wanted; pet. from John A. Anderson, making application for a wharf franchise in the outer harbor at San Pedro. Ref. to Harbor Committee and Harbor Commission.

BUILDING PERMITS

From Jan. 1st to Jan. 6th, 1911, inclusive, J. J. Backus, Chief Inspector of Buildings issued 204 permits, amounting to $271,023, which are classed as follows:

Class C	5	$ 63,425
Class D, 1 story frame.	69	106,902
Class D, 1½ story.....	3	5,962
Class D, 2 story	15	66,291
Sheds, Barns (frame)..	40	6,557
Foundations only	1	500
Brick Alterations	15	4,150
Frame Alterations	56	17,236
Grand total 204		$271,023

Comparisons with last year:
From Jan. 1st to Jan. 6th, 1910, inclusive..121 $229,903

Compiled by Mark C. Cohn, Chief Clerk.

THE HIT-IN-THE-JAW HINT

For a generation the American people have been insisting that United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people.

Four times the lower House of Congress has adopted a resolution to submit a constitutional amendment to the states, that shall take the election of Senators out of the legislatures, and provide for their election by direct vote.

Four times has the directly interested Senate, whose concurrence is necessary, refused or neglected to join with the House in submitting this amendment.

But two-thirds of the legislatures of the states, by resolution, can compel Congress to call a constitutional convention to prepare any amendment that may be advocated. This means the legislatures of thirty-one states. Twenty-seven legislatures have adopted resolutions petitioning for a convention to change the method of electing United States Senators, and two states have made formal demand that such convention be called, twenty-nine states in all, two less than the necessary two-thirds. There is good reason to believe that through trickery, some of those resolutions are incorrectly drawn, but it is quite evident that before the winter is over, thirty-one states will in proper form have petitioned for the convention to amend the Constitution so that the people shall elect United State Senators.

And now comes word from Washington that the Senate judiciary committee intends after the holiday recess to recommend the adoption of a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so that United States Senators shall be elected by direct vote.

This means that the amendment will be submitted to the states, for the House, after going on record four times for such an amendment will unquestionably concur. That the amendment will be promptly ratified by the states goes without saying.

It is evident, too, that the Senate is capable of taking a him—when hit on the jaw.—San Francisco Star.

TREMENDOUS POWER IN THE HANDS OF TWELVE MEN

An American authority on finance says one-third of the total wealth of the country and four-fifths of all the vital corporate capital of the Nation have passed into the control or under the domination of less than a dozen men.

And the supremacy of J. P. Morgan in Wall Street is undisputed, so to a certain degree he may be said to wield the vast power of that concentration of wealth in a dozen pairs of hands.

The ownership and control of the capital in question relates to industrial, transportation and banking interests, and carries with it immense political power, such as was exerted successfully in the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill.

So the great question is forced upon The People, whether Wall Street is to control the Government or the Government is to control Wall Street.

And if the multitude realized how tremendous a power money has become in the Government of the Nation, the States, counties, cities and towns, they would marvel greatly and say things must be changed.—Sacramento Bee.

CHARLES FARWELL EDSON TO ADDRESS CITY CLUB TODAY

At the regular weekly luncheon of the City Club to be held at the Westminster Hotel today (Saturday), at 12:15 p. m., Charles Farwell Edson will speak on "Teaching a City." Mr. Edson will present the plan of the St. Paul Institute of Arts, with other suggestions as to how public interest in the affairs of the city may be aroused and information be given to the people.

THE WRONG BASIS

We suppose it is a matter for congratulation that Mr. Carnegie has given $11,500,000 to fight for peace and Mr. Rockefeller another $10,000,000 to his favorite university. Peace and learning are both needed and their promotion requires money. But we go with the Socialists so far as to think that neither permanent peace nor the most useful learning is likely to be had while conditions of unfair privilege make possible the accumulation in private hands of fortunes so swollen that even frantic giving to conventional works of benevolence does not sensibly diminish their redundancy.—Boston Common.

"Better put that hammock up a little higher," said the woman. "No," replied the man. "It's high enough. If I want to fall any further I'll get in an aeroplane."—Yonkers Statesman.

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from Jan. 4th to 10th, inclusive, showing comparison with corresponding weeks of 1910 and 1909:

	1911	1910	1909
Jan. 4	$ 4,188,085.93	$ 3,166,721.24	$ 2,264,454.45
Jan. 5	3,361,498.66	2,386,956.45	1,911,085.65
Jan. 6	2,773,604.84	2,125,664.63	1,732,642.98
Jan. 7	2,817,628 91	2,132,863.70	1,733,242.24
Jan. 9	3,096,111.09	2,439,629.79	1,903,337.40
Jan. 10	2,832,848.45	2,455,134.57	2,368,532.79
Total	$19,069,777.88	$14,706,970.38	$11,913,295.51

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HOUSE—38x56 on ground, six large rooms on ground floor, also bath, screen porch, and cement porch 8x38; two large bedrooms, bath room, and sleeping porch large enough for two full-size beds on upper floor. Built last year. Also a good-sized garage.

GROUNDS—215x248 feet, comprising one-half of an oval block, over 600 feet of frontage on oiled street with curb and sidewalk all in; 7500 square feet of lawn; twenty full-bearing walnut trees; forty to fifty trees in family orchard, mostly citrus; grape vines, roses, flowers and palms planted during past year.

LOCATION—In beautiful Eagle Rock Valley; 30 minutes from post-office, on Eagle Rock Valley car line; half hourly car service. Situated on high ground, over-looking valley and new Occidental College site. Three hundred feet from and facing Colorado Avenue, the new foothill highway from Pasadena, through Glendale and Hollywood to the ocean.

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. X. No. 4 *Los Angeles, California, January 21, 1911* *5 Cents—$1.00 a Year*

AN INCORPORATED CONSPIRACY

Nothing more fundamental or far-reaching has ever come before the Supreme Court of the United States than the issues involved in the American Tobacco and Standard Oil cases. If the Washington correspondents have sensed the essential issue aright it is this: It cannot have been the purpose of Congress, as it is not within its province, to strip wealth of the power that is inherent in wealth. A corporation is a person and legislation cannot limit the amount of wealth that any person may acquire or the power that it may yield. If one such person possess himself of all the flouring mills in the country no law can restrain the power of that person to fix the price of the bread that the people shall eat. If one such person shall acquire ownership of all the packing houses the law cannot limit that person's power to fix the price which must be paid for meat, and so on until all the means of production and all the means of distribution shall have been subjugated by a few artificial persons with neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned.

It is conceded by the defendants that an association of corporations having for its object the monopolization of any commodity would be unlawful, that an association of individuals having the same object in view might be prosecuted as a conspiracy in restraint of trade, but if a corporation own these subsidiary corporations, if the conspirators incorporate themselves into a "person" they are beyond the reach of law and may restrain trade to their hearts' desire and commit no wrong.

It is fortunate for the nation and the world that this specific issue has, in such simple terms, come before the highest court in Christendom. This is not saying that the supreme court will decide the issue aright. If it follow precedents it will doubtless render a wrong decision, but the sentiment of civilization will not render a wrong decision. That sentiment will go straight to the heart of the matter and, soon or late, it will fetch the supreme court of the United States to its way of thinking.

The issue is simple. Therefore the writer of this may venture to determine it. There are two sorts of persons, natural and artificial. God made the first, man the second. They are not the same and should not have the same status under the law. The law may not limit the strength of the arm of a natural person, his power of mind, his ambition to acquire, the amount of wealth he shall accumulate if he do it honestly, but the law may, nay must, limit the power of the artificial person wherever and however the public welfare requires limitation. It may not only limit its activities, its capitalization, its jurisdicton, its purposes, but the law may blot it out, wind up its affairs and burn its charter in the court house yard if the general welfare require it, and the general welfare does require that these over-grown holding corporations, posing as persons, be dissolved and their holdings distributed. May we venture to hope that the supreme court of the United States will do this and do it now? When Stephen J. Field wrote the decision that affirmed that the Southern Pacific Company is a negro, and entitled to the protection of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, he blundered. It is time that decision were reversed. A conspiracy must not be less than a conspiracy because the conspirators are incorporated for purposes of aggression and plunder.

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TO CALIFORNIA WEEKLY READERS:

Pacific Outlook announces that Mr. A. J. Pillsbury, former editor of the California Weekly, has joined the staff of this paper as associate contributing editor. Mr. Pillsbury will also continue in Pacific Outlook, "Political Table Talk, by the Watchman."

If you were a subscriber to the California Weekly at the time it suspended publication and will address a postal card to the Pacific Outlook, 311 E. 4th St., Los Angeles, requesting that it be substituted for the California Weekly, this publication will be sent to your address for the remainder of the unexpired subscription.

THE PEOPLE AND THE MOB

The opposition to the democratic institutions of initiative, referendum, recall and direct primary emanates either from the special interests in politics, whose control of affairs is threatened by the return of the people to power, or else from the conservative, slow-moving elements of the community, who are frightened at the thought of innovation, and who have honest doubts as to the legality and wisdom of such radical changes.

Argument is wasted when applied to those who fight the rule of the people because it will interfere with their business interests. For all such the steam roller is the best form of reply. But the other class, the conservatives, are always entitled to a hearing and an answer.

Back of all their arguments there is found an inherent distrust of the people and a dread of what they may do if power is placed directly in their hands, and this arises largely out of their ignorance of the nature of people when taken in the mass.

To most of them the words "People" and "Mob" are synonymous.

This confusion permeates our literature. Shakespeare nowhere offers a conception of the people as distinct from the mob. Wherever the masses enter the play, whether in Caesar, or Coriolanus, or Henry VI, or elsewhere they are the rabble, ignorant, passionate, unreasoning and dangerous. The same is true of the English novels even down to Charles Kingsley, who, in "Alton Locke," strove to present the case from the people's standpoint, but whose conception of them is widely different from ours.

It is not strange that the man of conservative tendencies should be ignorant of the people. He is usually well-to-do, and neither his business nor his private life takes him out among them. He is not adventurous by nature, nor of an enquiring turn of mind. Being comfortable himself, he sees no reason why he should worry about those that are not, and thus he is not only hopelessly ignorant of the real world about him, but he is also perfectly satisfied with himself. That forms a combination that it is pretty hard to break into.

There was an excuse for the mob of Shakespeare in the general illiteracy that prevailed among the common people of that epoch. Even down to the time of our grandfathers, the average day laborer could not read and write. In this day and generation illiteracy is wiped out, nearly every workingman reads the magazines, and there is scarcely a habitation in the whole city that does not take in some newspaper. The only place to find the good, old-fashioned brand of total ignorance is among these very conservatives, some of whom read nothing but the market reports and fall asleep right after a six-course dinner.

But we still have mobs and they occasionally do atrocious things. Very true. There is as great a gulf, however, between the mob and the people as there is between the in-

dividual and the people. Indeed, the distinction is much the same, for a mob is only an individual with many heads.

The people is made up of individuals and yet it has qualities that none of the individuals possess. It is a seeming paradox of a whole that is not made up of the sum of all its parts. Each individual has his weak spot. No man is perfectly moral and entirely free from prejudice. But it may be said of the people as a whole that they are moral and just and fairly wise. To illustrate: imagine the character of an individual in the form of a disc with holes here and there to represent delinquencies. Men are never exactly alike, and so the perforations of the disks show great variety of location. Now place a great number of these disks, each representing an individual, and the whole representing the people in mass, one above another in an even pile. There is absolutely no chance that any one hole can be traced through in a straight line from top to bottom. Thus are the faults of the individual lost when human beings are grouped. Each may have his own special interest, but they will not coincide with one another.

But the mob is a group of individuals with a common interest and that an ignoble one. It is conceivable that in a small community under conditions of extraordinary stress, the whole people might be transformed into a mob. Rudyard Kipling says that public opinion begins when there are ten people gathered together. At just what number is public opinion broad enough to be disinterested? The speculation is a curious one which we leave to our readers.

Mobs are necessarily short lived. The operations of direct legislation give time for thoughtful consideration before the vote is held. In that period the people would assert itself over the mob.

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BELIEVING LIARS

Who started this preposterous yarn that is now going the rounds of the Eastern press and occasionally shows up on California soil, that when the Llewellyn establishment was partially blown up Christmas morning, none of the Los Angeles papers ventured to tell about it? Sometimes the story is varied by the statement that only one of the papers dared to speak—said paper being the one that claims a monopoly of all the moral bravery of the town. Here on the Coast, where Los Angeles papers circulate freely, the story is varied again, appearing generally in the form that only one of our journals dared to comment editorially on the event.

We do not know who started this yarn but we can guess. It has some well-known ear-marks. As a matter of fact we believe that all the papers gave the explosion its full news value, and most of them illustrated it and gave editorial comment. Nobody was killed, and the damage was not very great, and there were no police developments—all of which made it only a "one-day story." Except in the Times. Like the people in songs the Times "loves to linger." Dickens' Mr. Smangle declared that tobacco was board and lodging to him; and the Times could with truth assert that dynamite outrages are subscriptions and advertising to it. The more labor troubles we have, the more that paper prospers; so it is no wonder that it figures out every possible way to hound the labor unions and drive them to do their worst. And no wonder that it dilates to the fullest every scrap of news that helps to that end.

But how does its yarn that it is the only paper that dares give the news on such matters get circulation and acceptance when the other papers are at hand presenting a visible refutation of the story? How is it that people are so ready to believe habitual liars? Everybody knows that the Times has not a rag of conscience in the matter of veracity, and yet it frequently manages to get itself believed. There ought to be a league started of people who will swear never to believe anything in that paper unless they find it told somewhere else.

The rest of the world has heard about the bravery of the Times, chiefly from the Times itself, until it has come to accept the story through the mere force of reiteration. We do not quarrel with that. People who enjoy sitting around on powder barrels smoking and dropping matches are entitled to all the reputation they can get out of it on the score of bravery. But is it necessary to the Times' case to make out that everybody else in this community is a coward? That seems to us to be rather overplaying the hand.

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THE RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE

In his article on "The Railroads and the People," in the January Atlantic, President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe, did himself infinite credit. His fragmentary utterances theretofore had caused the public mind to conceive of him as being a man with a perpetual grouch. The article in question will go far toward removing that impression and establishing for him a reputation for being a reasonable person quite capable of forming a restrained and rational judgment. It is within bounds to characterize President Ripley's article as the best exposition in recent years of the railroad side of the railroad question.

And yet how far, how very far removed, is President Ripley's view from the view that must eventually obtain in this country? The best we can say for his effort is that it is a report of that progress which railroad management is making toward the establishment of justice between railroads and the people they serve. Compared with that Egyptian darkness which prevailed in railroad circles in the barbaric period of railroading, that long, long ago (a dozen or twenty years or such a matter), before railroad managers had eaten of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and so did not know that it was wrong to lie and to steal, to hold-up and to plunder, to debauch legislatures and put courts under mortgage to them, to rob their own stockholders and loot their own roads,—compared with the best railroad justifications of that stygian period this article from the pen of President Ripley is positively luminous.

Epitomized, his contentions are that the proper railroad policy is that which will promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number; that rates must be based on the value of the service rendered and not on its cost; that distance hauled may properly be disregarded; that railroads should be permitted to enter into reasonable agreements regarding rates; that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be given power to raise as well as to lower rates; that rates are now too low and never have been too high else traffic could not have grown as it has or industry thriven; that the profits derived by railroads should no more be limited by law than the profits derived from manufacturing or merchandising; that for every percent declared in dividends railroads should be permitted to earn another per cent to be invested in betterments; that past history of railroading in America makes it fairly evident that betterments made from earnings will not be capitalized and converted into mortgage on traffic enduring for half a century; that railroads will be under a moral obligation to refrain from so doing; that if the railroads have been in politics injuriously it was because the people elected blackmailers to office; that railroads all over the country are now trying hard to avoid the use of improper measures to influence legislation, in which effort the people should meet them half way.

Not all the above propositions can be separately considered within the limits of a single editorial, but only some of them. His standard of policy is false. The joy of a majority however great, is no justification for inflicting hardship upon a minority however small. The goal we seek is justice, not the greatest happiness to the greatest number. If rates be based on the value of the service rendered shall they absorb the full value, "all that the traffic will bear?" Shall they take half of it or one-fourth, or just enough less than the whole to permit traffic to move? These questions sufficiently show the absurdity of the Ripley contention. The value of the service is an element in rate-making, but so are cost of service, physical valuation, distance, a full haul back or empty, volume of traffic, competition, cost of maintenance and operation, the treating of a whole line over mountain and plain as a whole or as separable into topographical units. All these elements, and others, enter into rate-making. Rate-making as certainly involves the power to tax as does tariff-making and for that reason, rates, in their final form, whatever latitude may be allowed to railroads in initiatory work, must be made by government and by no other power than government. Rate-making is an act of sovereigntv not to be delegated to traffic managers.

That railroads should be permitted, where possible without oppression, to earn their non-remunerative betterments is sound doctrine. The people have not objected to their so doing and will not, provided that such betterments be not capitalized as they have been to the extent of hundreds of millions. They are doing it now. The Southern Pacific Company has just invested $15,000,000 of surplus earnings in the bonds of the San Francisco Terminal Company, a subsidiary corporation, and purposes so to invest $35,000,000 more, a free gift from the people converted into a mortgage on the people to draw interest for fifty years and then to be extracted again. The attempt to inflict such a wrong should be made a felony and the only way to prevent such injustice is publicly to regulate the financing of all public service corporations.

That railroads were forced into politics through blackmailers is not true. Such incidents as have taken place served as an excuse, but never as a justification. Railroads went into politics to get things they wanted, mainly things they ought not to have, and they remained in politics to shirk burdens and obtain privileges and immunities. If they are going out it is because they are being kicked out, and the only way to keep them out is to keep a kicking.

But President Ripley is right when he declares that the people should give the railroads, not what they deserve, (which would be a sound drubbing) but a square deal.

Vengeance is the Lord's, and that many a railroad manager will catch hades in due season at the hands of properly constituted authorities is the pious hope of those who wish to see justice vindicated elsewhere if not here. This is no time for pottering over reprisals. The thing to do is to establish justice, a consummation that can be much facilitated if President Ripley and his confreres will abandon a few of their archaic contentions such as that the profits of public service corporation are no more to be regulated than profits acquired in private business, that the value of the service is the sole measure of rates and that American railroad managers have been under conviction for sin, are born again and purged of all iniquity. 'Taint so.

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THE PAINTED WOMAN'S SNEER

With the beginning of the year the "California Weekly" of San Francisco suspended publication. It was established by a number of patriotic citizens of California, to aid in the great struggle for the political freedom of the state. It did not pay expenses—papers of that order rarely can be made self-supporting—and when the amount subscribed had been spent, the paper said farewell to its readers. It could do this with the better grace, because the chief purpose of its existence had been attained.

A recent number of the Argonaut of San Francisco contains an editorial brutally headed "By an Open Grave," in which it gloats with sneering insolence over the death of the "California Weekly." It dwells upon the fact that it was assisted by a subsidy, as though that were a brand of dishonor, and cynically plays up the failure to pay expenses as an evidence of popular disfavor.

Now there is a little game that anybody with a foot rule and a few facts in his possession can play on either a daily or weekly paper, and the Argonaut is not exempt. The legitimate income for such publications has only two sources, advertising and subscriptions. The rates of both are well known, and the volume of circulation can readily be ascertained. A few processes of measurement and calculation, and you have gross income. Turning to the other side of the ledger, the printing bill is easily figured, and there is nothing mysterious or difficult about editorial expenses. In short, it is easily possible for one who is experienced in such matters to size up a periodical, and tell whether it is a making or a losing proposition—assuming its income to be honest.

Tried by these standards of square business the Argonaut is invariably landed in the red ink up to its neck. Its advertising patronage is limited, and its rates not high. Its circulation was once large for a local affair, for under the management of Pixley and of Hart it gained a national prestige. Most of that has fallen off, and its local sales are not by any means what they used to be. In these days it is read and liked only by the wealthy, reactionary class in and about San Francisco, and they do not run into numbers. Sales in Los Angeles have practically ceased, where once big packages were required. On the other hand, it is an expensive paper to publish, because it uses only high grade editorial work throughout. It gets the best writers—as to style and price—in San Francisco, and that is a city, by the way, where good writing has always been held in esteem. The make-up and typography of the paper are a joy to the eye of a printer, and the reader, even while he condemns its policies, finds himself pleased at the elegance of their presentment.

Yes, the painted woman is fair to look upon, and all the more deadly dangerous for that.

Now then, Argonaut, who pays your deficit of a thousand dollars a month? Without it, you would cease publication immediately, and we might perhaps be making remarks over your "Open Grave." You are a total and an ignominious "failure" as far as money-making goes, only, thanks to some "gentleman-friend," nobody finds it out—except the initiated who can go behind the scenes.

The men who put up to establish the California Weekly were all well-known, and their giving was no secret. Their purpose was honorable and totally unselfish. It did not mean a dollar of gain to any of them that there should be in California government by the people instead of government by the Southern Pacific. But who are the people that pay for the Argonaut, and why do they do it? That paper supports Southern Pacific and Calhoun political policies throughout, without a hair's breadth of deviation.

Shortly after the earthquake and fire, it was known that Mr. Hart was willing to sell the paper, and a group of men of San Francisco offered all it was worth and more. But just as the bargain was about concluded, it was sold out from under them, and the alleged owner was a man who had for years been editing Southern Pacific publications. The paper suddenly became a machine organ, reactionary, devoted to the railway's interest, the supporter of Calhoun. Its one departure from the stand-pat program was on the tariff; it favored revision downwards. By a curious coincidence, Herrin, ex-Republican boss of the State, is, and always has been, a low tariff Democrat. The Argonaut makes a specialty of frenzied opposition to the initiative, referendum and recall; and curiously again that is one of the few things on which Herrin is willing to come out in the open. He recently delivered a long screed on that subject before an Oregon college—duly reported in full in the Argonaut.

There you have the situation. The California Weekly is dispossessed and her goods and chattels are thrown out into the street. As she sits mourning, there passes by the brazen, painted woman of the town, flaunting the silk and jewels bought by the sale of her honor, who says, "You see where your foolish conscience has brought you. Come, be as I am, and prosper."

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THE EPILEPTIC COLONY IDEA

Recently a paragraph appeared in the news service from Sacramento stating that Senator N. W. Thompson, of Los Angeles, would introduce a bill appropriating $400,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings for the accommodation of a colony of epileptics; that he had said that little can be done for epileptics except to take care of them and that, inasmuch as they can labor while not under seizure such colony, rightly located, should be nearly if not quite self-sustaining. It is always possible that an official may have been shockingly misquoted but if quoted correctly it is evident that there is a great deal about epilepsy that Senator Thompson does not know.

California's need for an epileptic colony is more pressing than for anything else in the institutional line, but the enterprise should not be undertaken under any misapprehension as to basic facts.

California's epileptics are scattered through all her institutions, a source of danger to others and of mortification and misery to themselves. Considerations for humanity demand that they be segregated into an institution of their own where they can be cared for and studied with all that intensity with which human maladies are being studied at the Rockefeller institute.

But the initial segregation into an institution of their own is relatively unimportant. They must be segregated and resegregated until scarcely a score of them are left together under common care. The aged and infirm must go by themselves, the adult chronic epileptics in varying degrees by themselves according to degree; the sane must be separated from the insane, the adult males from the adult females; children under adolescence from children in the adolescent stages; kindergarteners from those of primary grades; the cottage system should characterize the entire enterprise with the exception of the insane and the imbecile of custodial grade who may be congregated to some extent. Sixty per cent should be lodged in single rooms or in dormitories accommodating four to six patients, which means that the cost of housing will run close to $750 per patient and that the cost of attendants will greatly exceed that of any other institution in the state.

Unless the whole enterprise is to prove unavailing the executive and medical staff must be as good as the world can afford with specialists to study, study, study, tirelessly, minutely, with all the appliances that science can afford and ingenuity contrive for, as yet, epilepsy is an unsolved problem. Care and training in self-control, diet, regularity of living, labor requiring skill and intellectual discipline, may ameliorate the sufferings of many and cure some, but the greatest need of all is to get hold of acute cases and subject them at once to almost an individual training and care.

No higher benevolence of a state institutional character is possible than the establishment of a state colony for epileptics, but if it be undertaken let it be undertaken right and with a full understanding of the nature and probable cost of the undertaking.

PRESS COMMENTS

Secretary Dickinson asks Congress for two or three aeroplanes, and in the next paragraph recommends that inefficient army officers be dropped.—Chicago Tribune.

One immediate effect of George W. Perkins' retirement from the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. is that he is being described as a philanthropist.—Springfield Republican.

In order to safeguard the Panama Canal it might be well for Uncle Sam to put San Francisco and New Orleans under bonds to keep the peace.—Wall Street Journal.

We shudder to think what the state of the British mind will be when the first German aeroplane crosses the channel.—Cleveland Leader.

POLITICAL TABLE TALK

By THE WATCHMAN

Are We Progressives False and Perfidious? Last week a splendid victory for a progressive Republicanism was won at Sacramento in the election of John D. Works to the United States Senate. On the score of the relative merits of the two candidates, Works and Spalding, few can have any misgivings through fear that the better man was not chosen. In the person of Judge Works we have a known and adequate quantity. In the person of Mr. Spalding we had an unknown and, judging from his up-state sponsors particularly, inadequate quantity. Assuredly the legislature made no mistake in selecting the known in preference to the unknown. So far as results are concerned, therefore, there can be no question, that the legislature elected the right man. But did the progressives stoop to conquer? Did true patriotism require that greater heed be paid to the method of the election than to the man elected? In ignoring the district provisions in the advisory statute did the progressives prove themselves lawless? Did they make it manifest that, confronted by an emergency, they are no more to be trusted than that political machine which has for its motto, "Take every trick, no matter how so that you get it?" It little consoles us that such questions are being asked and answered, injuriously to progressive policies, mainly by men who have no more political honor than so many Chinese pirates, for good men are asking the same questions, and with misgivings that do honor to their sincerity if not to their understandings. The brave way, now that the fighting is over and we may face the issue in calmness, is to face it squarely, think clearly and abide the verdict whether it be for us or against us, else the victory won on Tuesday of last week may prove to have been dearly bought.

Were the District Provisions Law? Manifestly the legislators disregarded the district provisions in that paragraph in the direct primary law which deals with the advisory vote for United States senator else they must have elected A. G. Spalding on first ballot. There cannot be two opinions about that. Was this ignoring of those provisions a manifestation of the spirit of lawless disregard for inconvenient statutes or was it the repudiation by one legislature of an act of usurpation of authority on the part of a previous legislature? May one legislature assume to bind the minds and predirect the mental processes of the legislature that succeeds it? May one legislature prescribe how the members of a succeeding legislature shall be "advised" as to the weight they shall accord the decision of a court, the power of the press, the sanction of an oath or affirmation, the degree of reverential regard piously to be entertained for the prayer of the chaplain of either chamber? Manifestly not. Then by what shadow of right may one legislature assume to dictate to another how it shall be "advised" in relation to expressions of public sentiment, whether by districts, by the state at large, by the quality of the vote cast, by its paucity or its generality, its preponderance or its being in equilibrium? The Watchman has, from the opening of this discussion, held to the doctrine that the district provisions in the "advisory" law were beyond the power of one legislature to bind another and were therefore null, void and of no effect, the statute to be read as though such provisions were not in it. The legislators voting for Judge Works appear to have taken this view and, in so doing,—in so ignoring such district provisions in such statute,—they transgressed no law, violated no obligation, legal, political or moral. Rather did they bravely vindicate their rights as legislators to legislate in freedom, in responsibility to their own consciences, in answerability to their constituents and to the state rather than in taking refuge behind a shield set up for them by a previous legislature injuriously manipulated in a special interest. Had those men allowed themselves to be betrayed into voting for an unfit man for United States Senator, or for a candidate of whose fitness they did not feel assured, they would have abdicated a high legislative function and, through their subserviency earned the contempt of all men who dare to be free. These declarations are true and every friend to truth should find pleasure in vindicating the conduct of our free legislators at all times and in all places to the end that the oft repeated charge of perfidy made against the progressives in the legislature may be disproved and the cause of political progress be saved from harm.

What of the Future of the "Advisory" Law? Upon the advisory statute as it is we shall turn our backs at this session of the legislature. What ought the legislature to do? In The Watchman's opinion it ought not to attempt to make mandatory that which constitutionally can be advisory only. It ought not to seek to do by indirection what it cannot lawfully do directly. Any law that is enacted should be for the purpose set forth in the present statute, to wit: "An advisory vote for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the voters in their respective senatorial and assembly districts in the respective parties," but to avoid that uncertainty which must attach to an advisory vote, where no one of many candidates receives a greatly predominating share of the suffrages of the people, the two candidates receiving the highest vote at the primary election should have their names placed upon the ballot at the general election to the end that the people of the state may "advise" the legislators which of these two is preferred for senatorial honors. If the result be decisive as to one of the candidates the legislators will accept the popular verdict as being a moral mandate from the people. If the vote be close the legislators will divide about as the people divided and proceed to fulfill their constitutional prerogative of electing a candidate of their own choice. And unless all signs fail of foreshadowing the event, by the time another United States senator is to be elected in California we shall be voting on a constitutional amendment, submitted by the United States Senate itself, providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. This will end our present troubles.

Some Party Worriments For instance the patriotic editor of the esteemed San Francisco Argonaut, the exuberance of whose urbanity is at all times much mitigated by the spirit of malice, is greatly worried through fear that the adoption, by California, of the Oregon primary plan may result in electing Democrats to office in a Republican state, as it has done in Oregon. Of course that would be terrible to contemplate, and yet the sorrow of it, in Oregon, has been much assuaged by the consciousness that, after all, the people of Oregon elected the men they wanted both for governor and for United States senators, albeit they were Democrats elected by Republicans in a Republican state. Under the system of government by special interests for special interests, of which the Argonaut is so able and consistent an advocate, (a system the most fundamental principle of which is that the popular will must be subjugated and negatived at all times up to the verge of popular revolution), the fact that the people of Oregon elected whom they wished to elect is conclusive evidence that their scheme of nomination and election is and must be wholly undesirable. But the people of Oregon have not grown restive under the existing order and the people of California will not, although hack politicians and special interests may. The Watchman does not favor placing legislators under bond to abide the popular will when it has been expressed. He is of the opinion that the full and free expression of that will, when there is such a will, will meet all requirements. When there is no such will to be expressed then the legislators should be left free to do representatively what the people do not care to do directly. Hence statements numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., are superfluous and needlessly tie the hands of legislators per adventure. In other words, suppose that betwixt the primary and the assembling of the legislature some successful Lorimer were responsibly accused, indicted and, in the public mind, convicted of the wrongful use of money in procuring his nomination, must legislators who had pledged themselves in advance to abide the result of the advisory vote still abide it notwithstanding the injurious exposures? Let us not go farther than we need to. It is essential only that the people have a pronounced preference for a particular candidate for senatorial honors and the ability to make that preference known. The "mortal cinch" is for bronchos, not men.

Party Disintegration Not Viewed With Joy In our rebellion against subserviency to party it will not be well for us to react to the extent of inviting party disintegration. That way lies government by faction, minority government with a dismembered majority agreeing in nothing except hostility to the faction in power. That makes also for instability and lack of continuity of policy. We must cling to the majority principle in government or eventually take our place in that brotherhood of malcontent republics which now embraces Central and South America or, if not so bad as that, then range ourselves side by side with those quasi-popular governments of continental Europe that are held together by coalitions of the most discordant elements. The most serious defect in our direct primary law is that it permits nomination by small pluralities. That is unsound. If suffered to endure it will make mischief. Some reasonable percentage should be placed upon the minority that can nominate. If we cannot secure the nomination of our first choice then, in the interests of stability and party integrity and as a safeguard against government by faction, we must make a virtue of the necessity and by some form of preferential voting make our second or our third choice our first. The "Will of the People," means the will of the effective majority of the people and if we preserve government by majority we shall preserve government by the majority party and that will mean stable government and free government, too, if we take care to make party government as representative as other government. We must have liberty, but it must be a regulated and tolerant liberty and not a liberty of faction and caprice.

Reconstruction of the Federal Brigade Nothing else contained in the keynote address of Judge Works impressed The Watchman quite as favorably as his declaration that he would do all he can to purge the federal brigade in California from all Southern Pacific taint. The federal brigade in California has been a humiliation to the state. Scarcely a member of it but was a Southern Pacifican before he was a Californian and all during Roosevelt's presidency that brigade was openly or covertly opposed to Roosevelt and the Roosevelt policies. The members of it were and are reactionaries almost to a man. They have worked hand in glove with Herrin in state politics and in national. There needs to be a first class "clear'n out" in that brigade both in the interests of the federal administration and in the interests of California. In so far as President Taft has appeared to be reactionary he has had the support of the federal brigade in California, but in so far as he has stood for the Roosevelt policies in spirit and truth there has been throughout that brigade little response to his leadership. Ballingerism has been good enough for them. How Judge Works will get on with his benign and oleaginous colleague remains to be seen. If insurgency gain the whip hand so that to be an insurgent is the way to "get things" for his state Judge Works will find his brand of insurgency tame and tasteless compared with that of the senior senator. Otherwise it will be otherwise. Let him beware of treacle and pin his faith to the riot act.

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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

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Frequency of Charter Amendment: A bill has been introduced in the legislature submitting to the people at the next general election the repeal of the provision of the state constitution that forbids charter amendment oftener than once in two years. This is a very necessary change, applying particularly to the case of Los Angeles. As the matter now stands, and unless this repeal carries, we shall not be able to make any changes in our charter for four years. Through delays, more or less inevitable, we have come to the extreme edge of the legislative session. Under the law there is a large amount of red tape connected with the amendment of charters, and in the case of cities that have fall elections and that desire to double up the charter amendment vote with the regular poll, the date tends to move along each year until finally it falls within the two year limit and this forestalls change until four years have passed. The present law is utterly senseless, because it would be impossible for amendments to be adopted oftener than once in two years anyway as the Legislature, which must pass on all amendments, meets only at two year intervals.

Alice Willard Sollenberger: According to the "Survey," the best authority on the American tramp, since "Josiah Flynt," whose true name was Josiah Flynt Willard, passed away, was Alice Willard Sollenberger of Philadelphia, who died in that city last month. Ernest P. Bicknell tells in a recent number of the "Survey" how Mrs. Sollenberger, then Miss Alice Willard, came to study the tramp and his ways. She was for a number of years in charge of the department of Vagrant Men in the Associated Charities of Chicago—a most singular line of work for a young woman whom he describes as "cheerful, attractive, fun-loving and wholly normal." As Chicago is the general center for the tramp industry of the United States, and as Miss Willard had, so the article states, a "confidence impelling power" together with a keen sense of truth, and as she made a business, through a series of years, of keeping thorough records of her work, it is not strange that she became a recognized authority. At the time of her death Mrs. Sollenberger was just finishing a book on the American tramp written for the Sage Foundation. Mrs. Alice Willard Sollenberger was a sister of C. D. Willard of the Pacific Outlook.

Disposal of City's Dead: Advocates of cremation may have the best of the argument, but it will take the better part of a century to bring everybody to their way of thinking. In the meantime what is to be done with the dead of the great cities, for whom increasing areas of land must be reserved—and wasted? Mr. Carlton Strong, a Pittsburg architect, claims that they can be best cared for in huge sepulchres, above ground. He has designed a building, as an example of what can be done, that will hold 10,000 bodies, and that occupies a piece of ground 200 feet square. This would take care of the dead for a city the size of Los Angeles for a little over two years. Mr. Strong says that such a structure could be made of great architectural beauty and of lasting materials at a cost to the families using it for interment less than burial lots in an ordinary cemetery. It would of course be absolutely sanitary, as the receptacles could be hermetically sealed. The only possible danger on that score might be from earthquakes.

The Fence That Conveyed a Moral: When President Taft met President Diaz at El Paso the spot selected for the event was on the borderline between the two countries, for it was a tradition in both that the president should not leave his national soil. Now it happened that this particular place was in the slum district that lies partly in El Paso and partly in Paso del Norte on the Mexican side. It was a filthy, noisome and altogether impossible neighborhood, and it would never do for a background to so historic an event. What was to be done? Easy enough. Build some high fences to hide the horror. It was done—by the local committee of management—and the sensibilities of two great men escaped being disturbed. But the slum was still there, and is still there. That is very like the way we have treated the slum and sundry other evils in our big cities.

Report on Telephone Rates: The public utilities committee of the Chicago council has for some time had under consideration a request from the telephone company (Bell system) that it be allowed to increase its rate, claiming that it was nearly a million dollars short in its income of the amount needed to pay fair dividends on a just capitalization. The committee employed the leading expert of the Wisconsin Utilities Commission to give a report on the question. He finds that the alleged assets are ten per cent too high, that part of the income is paid to a subsidiary company without adequate return, and that even accepting the company's own figures it is paying 8 per cent dividends. He recommends a reduction instead of an increase.

Automobile Smoke: All European cities and New York, Boston and many American cities now have ordinances forbidding drivers of automobiles to poison the air of streets with fumes. A well run machine in proper order gives out no fumes that will trouble anyone, but carelessness on the part of the driver or certain kinds of disarrangement in the machinery will cause an automobile to throw out a villainous, blue smoke that is dangerous to inhale and is, the medical people tell us, a frequent cause of throat trouble. The attention of health authorities should be directed to this matter.

Segregation of Races: There have been so many rows in Baltimore over negroes moving into white neighborhoods that the city has adopted an ordinance forbidding whites to move into a block a majority of whose occupants are colored, and forbidding negroes to move into a block the majority of whose occupants are white. The legality of this law is disputed, and will presently be tried out in the courts.

A Woman Mayor: The town of Oldham in Lancashire, England, has elected a woman mayor, Mrs. Chas. E. Lees, who is held in high esteem locally for her benefactions and for her practical work in education and in civic improvement. She gave 11 acres of land in the city for a playground and was instrumental in securing playgrounds and parks in all the congested regions.

At 50 Degrees Below Zero: Fire fighting in Alaska is not the midsummer picnic that it is in Southern California. Nine buildings were recently destroyed at Fairbanks in the northern territory, and the fight against the fire was waged with the thermometer at 50 degrees below zero. The water froze before it could be thrown on the flames. Many of the firemen suffered amputation of toes and fingers.

Urban Population Figures: More than 30 per cent of the 92,000,000 of the people of this country live in cities of 25,000 or more. There are 228 cities of that class, of which 19 have a population in excess of a quarter of a million, and fifty in excess of 100,000. The census of smaller cities has not been completed yet, but it will probably show about 40 per cent of the total population are in cities of 8000 or over.

Duluth Wants Commission: The joint committee of city council and Chamber of Commerce of Duluth, appointed to investigate the merits of the commission plan, have reported strongly in favor of the change, on the score of economy, efficiency and the abolition of cheap politics.

State Housing Law: Indiana has tackled the slum question as a state instead of waiting for municipalities to act upon it as a local issue. An investigation made in advance of the passage of the law showed that nearly every city in the state had slum areas with very bad hygienic conditions. It is no different from other states in that matter, however.

Where Our Roads Are to Run: State Road-builder Ellery says that the primary purpose of the $18,000,000 act is to supply the state with two main highways, one through the San Joaquin and the other along the coast connecting the county seats of all the counties through which they pass.

Road Building in Maryland: Under a loan of $5,000,000 Maryland is building about 400 miles of roads. Contracts have been let for 190 miles, and about 90 miles have been accepted. The work of the state has greatly stimulated road work by the counties.

National Highway System: John Brisben Walker, former editor of the Cosmopolitan, is agitating for a system of national highways from Atlantic to Pacific and from the Gulf to Seattle. Los Angeles is included in his plan. He thinks they should be built of cement.

Zoolessness Ceases: For a long time Boston has been the only large city in the country without a "zoo." An appropriation of $119,000 has been provided in this year's budget to provide an aquarium and a zoological garden for that city.

Spotless-town in Texas: Hubbard, Texas, is a city of 2000 population whose Mayor claims that it is the cleanest in the country. Last year he offered a prize of $1000 to anyone who would find a fly in the city—and no takers.

Forbids Re-election: Topeka, Kansas, is under the commission form of government. Its present mayor is urging the adoption of an amendment extending the term of commissioners to four years and forbidding their re-election.

London "Bobbies": The police force of London costs about $8,000,000 a year to maintain and includes 18,657 men.

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A New Order of Things

California Is Being Born Again—Old Leaders Giving Way to the New.

By the Doorkeeper

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 17.

The political atmosphere in Sacramento was never before quite so clear as now. One fond of witnessing a fight from a safe vantage point at a press desk is apt to be disappointed this year. There will be no fight, but there will be seen some punishment.

"We are going to get what we want too easily to suit me," said one of the militant "progressive" Senators to me an hour or two after the election of Judge Works to the United States Senate. "I felt like getting in and fighting. I came here hoping to make a record as a belligerent insurgent. But I find that things are going right so surely that it threatens to become monotonous—except for the work involved."

Job Holders Trembling

In his pointed address to the joint legislature on the occasion of the formal ratification of the vote which overwhelmed him into the United States Congress, Senator-elect Works caused the old-line "regulars" like Wolfe and Wright to sit back and do some hard thinking. Judge Works made it very plain that he intended to co-operate with Governor Johnson in the latter's determination to "kick the Southern Pacific out of politics in California."

"The Governor of this state has declared his intention of casting out all of these interests and influences from offices of this state," said he. "Precisely the same thing should be done with respect to the federal offices in this state. They are infested and corrupted by the servants of the interests. For one it is my purpose to aid Governor Johnson in his efforts to redeem this great state of ours from corrupt politics and to make merit and competency alone the basis of appointments to office, and I will do everything in my power to establish this same standard that he has raised, in the making of federal appointments, and to root out of the public service men who have secured their places as a reward for helping to degrade and pollute the politics of the state."

During the delivery of the early portions of the address Senator Wolfe, machine leader from San Francisco, beamed. When Judge Works reached what he had to say about federal patronage Wolfe unbeamed. His face was sufficient index to his thoughts. Perhaps visions of General George Stone, Cornelius Pendleton and other faithful adherents of the old regime gazing hungrily through the want ad columns of the newspapers flitted before him. Perhaps he fancied he already heard the snap and roaring crash following the tumbling of the pillars of the decaying structure built up during long years of political debauchery. At any rate, whatever his fancy conjured within the range of his eyes and his ears, he looked as I can easily imagine Belshazzar looked in that fateful moment when the mysterious mural decoration appeared. He was reading the handwriting on the wall—but he needed no interpreter. The machine has learned the sound of a death-knell.

Character of Committees

The personnel of the standing committees appointed by Lieutenant-Governor Wallace in the Senate and Speaker Hewitt in the Assembly is indicative of the spirit which actuates the official heads of both branches of the Legislature. The old leaders have not yet recovered from the stunning blow their cause has thereby received.

Much depends upon the make-up of committees. This point was brought out and emphasized during the campaign. With a committee the majority of which is inimical to progress a good measure, no matter how strongly it may be demanded by the people, may easily be done to death. Nothing but an insistent public clamor can save a bill unfavorably reported or emasculated by an unfriendly committee. One needs but to revert to the terrific struggle over the anti-racetrack gambling bill and the outrageous direct primary bill during the session two years ago to comprehend the great necessity for good committees, if the demands of the people are to be expeditiously granted.

Two years ago Senator Charles W. Bell of Pasadena, progressive Republican, was barred from the Republican caucus by the vote of the machine Senators. Abner Weed, about whose political career the least that is said the better, was appointed chairman of the important committee on public morals by Warren Porter, over whose record also we will draw the mantle of charity. This year President Wallace named Bell chairman of the committee on public morals, and Bell's associates elected him chairman of the body which repudiated him two years ago.

In the Assembly Speaker Hewitt willingly deferred to the wishes of the progressives and named Prescott F. Cogswell of El Monte chairman of the most important committee of the lower house, that on ways and means. Two years ago Cogswell was honored by Speaker Stanton by appointment to committees on the condition of town pumps, parking the capital lawn, or something of about equal importance. Assemblyman Cogswell is really one of the most valuable men in either house, and the honor conferred upon him is a perfect fit.

And so on, down the list, the most important committees are in the hands of men deemed by both presiding officers to be most highly qualified to perform the tasks allotted to them. This means progress. There will be no reaction in the thirty-ninth session.

Taking a Back Seat

It is highly edifying to note the way in which certain of the old leaders, in most cases legacies handed down by the previous Senate, are being divorced from the egotistical idea that they have inherited some sort of right to act as mentors and guardians of the freshman class. Hardly a week had elapsed before they realized that not only were their services in this direction not demanded by the exigencies of the occasion, no exigencies existing, but that in some cases they were actually being guyed—very gently and in a very gentlemanly and statesmanlike manner, it is true, but nevertheless guyed—by some of the 'tyroes." For example, there is Senator Leslie R. Hewitt, a green man—green in point of actual service only. The old leaders quit patronizing him before he had comfortably warmed his seat in the front row.

Two years ago Senator Hewitt, then city attorney of Los Angeles, was called to Sacramento to see that the charter amendments were put in shipshape. It was a great schooling for him. It did not take him long to "catch on." When he came back as Senator he knew pretty well what was expected of him, and he began his first day's work by living up to expectations.

And so with Senator Lee C. Gates. He emerged from the tyro stage in about three days. Senator Gates, by the way, made a tremendous hit with his speech nominating Judge Works for the United States Senate. It has been many years since such eloquence has been hard in either house. Even Senator Wolfe felt impelled to refer to him as a Daniel Webster. I believe this was one of the times when the machine war-horse was sincere. His words sounded like it. Gates logically and inevitably has become the floor leader of the progressives in the Senate. The other fellows won't try to fool with him. They recognize the real thing in a leader when they see it.

Propelling the Boot

To get back to the tragedy of the Southern Pacific: Governor Johnson is going down the line as rapidly as he can travel making good his promise to the people to kick the old machine out of politics in California. He has begun what undoubtedly will be the most complete and effective clean-up in the political history of any state. He means business. None of the machine henchmen now expect anything except complete annihilation of their forces, so far as they are subject to executive orders. The Governor evidently does not intend to stop until the last rat has been killed and all the holes plugged. Then he will destroy the nests, fumigate the places where they were located and put watch-dogs on guard.

Oh, it is a bully fight, just as he declared it would be when he was shooting about the state in his red automobile. And every day the faces of his supporters assume broader proportions on horizontal lines.

Railroad Regulation

The administration railroad regulation measure unquestionably will go through with no material alteration. It is even hinted that the railroad lawyers, realizing how futile their task would be, have abandoned the idea of making a fight against it. Its provisions have been discussed in the daily papers and doubtless are familiar to most readers of the Pacific Outlook.

Railroad regulation laws in the past have been ciphers because the railroad commission, intrusted with authority to see that such laws were executed, has played tiddledywinks and cashed pay checks rather than doing anything resembling actual work.

Things are different now. Of the three members of the commission two, Eshleman and Gordon, are regular work-eaters. The third, Loveland, is going to be good. And, too, the commission has a live wire in its secretary, Charles R. Detrick, and a man who knows the difference between a railroad tariff and a hotel bill of fare. There have been secretaries and commissioners who, if they were thus wise, never let anybody know it. And so, I say, the administration bill, enacted into law, will be inforced, and intelligently.

Yes, a new order of things political has been established in California. Not only has the dominant party been born again, but the State undergoeth travail.

LA FOLLETTE'S DELEGATE PLAN

Senator La Follette's proposal that Wisconsin shall elect delegates to national conventions by direct vote at the primaries and his recommendation that like steps be taken in every state has much to commend it. It ought to work out better than the Oregon plan of having each voter designate his personal choice for the presidency, which is likely to cause much confusion and eventually that almost every state would vote for a favorite son. In such event the situation would be just to the liking of the political manipulators and make easy running for almost any dark horse that the "interests" might want to put forward. Combinations that could not help but be detrimental to the whole people would have to be made in order to insure a nomination.

Possibly there also would be confusion under the La Follette plan, but the nation would have conventions made up of men who come directly empowered by the people and not picked out by those in power to do their bidding. It at least ought to give each party a convention where contests would be practically impossible and there would not be the spectacle of the "steam roller" as it was used in the last Republican convention in Chicago. It always has been the rule that soon as one faction discovered it was in control of the machinery it has unseated unfriendly delegations to make room for others who would vote according to orders. Under the La Follette plan it would be impossible to exclude entire state delegations to make room for others past, and even by the peerless Bryan, who secured his seat in the Chicago convention of 1896 as a member of a contesting delegation.—Los Angeles Herald.

"How do you distinguish the waiters from the guests in this cafe? Both wear full dress."

"Yes, but the waiters keep sober!"—Cleveland Leader.

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"The Wrong Mr. Wright"

You know those old catchwords for the man without another man nearby—to wit, "desolate," "unspeakably lonely," et al. Seek no further for their exemplification (six syllables—count 'em). Step this way, ladies and gentlemen, right into the Senate Chamber, State Capitol, Sacramento, Cal.; avoid the red screen before you and gaze up the central aisle, midway to the President's desk; and observe the lank and lurid form of Leroy A. Wright, the original "in wrong," now almost extinct, this specimen being the only known now in existence with exactly this coloration and contour. This, ladies and gentlemen, is the exemplification whereof we spoke; this is Unutterable Sadnesss in the flesh, the true species of Patience on a Monument, Smiling at Grief, Napoleon at St. Helena, Prometheus on the Rock, and Robison Crusoe, all in one and visible for the price of one admission.

Truly, 'tis a melancholy sight. Nothing more so, no, not even a Pinchot conservation picture of the umbrageous forest "after taking" the Walker forest cure, nor a Herpicide ad before the final spiral roofing of the dome of thought has curled its last farewell and Fate whispers "too, too late." The umbrageousness that here flowered a brief two years ago, flowers still, minus only the "ous," which makes the following lucid and simple algebraic formula: "umbrageousness minus 'ous' equals umbrage." That is the answer. Umbrage is left, and its name is Leroy A. Wright. Note the facile but unwilling smile, and scoff who can.

It all happened thusish, as Elbert Hubbard would say, if he had thought of it first: This man Wright was ranked as a performer at the beginning of the session of 1909, and at the end of the session he was still a performer, but just a rank or two ranker, than Porter, the original performer. He is the individual who suddenly decided that the Stetson Railroad Regulation hill was not exactly the sort of reform measure demanded by the State, and who consequently, at the eleventh hour, introduced a little substitute measure of his own, dashed off impromptu, so to speak (dashed off from San Francisco by deadhead special train, according to common belief) which should save the people from the impending disaster of the Stetson bill. This touching little effusion was accepted at once by the legislature, and subsequently was discovered to contain more bugs than now infest the executive mansion (To Let, terms reasonable).

A sigh at once arose from the progressive camp, similar in all respects to that one breathed by Bill Nye in the direction of Truthful James when Ah Sim laid down his right bower, "which the same Nye had dealt unto me." The progressives remarked in perfectly plain language that "this fellow is all Wright, he has handed us a bouquet of lemons, but we will make him feel like the duce of the clubbed before we get through with him," note the accent. Whereupon they went for the aforesaid lank and lurid form.

But they went a few moments too late. From Sacramento to San Diego is several drinks further than from Caminetti to high C, and the effect of this fact was that the true status of one L. A. Wright did not percolate to her perfumed shores quite soon enough to prevent him from getting his usual pass-age on the Southern Pacific to Sacramento for the session of 1911, this year of grace.

But how different this northward drift from those of old. How far more rapidly than in the days of yore the thermometer fell as Leroy A. Wright approached the capital. By the time he reached the Hotel Sacramento, Wright's form was shrouded in furs; when he took up the pen to register at the desk, Cook's hand shook less at the North Pole than his; when he laid down that pen, hoar frost lay on it. 'Twas a chilly day for the Wright family when Leroy A. came to town.

In olden tragedy, the strain was eased by the Comic Relief. Lear had his Tom-a'cold, Wright had his Spalding. For one glad hour the lobby throbbed as the old hero of the diamond, followed by his fans, struck out. But then they lit out, and Wright was left alone. Since then—well, take another glance up that central aisle, and see what you shall see. The wind-swept pine, the solitary captive, the grand and gloomy and peculiar, sadly arises and paws the ambient air (whatever in thunder that is) and seats himself again in silence, resuming where he left off the light luncheon he hourly partakes from the ends of his intensive moustache. Do these, his fellow tribunes, hear and heed? Men and brethren, in deepest confidence and on the deadest dead low-down, they do not. They do not give a tinker's damaged forceps what Mr. Wright may say, and sadly Mr. Wright, the same he knows it. Here, at least, we pause to lay the passing tribute of a tear upon his case; in justice we will say he has the nerve to go stolidly to the slaughter every time he sees a chance for immolation (good word: forgotten I had it). From the rusting wreck of the dead machine he plucks, now a broken spoke, anon a twisted rod, of parliamentary armament, and marches to the hopeless fray. But it is such lonesome, ah, how wearily, drearily, deadly lonesome work. Withdraw your eyes in charity, and let fall the veil. Honest, it's tough. Wright?—it is to laugh.

A STRAP HANGER ABROAD

The Los Angeles Express published recently under this heading, some observations of their special correspondent in Washington upon this serious nuisance to the public. The article follows:

The federal government, through its consular service, has been investigating the strap-hanger question. It finds that on the municipally-owned street car lines of Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Belfast, Marseilles, Brussels, Berlin and Moscow, all noted for the low fares charged the public and for the large profits turned into the various city treasuries, there are almost no strap-hangers. In fact, it is generally true that any conductor who permits his car to be overcrowded is subject to heavy punishment.

"There is almost entire absence of excessive overcrowding of street cars in this city," says the report from Liverpool, "even during the opening and closing business hours of the day, when traffic is heaviest. This problem has been met and satisfactorily dealt with by the local authorities, who have placed upon the various lines no less than 68 per cent additional cars during the rush hours. The conductors become proficient in estimating the number of persons who have boarded a car and, when filled, the gate is closed and no more passengers can enter until some of those on board get off."

"Standing in a street car is specifically prohibited," says the official report from Birmingham. "A few straps hang from the top of the cars, but only to assist passengers in getting on and off. The ordinances of the city permit the police to regulate the loading of cars, and passengers enter by the front door and leave by the rear. When a car has its quota the motorman draws a chain across the entrance and nobody is permitted to get on board until a seat is empty."

In Manchester there are no strap-hangers, and the number allowed in a car would certainly astonish an American. During rush hours and in hot weather, says Consul Howe, "four persons are permitted to stand in a smal car and six in a large car, after all the seats are occupied."

"In this city," reports Consul Chase of Leeds, "the street car service is augmented three times a day by adding about 30 per cent more cars than are in use during the rest of the time. Standing in the interior of the car is allowed to the extent of eight persons over the number of seats provided, namely 58. Straps are provided for such persons and for convenience in walking through the car."

Belfast, and in fact all the municipal lines in Ireland, have rules against crowding, although in some of the cars in Belfast, under certain circumstances, conductors are permitted to allow 16 persons to stand in a car after all the seats are filled. Overcrowding is prevented by the conductor shutting his door when the cars have a legal load.

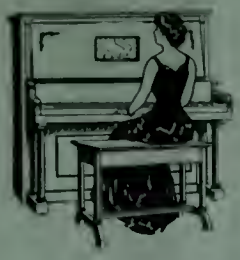
In Marseilles the French are reported as having organized a splendid car service, and no people are permitted to stand in those portions of the cars where people are seated. But the cars have a large standing space in the open at the rear. Each car bears a plain placard stating how many passengers it may carry, and the consul says the straight fare anywhere within the city limits is 1.93 cents.

Consul-General Ethelbert, at Brussels, declares the entire absence of overcrowding. "It is strictly prohibited and does not occur," he reports. "The number of passengers a car may carry is restricted by the city regulations, enforced by the conductors and the police. These regulations delay traffic to a certain extent, but during rush hours sufficient extra cars are run to meet the demand."

In Berlin the regulations are also very strict. Police rules governing the number of seats and standing room spaces—rarely exceeding seven—must be posted in conspicuous places on the cars. On account of bad weather, or parades, or public festivities, or funerals, a few extra persons may be carried. Violations of these rules cost the violator $14.

"The superiority of the street car lines of Moscow is apparent to the casual visitor," says Consul-General Snodgrass, with some pride. "The cars seat 26 persons with standing room for eight passengers on the rear platform of the trailer. No one is permitted to remain standing in the cars or take advantage of the straps, nor can the front platform be occupied. Whenever a car has its quota of passengers the gates are closed, and any passenger who disregards the rules is handed over to a policeman."

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ANNUAL REPORT OF GRAVES DISPENSARY

A report has just been issued on the Selwyn Emmett Graves Memorial Dispensary for the year ending October 1, 1910. This dispensary is a part of the State University and is located at 737 North Broadway.

The figures presented show that over 7000 different poor people who were sick were treated at this dispensary last year, and with returning patients the total figures exceeded 20,000.

"TEACHING A CITY"

CHARLES FARWELL EDSON ADDRESSES CITY CLUB—RECEPTION TO SENATOR-ELECT WORKS

Charles Farwell Edson, member of the City Planning Commission, addressed the City Club at its regular weekly luncheon, at the Hotel Westminster last Saturday, on the subject, "Teaching a City." The program included, also, an informal reception to Senator-Elect John D. Works, who made a short address.

Mr. Edson's address was as follows:

"Mr. President and gentlemen: "I appreciate that the fulfilment of ideas is always of more importance than the broaching of the idea itself, and you men of the City Club have seen the fruition of your hopes along certain lines in the election of a United States Senator by the people. You listened a week ago to one of the finest addresses that it has ever been my pleasure to listen to on 'The City.'

"Lawrence Hope says, in one of the masterpieces of the English language:

"'Men should be judged, not by their tint of skin,
The gods they serve, the vintage that they drink
Or by the way they fight, or love, or sin,
But by the quality of thought they think.'

"The city is made up of each individual in the city, each individual interest and each individual regard for the city and we have come in the latter part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century to realize the adaptability of the Populist ideas of the initiative, referendum and recall, yes, I say Populist. Now, all of you Populists here have these reforms, the initiative, referendum and recall, and must go the next step, which is the teaching of a city. If it had not been for you men here in Los Angeles who made this the first free city in America there would have been no free State of California.

What a Free City Means

"But in order to reap the benefits of this free city we must teach all men and women from all quarters of the earth what it means to live in a free city and what are the applications and duties of a citizen in a free city.

"Many of you doubtless know the Mayor appointed a City Planning Commission. Do any of you appreciate what that means to the city of Los Angeles? I have not seen any of you at our meetings and we have received no communication from anyone although we have asked for such from anyone who has any suggestions as to what Los Angeles should be when it has a population of two million people, which we should plan for now, not when we have the two million. That is part of the teaching of a city. What does a business corporation do when they want to enlarge their business or start into business? What did the steel corporation do, at Gary? It built a whole city just for the purpose of business.

Co-operation Lacking

"We have in this city here all the interests and instruments with which to work but there is no co-relation between the departments of the city. I don t mean the business part of the city; I mean the people who are working for the betterment of the city. You have the women's clubs, the Improvement Associations, the Symphony Orchestra and the public libraries all working their individual ways but there is no corporation,—nothing drawing them together. The city of Los Angeles has the most magnificent deep water harbor of the world if she would but use it. But there is already some discussion and some suggestions that the most valuable piece of frontage we have now, the Huntington fill, which is eighty-five acres of land right on the deep water, where, with little work and expenditure, you can bring the biggest vessels in the world right to the city's wharves,—that that most valuable piece of frontage shall be used by the fishermen to dry their nets and make a fisherman's wharf, so that when the cities of the world send their citizens and their emigrants, when those people come into Los Angeles they will see the fishermen drying their nets on the most valuable place. I don't think the city intends to do that but we hear a good deal of talk that this is a good thing to do.

Chicago's City Plan

"Chicago spent two years and seventy-five thousand dollars in cash in simply drawing up a plan for Greater Chicago. They sent experts all over the world to find out what could be done, and a plan has been completed that, in its working out, will take at least fifty years. They have followed along the lines of European cities which have made a success of city planning. If it is good business for a city which is as well established as Chicago to build itself anew, with a plan that is going to cost millions of dollars, isn't it an infinitely better proposition for us, who are in the making, to plan for the future so that when we are a larger city we will have everything laid out along the lines that we wish this city to grow?

Advertising as a Medium of Conserving the Public Health

"The Board of Health in Chicago has at its head a man who believes in the modern methods of advertising in order to teach the people of the city how to live. In the bulletin from the Board of Health of the city of Chicago for the week ended December 31, 1910, is a little line entitled, 'Just a Jingle.'

"'A walk of a mile in the open air
Will save you more than your nickel fare,
For in God's out-doors the air is good;
It will clear your brain and redden your blood
And bring you more vigor and health by far
Than you can possibly get in any old car.'

"I will read you a short extract from this bulletin:

"'Pneumonia killed 161 people in Chicago last week, 151 the preceding week and a total of 729 for the closing month of the year.

"'It is our belief that the transportation companies must be charged with a full measure of responsibility for the 1,483 lives that have been lost during the past three months by the king of dirty-air diseases.

"'Time was when the Department charged pneumonia almost solely to the hibernating habits of the average flat dweller. But in the light of re-



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ent studies and observations it must be admitted that for downright deadly danger from foul and germ-laden air the cars on the transportation lines, both surface and elevated, have the steam heated, unventilated flat beaten off the map.'

'I door conditions in Chicago, in homes and work places of all kinds, are getting better all the time, for the reason that most people are learning that dirty air is death. Thousands of people are sleeping every night now in bedrooms with wide open windows and are healthy and happy because they have learned that **Fresh, Pure Air is Life.'**

"That is the Board of Health of the city of Chicago trying to teach the people how to live. We have plenty of fresh, pure air here but we must teach the use of it to those who are making this city the greatest city, not only of the American continent, but in the world.

Attract People Here by Giving Them What They Need

"I know you are used to a great deal of 'hot air,' but this is no 'hot air'; it is a plain business proposition, that in order to attract people here—people of intelligence, refinement and wealth—you must give them the things they need. The time is past when you can do nothing but advertise real estate and climate and other things that God has given us, and we have got to get down to the practical proposition of 'What are we going to give to people that come here, to attract them here, and what are we going to give to them to make them stay?'

"The teaching of the city is the business of the city. Now we give our children what we call free education and we give it to them simply because we appreciate the value of education in a democracy. But we have new conditions here. We have new ideas of a city. How are we going to teach this city the value of those ideas.

The Result of the Work of One Man in St. Paul

"One man in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, took up the proposition I have just mentioned, and from his work was evolved the St. Paul Institute of Arts and Sciences of St. Paul. Its purpose is to promote among all classes of people the knowledge and enlightenment which are essential to right living and good citizenship. It will seek to accomplish this purpose through lectures, instruction classes, publications and other means designed to stimulate interest in the practical arts, hygiene, literature, history, the fine arts, economics, government, and all departments of arts and sciences, but without sectarian bias or political partisanship; it may collect and disburse funds, gather endowments, and acquire, hold and administer real property and material equipment for its work in the service of the community.

Some of the Results Accomplished

"Let me tell you what the Institute did in the course of three years:

"The first year they had nineteen members and they gave eight lectures, with an attendance of 9,400 people. The second year they had twenty-five members, delivered twenty-nine lectures, with an attendance of 16,600. The third year they had 2,220 members, gave 119 public lectures, two public meetings and receptions, three concerts, and six art exhibitions, with a total attendance of 53,000.

"That is a practical business proposition, and the proof of it is in the fact that it has worked out.

'We are going to have, in a very few months, the problem of what to do with the electric power that is coming down from the Owens River. One seemingly very foolish man said that the city had no means to buy the existing power plants. Another seemingly foolish man said the city had means,—we could sell the power companies electricity and buy the plants. A business man looking at that would say, 'Surely I have got something to sell, they are building power plants. I have electricity to sell.' That is business. And so are such things as the St Paul Institute. The citizens of St Paul built a large auditorium, seating ten thousand people. They use that, too. What for? For the education of the city.

130 Entertainments for $5.00

"The membership of the St. Paul Institute is divided into life members, permanent members, patrons and benefactors. A life member is a man who gives from $100 to $1000 to the Institute. The permanent member is a man who gives from one thousand to ten thousand dollars. The patron is a man who gives from ten thousand to one hundred thousand. A benefactor is one who gives more than one hundred thousand dollars to the St. Paul Institute for the benefit of the city. They have honorary members, which comprise those persons who have rendered distinguished and valuable service to man by their creations, contributions, discoveries or inventions in the Arts and Sciences. The Corresponding Members of the Institute shall comprise those persons whose knowledge in the Arts and Sciences qualify them to contribute special and valuable information to the proceedings of the Institute or of its several departments, and who do not reside within a radius of twenty miles of the city of St. Paul. The Associate Members pay five dollars a year for membership and five dollars initiation and this five dollars gives them the privilege of attending all the general lectures and meetings of the Institute and at special entertainments and lectures where payment is charged he pays one-half the regular rate. During the last year—the third year of the Institute's existence—they had the privilege of attending one hundred and thirty entertainments for five dollars. That is the business side of it. All the people working together can do a thing cheaper and better than a dozen or fifteen groups working separately.

A Business Proposition

"It is a practical business proposition. Don't forget that. Unless your ordinary education can be proved a business practicability it is not worth having. Unless your education of the schools is fitting students for business life, that is, earning a living, your schools are not fulfilling their mission.

"Just take an item of local interest—a recent occurrence. The Chamber of Commerce asked the city council to appoint a secretary, or a clerk, to get statistics along the line of manufacturing in the city of Los Angeles. That is all right, but why doesn't the Chamber of Commerce do it? Why do they ask the city to do it? They recognize it is the city's business to do the business of the city for the city. The United States Census has been taken but recently. The Chamber of Commerce could go to that data and easily get what they wanted, but they say to the city of Los Angeles, 'We think it is your business to get this data and then give it to us to use.' I say it is the city of Los Angeles' business to give the people of Los Angeles the very best of music, art and sciences, of free lectures, recitals and entertainments that the world affords.

Utilize Schools

"We have six high schools within the city limits. They are used five days in the week and possibly a little on the sixth day. A business corporation looking over this situation would say, 'Why don't you use these all the time? Why leave them idle?' You answer that the children only go to school part of the time. In St. Paul they started a night school. They ran this night school not only for children but for men and women. What are the International Schools doing all over the United States? They are giving the people things they could give themselves. The University of Wisconsin recognized this, under their wise and far seeing president. He went into one of the big cities in the middle west, to one of these International Correspondence schools, and said, Have you a first class man who understands this business? They introduced him to the man and he said, 'What are you getting? I will pay you so much more to come into Wisconsin and start a correspondence school for the benefit of the people of the state of Wisconsin.'

"That is the business of the state and the business of the city,—to take care of its people and give them an opportunity to become better citizens.

"The plan of the St. Paul Institute is so simple and it accomplishes so much in its workings. Let me tell you of the different departments: Art, Business, Home Economics, Industry, Literature and Languages, Municipal Art, Music, Natural and Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, Teachers' Department."

Mr. Edson then gave a brief resume of the subjects of lectures given at the Institute by some of the most learned and renowned men of the country.

"The possibilities of this plan are absolutely unlimited. For instance, a group of men and women wish to pursue a certain line of study; they state their needs; the department supplies the necessary instruction.

Symphony Orchestra an Uplifting Force

"We have had a symphony orchestra in our city for fourteen years, but it has been sadly neglected. I know several of you are not heartily in favor of unions, but the union men in this city who have played for the symphony orchestra for these fourteen years have only received a dollar or a dollar and a quarter for their service; in other words, they played five rehearsals and one concert for six dollars. How many of you have devoted that much time to the city for fourteen years? Two or three days a week and then a public appearance for which they had to give up their time, yet you cannot get the city or any business organizations to take up the matter of symphony orchestras. It is the city's business, gentlemen, to bring these things together for the good of the city.

Concerts at Ten Cents

"You may give popular concerts in your high school auditoriums which at ten or fifteen cents admission will bring a return of $240. These concerts can be given for $200. Now, it is a business proposition to take ten thousand dollars and invest it in this business. You men here perhaps have the idea that musicians and artists are not business men. Music is a business and when you treat it as a business you get the same results as in any other vocation.

"But how can we carry out these ideas? In St. Paul they had one patriotic man who said, 'I will finance this until it has been demonstrated that it is a success,' and this he did, until the project was on a self-supporting basis.

City Club Should Investigate Plan

"Now why not have the City Club look into this policy and, if it is a good one, suggest that it be carried out. It may not be practical for our city government to carry out, but it is for the good of this city and we men who live in this city, and especially we native Californians, should see the possibility of making this city the greatest the world has ever known. It seems to me that now, that we are a free city and a free state, we should show to the world what it means to be free men; that we are going to give to our citizens the very best the world affords, because we appreciate the duties and obligations of free citizenship; in other words, we are going to try to love our neighbors as ourselves."

Senator Works said:

"I have had the occasion many times to express my thanks to the City Club for the help they have been to me and to this city in the past in the work of making healthy politics and redeeming this state from the degredation into which it has fallen politically. I can't say to you how much I appreciate the good will of this Club at this time. It stands for all that is good in politics and public life in this city. I can appreciate the fact that such men as I see before me today are rejoiced in the fact that under the circumstances I have been elected Senator of the United States, not because it is I,—that is a very small matter—the great thing for the State of California, infinitely greater than the personality of any man, or set of men, is the way in which I was elected United States Senator.

"Shortly after the vote was taken in the Legislature, Governor Johnson came into my room at the hotel, his face beaming with satisfaction and pleasure. He sat down and said to me, 'Isn't it a glorious thing that a man can be elected to the United States Senate in the State of California without doing anything that can be criticised, or spending a quarter of a dollar in securing his election?' I want to say that this is just exactly what was done. There was no buying of votes; there was no using of patronage for the purpose of influencing any individual member of the Legislature; there was nothing done that might not be published to the world and bring no criticisms to

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the men who carried on this campaign. It is a great thing for the State of California that we have reached that stage in politics. It is one of the things we have been fighting for. It is one of the things that the Insurgents of this State stand for today,—the independence and freedom of the individual voter and upright honesty in politics.

The New Regime

"Let me tell you just a little thing that occurred that indicated the feeling that was in the Legislature amongst those who were undertaking to carry out this contest to a successful issue. The gentleman who was to nominate me in the Assembly of the Legislature came to me before the vote was taken and said that someone had been to the speaker of the Assembly and suggested to him that probably a certain man would be more favorable to Judge Works if he were placed on the committee on which he was desirous of serving. The speaker said to him, 'I don't want to hear a word about anything of that sort.' My nominator said to me further, that someone had suggested to the speaker that it might be well to withhold the announcement of the committees until after a vote was taken on the Senatorship. This member said to me, 'I would like to know what you think about that.' I said, 'I think the speaker of the Assembly had better do his duty. If he has his committees ready to announce he had better announce them without any reference to my candidacy for the United States Senate.' And the committees were appointed that morning before the vote for the Senatorship was taken.

"There is one thing that I have felt very deeply, one thing I have appreciated very much, and that is the support I received from the Democratic members of the Legislature. But I appreciate the fact still further that the idea of the Democratic members giving me their support originated here in the city of Los Angeles where I was known. It gave me the greatest pleasure that the Jefferson Club, representing true Democracy in Los Angeles, originated that idea by passing a resolution that if it were not possible to elect a Democrat to the United States Senate that the vote of the Democrats be cast for me. I had occasion to say to some of the members of the Legislature, after the election took place, that a Progressive Republican and a Progressive Democrat could hardly be told apart at the present time. And, gentlemen, the time may soon come when there will be a new alignment of parties in this country. The time may soon come when Progressive Republicans and Progressive Democrats will be called upon to join hands and meet the power of the moneyed influences of this country for the purpose of perpetuating its free institutions. (Applause). Whenever that time comes every true patriot in this country will set aside his partisanship and join hands with those who are willing to stand for the interests of the people of this country irrespective of their politics. (Continued applause).

"I appreciate always the spirit of good will and the friendship of the members of the city Club. It has been one of the institutions that have helped to bring us out of the gloom under which we have been laboring in politics; which stands for all that is good, and there is no club whose support I would rather have in a fight of this kind than the City Club of Los Angeles."

Meyer Lissner Speaks

After Mr. Edson's address Meyer Lissner was called upon by the members to make a speech. Mr. Lissner said:

"I didn't know just what to tell you but a gentleman at my side here suggested that I tell you something about Spalding (a voice, 'Who is Spalding?') I suppose I am called upon because I have just returned from Sacramento, but I did no more there than several other of our good citizens, like Mr. Stimson, Mr. Dickson and Mr. Rowell and a dozen others.

"I suppose that probably the thing that had the most influence in starting Judge Works upon the road to victory was the conference we held in San Francisco in the latter part of December. When we called that conference, which was for the purpose of listening to the reports of the committees on proposed legislation, we had no idea that it would have the effect of materially aiding the candidacy of Judge Works, but it certainly did have that effect. At that time the Los Angeles delegation got busy, and you know when Los Angeles boosters get busy something usually happens. When we got through with the conference we counted noses and found that we could undoubtedly count on at least seventy-five votes for Judge Works.

'We went to Sacramento and stayed with those legislators day and night. We worked with them from early morn until early morn. There was no night, up to the time that Judge Works was elected, that we were finished before two o'clock in the morning. We used with the representatives only legitimate argument and persuasion. Judge Works has told you that no money was used in this campaign and that there were no threats or coercion. That might have been done without it being known except to men who were more active in the campaign than Judge Works. I can tell you, however, that nothing of that sort was done. We spent exactly $13.44 for telegrams and we paid our hotel bills. After it was all over we had a blow-out and Judge Works treated to pink lemonade and cake. Those telegrams brought to our assistance the best, cleanest and highest-minded men, from all parts of the state.

"Judge Works has told you how much we appreciated the aid we received from the Democrats. We do thoroughly appreciate it. Some of us have found that the alignment is not between the Republicans and the Democrats now. It is not a horizontal line-up but a vertical line-up between progressives and reactionaries. When we had the Democrats coming our way the rest was easy,—the Band Wagon' was going so fast we could not stop it.

"Some of us have been subjected to considerable abuse down here but what we got in Los Angeles was not a circumstance to what they gave us in San Francisco. There always has to be a 'goat.' For some years I have been in the habit of being the 'goat.' I suppose I should be ashamed to say it, but my hide has become so thick by reason of the tanning that I received here that I did not mind what I got up there at all. I will just give you an instance of the kind of compliments that were handed out, to me particularly. The San Francisco Call,—that reform organ,—came out with an editorial in which it mildly insinuated there was only one difference between myself and one of my people named Ruef and that was the fact he had curly hair.

"Having given the credit of the victory where it belongs, because there is enough glory to go around to all, I think I might not be considered immodest in telling you what Mr. Spalding said just before he left Sacramento. Somebody remarked to him, 'How do you like the umpire?' He understood the word but he did not understand the application so the correspondent of the Los Angeles 'Times' asked him what he thought about Lissner. 'Oh, Lissner!' Well, he had never seen Lissner until that very noon; saw him in the dining-room and then his back was turned to him so he could not see his face. 'But,' he said, 'Lissner and I made for the door about the same time, I walked faster than Lissner and reached the door before him, and I am informed by my friends that I am the only man in Sacramento that beat Lissner to anything since he had been here.'"

A CORRECTION

Pacific Outlook:—Permit me, through your columns to correct two misstatements inadvertently made in my recent article upon "The Need for the Merit System" in the California Weekly of December 23, 1910. In that article I stated that "most civil service provisions require that a discharge can only be effected by the filing of charges and a trial before the civil service commission." I am informed by the Secretary of the National Civil Service League that this is only the case in Chicago and cities west thereof which have followed her lead, but does not obtain in the Federal System nor in the East generally.

Again, instead of having been adopted in fifteen cities as was stated on authority which was not up to date, one hundred and ten (110) cities are now under civil service provisions.

Yours truly,
Francis B. Kellogg.

W. B. MATHEWS TO DISCUSS CONSOLIDATION

At the regular weekly luncheon of the City Club, to be held at the Westminster Hotel today (Saturday) at 12:15 p. m., W. B. Mathews will speak on "Consolidation of City and County Governments."

The Jester's Bells

How the Fight Began

Violette—"I wish you would tell me how to get this pitch off my dress. I have tried everything I can think of."

Reginald—"You might try a song. You always get off the pitch when you sing."—Judge.

A Robber

"Were you ever confronted by a robber?"

"Sure."

"And did you play the part of a hero?"

"No, indeed; you can't throttle a gas-meter."—Houston Post.

Miniature Specialization

A young medical student was being quizzed by one of his teachers: "In what will you specialize?" he was asked. "Diseases of the nostril," replied the student. "Good," said the professor, enthusiastically. "Which nostril?"—Success.

Reasons

Professor—"Why did you come to college, anyway? You are not studying."

Willie Rahrah—"Well, mother says it is to fit me for the Presidency; Uncle Bill, to sow my wild oats; Sis, to get a chum for her to marry; and Pa, to bankrupt the family."—Puck.

Much can be forgiven a man with that fine sense of humor shown by Dr. Cook in taking passage on the George Washington.—Baltimore News.

When Taft Went Swimming

One morning in summer President Taft, wearing the largest bathing suit known to modern times, threw his substantial and ponderous form into the cooling waves of Beverly Bay.

That afternoon Jesse Conway, a newspaper correspondent, sent the following to his paper:

"There was mighty little swimming along the north shore today. The President was using the ocean.—Popular Magazine.

Reporter—Senator, if I mistake not, your name has been mentioned once or twice in connection with the Presidency.

Senator Lotsmun—Why, yes; a London journal, I believe, once remarked that if the office of President of the United States was for sale, I would probably buy it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Prosperity has ruined many a man," remarked the moralizer.

"Well," rejoined the demoralizer, "if I was going to be ruined at all I'd want prosperity to do it."—Detroit Free Press.

Poverty in Old New York

Knickerbocker Gossip—Yes, that is the rich Miss Guineas. They say her father hath five thousand pounds if he hath a shilling.—Judge.

Ascum: I saw your wife at the dance last night. She certainly did look magnificent. By the way, old man, you're rather thin, aren't you?

Muttley: I guess I am. You see, we went to housekeeping recently and I arranged with my wife to give her a certain allowance each week to provide for the table and buy clothes for herself.—Catholic Standard and Times.

"He loves me, he loves me not," murmured the romantic summer boarder.

"You must have picked a thousand daisies to pieces today," remarked the old farmer.

"Possibly I have."

"Couldn't ye play that game just as well with potato bugs?"—Washington Herald.

Uncle Ethan was in a cautious frame of mind.

"Which," somebody asked him, "do you think is worse, a flood or a drought?"

Uncle Ethan scratched his head.

"It always depends," he replied. "I should say that a flood was a great deal worse, providing, of course, that there was a flood."—Youth's Companion.

A famous North Carolina clergyman, while preaching from the text, "He giveth his beloved sleep," stopgazed upon his slumbering congregation, and said: "Brethren, it is hard to realize the unbounded love which the Lord appears to have for a large portion of my audience."—The Argonaut

"You must try to get on without the luxuries. Confine yourself to the necessities." "That's what I'm doing," replied Mr. Chuggins. "I'm cutting down on beef and potatoes so as to meet the repair bill on my automobile."—Washington Star.

Theatre

The Fox Hunt at the Burbank

The Fox, that new play with which Oliver Morosco has aroused a really extraordinary amount of excitement among local theatre-goers, is an interesting example of inverse composition. It is a drama worked out in a style entirely different from that usually employed in play making; instead of unfolding a story of widening ramifications with characters constantly growing in the importance of their relation to the central theme, it folds in on the story until, by a process of elimination, it gradually diminishes the importance of those at first apparently most concerned and leaves the one character of them all which had seemed nothing but a by-play, standing at the last moment alone in the center of interest.

The love story prominent at the offset, steadily diminishes in interest; the details of the family life which early bulk large, recede; the extraneous figures introduced mystify instead of elucidate; the details of the millionaire's questionable business deal, which promised to be the vitals of the climactic disclosure, are hurled in the progress of the inward folds without causing a pang of disappointed curiosity; the whole story is compressed down, one act after another, until just two relationships stand out as of any consequence—those of "The Fox," and the millionaire. And in the end the latter is remembered principally as a developer of the unusual and startling character of "The Fox," rather than as a vital personality of the play.

By this it is not to be inferred that the various characters of the comedy drama are loosely drawn, uninteresting, or unnecessary; quite the contrary; but they are entirely subsidiary to the climax. They are introduced to confuse the onlooker, and then to be eliminated as the plot secretly focuses on the delightful, unbelievable "Fox"—and so is created, by concave instead of convex development, a strikingly good detective story, albeit the actual detective of the play does not cover himself with glory.

Book worms—or rather magazine worms—have discovered that this Lee Arthur fabric suggests the reflection of a Harold McGrath serial which once appeared in an Eastern magazine; but this fact does not dim its interest or make less marked its constructive peculiarities.

It would be inconsiderate, if not inartistic, even at this late hour to disclose the identity of "The Fox" himself, because there are many yet in Los Angeles, and a vastly greater number in the far-spread cities of the nation at large, for whom the problem of "The Fox" is still unsolved, and by whom the play is still to be enjoyed; for this new dramatic composition of Lee Arthur, given its premiere at the Burbank Theatre in this city this week, is bound to appeal to all classes of playgoers and acquire a wide fame. It is not a masterpiece of art, nor "the greatest play in ten years," nor anything of that exalted sort; but as an entertainer it is a decided success. The plot is cleverly conceived and consummated, (though the first act is a little disappointing); the lines are bright, sometimes witty; with all the excitement aroused there is no act done to cause the most sensitive person to cringe, nor any word spoken to shame the most chaste. It is one of the few plays that promises to have a great popular success entirely without employment of base excitives. The law is broken (in semblance) as the story proceeds; but the fractures are not the sort that will injure the morals of the witnesses.

The story of how Mr. Morosco secured the manuscript of Mr. Arthur's "Fox" during his recent visit to New York, and gave it to the world first in Los Angeles, is an interesting one, but is outside the bounds of this comment.

It is to be doubted whether "The Fox" will ever have a better presentation than that with which it has been favored by the Burbank company. The staging is admirable and the acting competent. Byron Beasley never did anything beter, (if he ever did anything as well) than his interpretation of Peter Delaney, the charming but fallible old gentleman with the style of other days. David M. Hartford displays his usual vigor in the role of the selfish millionaire whose business trickeries give the story its start and Charley Ruggles adds zest to the proceedings in his brief appearance as Edward Mackey. Miss Ramhean looks her best in the leading feminine role of the millionaire's daughter, though the part is of small value.

Who blows open the concealed safe, there in the pitch dark of the millionaire's apartment, that night? Who is "The Fox?" Get a seat and sit tight until the last of the last act, if you want to know. You're a good guesser if you suspect either of the right parties before the denouement.

Lanier Bartlett.



La Pia, with Orpheum Road Show, Next Week

The Dollar Princess Mediocre

It is but to join in a unanimous chorus to say that the music saves the "Dollar Princess," a musical comedy appearing at the Mason Opera House this week. It did more than that. It made the play possible, not to say bearable. It thrilled the audience just as any art inspires a gathering. It dominated the situation and made more endurable the inane dialogue and mystical plot which went to make up that elusive thing called a musical comedy.

In a musical comedy one does not expect much as to plot, but there should be something in the way of snappy dialogue and something in the way of unity of action and a reason for three acts.

In the "Dollar Princess" there was nothing calling for a second or a third act except to rest the tired eyes of the audience with a different change of scenery. Th climax, which was made perfectly clear and left no question as to the end of the play, was apparent in the first few moments of the play and through the rest of the evening it was but to sit and watch the action trip along to a definite conclusion. As far as the dialogue and the play was concerned, it was like

AUDITORIUM
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Seat Sale at Bartlett's. Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3. Boxes and Loges $5.00. $1.00 Seats on Sale Day Before Concert.

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Beginning Monday Matinee, Jan. 23 ORPHEUM ROAD SHOW

LA PIA "The Enchantress" Dances
HOWARD Scotland's Ventriloquist
CHAS. LEONARD FLETCHER & CO. In "His Nerve"
CROSS & JOSEPHINE "Dying to Act"
BROS. RIGOLETTO In Eight Varied Turns
MELVILLE & HIGGINS "Just a Little Fun"
HIBBERT & WARREN "Colored; Not Born That Way"
JOE JACKSON European Vagabond

Orpheum Motion Pictures

HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER Broadway
Los Angeles' Leading Playhouse. Oliver Morosco, Mgr. Near Ninth
Beginning Sunday Night, Jan. 22

Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc). announce JAMES T. POWERS
With the original company of 100, including the "Hello People" girls in
"HAVANA"
Nights and Sat. Mat. 50c to $2. Popular Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.50.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER Main Street
Los Angeles' Leading Stock Company Near Sixth

SECOND WEEK—Take your sweetheart and bet her a box of candy she can't guess who "The Fox" is at the end of Act II. Don't be afraid. You won't lose.

Lee Arthur's Delightful Comedy Drama "THE FOX"
Nights 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinees Saturday and Sunday, 10c, 25c, 50c.
Next—"IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?"

the train you remember in your boyhood days, running out of the valley each day to return at night, on time and just as you had expected. It did not even have the diversity to run off the track.

The company is one of two or three road organizations that have branched out from the original company which is playing somewhere in the East after a year's success in New York. It is a good company as road companies go, and truly there are some passable voices among the principals and the chorus is above the average.

Eileen Clifford, who plays a second part, dances her way into the hearts of the audience and Miss Alice Cowder has a good voice and is called upon to use it almost continuously. Franklin Farnum has a rich tenor voice and wins the approval of the audience.

But it is the music of Leo Fall that has made the play what it is and it is he who deserves the credit for the long run the play has enjoyed.

J. L. Barnard.

"The Beauty Spot"

A trivial and at times vulgar conglomeration of Joseph Herbert wit and De Koven music introduced new talent to Los Angeles this week in the person of Jefferson De Angelis, fresh from his late role of Ko-Ko in the eastern all-star revival of "The Mikado." Mr. De Angelis is a comedian of the unexaggerated type, the more successful because he refrains at all times from too broad appeal to the risibilities. Realism is the keynote of his comedy. The spontaneous antics of a funny old fellow rather than the exertions of a buffoon are what he portrays. In the character of General Samovar of the Russian Legation at Paris, he maintains an effervescent inanity and a ludicrous weakness for the fair sex which, coupled with the peculiarities of his short, square person and facial changes, rapidly reduces Majestic audiences to the desired state of giggling responsiveness.

The texture of "The Beauty Spot" is the flimsiest, and some of its maudlin by-play would better be omitted. Still there is personality enough in the cast to build something solid upon the slight framework provided by the author. Miss Viola Gillette, as General Samovar's wife, whose portrait painted before marriage when she was a model, causes all the fuss, possesses comliness of the Lillian Russell type, costumes both dashing and statuesque, and a rich voice which soars effectively in her solo "Memoirs." The General's daughter Nadine is played by Miss Florence Martin with fresh, girlish charm and unconsciousness of self. In the song, "Pretty Punchinello," her fascinatingly-costumed dance atones for the inadequacy of her sweet little "parlor" voice, and in the duet, "In a Hammock," the splendid voice of George J. MacFarlane added to Miss Martin's talents calls forth well-deserved encores. It is one of the disappointments of the production that Mr. MacFarlane isn't given more chance to sing, but fortunately he draws the best number of all, "Creole Days," whose melodious refrain could be heard a score of times, at least as Mr. MacFarlane sings it, without palling.

The others of the cast are fairly capable. A discerning eye can distinguish several bonny faces in the chorus if it troubles itself to look beyond the front row. Scenically, the Grand Hotel at Dinard and the tropical gardens of the same are attempted with some pictorial excellence.

Dorothy Russell Lewis.

Orpheum

The Orpheum bill of the past week was pre-eminently a fun-making and laughter-producing affair. The audience began to laugh with Mr. Hymack, smiled more broadly at the Monkey Music Show, laughed aloud at Joe Jackson, the European Vagabond, and was convulsed by Cross and Josephine in their little skit, "Dying to Act." This clever nonsense concludes with a caricature of melodrama which would make the most dyed-in-the-wool pessimist laugh. Wellington Cross should be a good subject for the psychic researchers as he is a decided example of dual personality—being at one time the villain of darkest hue and at another that sweet creature, the "Mellerdramer" hero. The Bathing Girls show a variety of attractive costumes and clever stage settings with a spectacular windup in the moving-picture waves.

M. R. T.



Mme. Tetrazzini

COMING ATTRACTIONS

An annual event in the local vaudeville field, is the coming to the Orpheum Monday matinee, Jan. 23, of the Orpheum Road show.

The Road Show, under Mr. Martin Beck's personal direction, is always an aggregation of picked acts, well balanced, varied and each act a complement of every other. Mr. Beck at the beginning of every season gathers together his idea of what such an aggregation should be and each act for it is personally selected and approved. The result is a compact, well regulated and arranged show, traveling together. Every year, this show is sent on the tour of the circuit, and pays a visit of a fortnight here.

This year's Road show is said to be particularly fine, in that many of the acts are foreign, and these have never been seen here. On its second week, Alice Lloyd joins it here, and the great aggregation will be complete.

La Pia, "the Enchantress," and the twin Brothers Rigoletto, each a novelty, head the first week's list. The former is a dancer engaged direct from the Palace, London, and presenting a series of Terpsichorean revels. She gives four dances during her act, each in its own setting.

A Japanese dance, showing the art of that land, comes first, followed by "The Dance of the Pyramids," an Egyptian effect. Then is shown a fire dance, and finally, "The Sea Nymph," a picture of the frolic of the ocean waves.

The Brothers Rigoletto, twins, do eight varied and different turns in their 40 minutes on the stage, each in its own setting, and each as complete as if given by a separate troupe. They show an instrumental turn, juggle, mimic, illusionize, do magic of the Chinese sort, plastic poses, aerial gymnastics and acrobatics.

A third foreigner is Howard, Scotch ventriloquist. He has not only all the dry humor of the Scots, but at the same time he is gifted with a vocal ability, which enables him to do many tricks.

Only one act is retained from last year's Road show, Melville & Higgins. No need to go into detail here—all remember the rotund Mae, with her "Let it lay!" and her "Soft, soft pedal," and the long lean foil that Robert Higgins made for her.

The sketch this year is furnished by Charles Leonard Fletcher. His vehicle is a Lambs' club gambol success, "His Nerve," described as a tense and thrilling tabloid drama.

Minstrelsy is now almost entirely a feature of vaudeville, and so has earned place with this show. Gus Hibbert and Fred Warren are prime exponents. Hibbert is a dancer, Warren is a pianist, and the pair in black face "but not born that way," offer pleasing entertainment.

Cross & Josephine, and Joe Jackson, "the European vagabond," will remain to make up the eight acts required here, and new motion pictures are promised. And next week come Alice Lloyd and Lew Sully, and the whole show will be complete.

James T. Powers in the Shubert's production of the London Gaiety musical play, "Havana," with a company of 100 people, will be the attraction at the Hamburger's Majestic Theatre next Sunday night, for one week with regular matinees, when Mr. Powers will be seen here for the first time in the role of Samuel Nix, bos'un of the yacht Wasp. Mr. Powers, by the way, has revised the book of "Havana" for America, proving that he is not only a comedian, but a writer as well.

Nix, as the story goes, has visited the port of Havana seven years before the action begins. During his stay he married a Cuban girl, deserting her a few hours after the ceremony. He little suspects that he will ever drop anchor in this harbor again, but now after seven years his ship, the Wasp, ties up at Havana and Nix, eager for the sights of the shore, goes into the city, momentarily expecting, however, to run across his wife. His endeavors to hide his identity cause him to be mistaken for a revolutionist, and the Wasp is spotted as a filibustering vessel. Nix is taken into the inner council of the insurgents and during one of the meetings he is arrested by the police charged with the crime of being the ringleader of the revolutionists. He is sentenced to be shot. His neglected wife discovers that there is an old law which declares a husband dead who lives away from his wife for a period of seven consecutive years, and she is about to take advantage of this. She hears of the plight of Nix and upon her explaining to the mayor of Havana that her husband is already dead, plans for the execution of the bos'un are abandoned. The rest of the play is given up to rejoicing.

The music of "Havana" is by Leslie Stuart, composer of the score of "Florodora."

"The Fox," Lee Arthur's delightful comedy drama, which received its premiere at the Burbank last Sunday, is booked for a Broadway production. The verdict of Los Angeles, as expressed in crowded houses throughout the week, is that it is deserving of this honor, and the business has been so large that a second week will begin with the matinee Sunday.

Probably no play ever written has offered audiences a more absorbing and baffling problem than does "The Fox." In the second act a burglary takes place, a safe being blown open in full view of the audience, though the stage is so dark that the identity of the cracksman is hidden. There are several persons who can logically be suspected of the act, each one having a distinct and different motive for desiring possession of the contents of the vault. Then the guessing begins. It would be more than human for anyone not to select the person whom he considers most likely to have committed the burglary, and it is interesting, after one has made his own selection, to listen to the variety of opinions expressed by those sitting near. Then, when the cracksman is discovered, near the end of the play, it comes as such a delicious surprise that everyone wants their friends to see it and try their hand at guessing.

MUSIC

Musical Los Angeles had the privilege last Tuesday evening of greeting a truly great artist in the person of Mme. Gerville-Reache, the French contralto. This artist is the fortunate possessor of a matchless contralto voice, a charming appearance and an intensely dramatic temperament. It is her temperamental qualifications which place Gerville-Reache at the head of the list of eminent contraltos of the present day, even more than her wonderful vocal organ. Vocally she can compare with the efforts of any contralto recently heard on the coast, her remarkably deep, rich and resonant lower tones, as well as the exquisitely delicate pianissimos to which her voice falls, being hardly equalled here before; but it is her great dramatic resources which lift the presentations of this artist to a plane by themselves.

Most of the program numbers were the work of French composers, several of the moderns being represented.

The program in full follows:

1. (a) "Les Larmes," Massenet; (b) "Mon Coeur s'ouvre a ta voix" (Samson et Delila), Saint-Saens. 2 (a) Ich Grolle Nicht, Schumann; (b) Der Erlkonig, Schubert. 3. (a) "Addio" (Dedicated to Mme. Gerville-Reache.), Parelli; (b) Aria de la Cieca (La Gioconda), Ponchielli. 4. (a) Hindu Slumber Song, Harriet Ware; (b) "Love's Trinity," Reginald de Koven. 5. (a) Dir de Lia (L'Enfant Prodigue), Claude Debussy; (b) L'Anneau d'argent, Chaminade; (c) Chanson Slave, Chaminade; (d) Plaisirs d'amour (1741-1816), Martini; (e) D'une Prison, Reynaldo Hahn.

M. R. T.

On Thursday evening, January 12, in Simpson Auditorium, Los Angeles music lover had the opportunity of hearing one of Chicago's best-known vocalists, Mr. Thomas N. MacBurney, who was persuaded to give a recital while visiting in Hollywood for a few days. The program was a comprehensive one as regards composers but was not sufficiently varied in the character of its selections to insure perfect balance. Mr. MacBurney possesses a pleasing, though somewhat thin, baritone, distinguished by a highly sympathetic quality. He sings entertainingly and in a manner indicative of fair training, although in this particular program an intimate knowledge of certain of the numbers was obviously lacking—a great handicap in his work.

The opening number, Bianchi's "Tu seconda i voti mici," was a happy introduction, being not only charming in itself but especially well suited to the singer's talents. In the quiet, sustained passages of this number Mr. MacBurney was at his best. The first song of the second group, Sinding's "Licht," gave him another opportunity for effective work, which met with marked appreciation.

Throughout the rest of the program, which included beautiful selections from Kaun, Weingartner, Debussy, Saint Saens, Delibes, Mallinson, Huhn and others, the singer failed to repeat his satisfying performance of the more unpretentious numbers, lack of volume or of depth of interpretation being responsible for his decreased excellence.

The accompanist, Mrs. M. Hennion Robinson, rendered capable assistance.

D. R. L.

The only appearances in this city of Tetrazzini will be Tuesday night, Jan. 24, and Friday evening, Jan. 27. Immediately after the conclusion of the Los Angeles concerts Tetrazzini and party go direct to Denver for one concert. Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago and New York are the only cities in the United States to be favored with more than one concert by Tetrazzini's management, the Tivoli Opera Company.

Following are the programs:

Jan. 24:

1. Fantasie for Flute and Piano—"Goodnight, My Dear Child".. ..... Popp
   Messrs. Oesterreicher and Benoist
2. Baritone Soli—
   (a) An die Musik.....Schubert
   (b) Ewig Mein Bleibt...Schutt
   (c) Der Sieger .....Kaun
   Mr. Hastings
3. Aria "Caro Nome" (Rigoletto) ..... Verdi
   Mme. Tetrazzini
4. Piano Solo, Polonaise E major ..... Liszt
   Mr. Benoist
5. Aria "Una voce pocafa" (Barber of Seville) .....Rossini
   Mme. Tetrazzini
6. (a) Romance .....Stiehl
   (b) Arbesque .....Debussy
   Messrs. Oesterreicher and Benoist
7. (a) Young Dietrich....Henschel
   (b) Lyns .....Benoist
   (c) The Ballad of the Bony Fiddler .....Hammond
   Mr. Hastings
8. Grand Aria, including Mad Scene (Lucia) .....Donizetti
   Mme. Tetrazzini

Jan. 27:

1. Fantasie, "Pastoral Hongroise" (flute and piano).....Doppler
   Messrs. Oesterreicher and Benoist
2. Baritone Soli—
   (a) Widmung .....Schumann
   (b) Ich Grolle Nicht..Schumann
   (c) Die Allmacht .....Schubert
   Mr. Hastings
3. Aria "Ah fors e lui" and Sempre Libre (Traviata) .....Verdi
   Mme. Tetrazzini
4. Piano Solo, "Marche Militaire" ..... Schubert-Tausig
   Mr. Benoist
5. Aria "Bel Raggio" (Semiramide) ..... Rossini
   Mme. Tetrazzini
6. (a) Romance (flute and piano) .....Emile Bernard
   (b) Le Tourbillon.....Anderson
   Messrs. Oesterreicher and Benoist
7. Baritone Soli—
   (a) Mirage .....Liza Lehmann
   (b) There Was an Ancient King
   (c) A Theme .....Benoist
   Mr. Hastings
8. Grand Polocca from "Mignon" ..... Thomas

Following is the complete program to be given by the Ellis Club in Simpson Auditorium, Tuesday evening next, under direction of J. B. Poulin. The club will be assisted by Constance Balfour, soprano; Arthur Alexander, tenor; Wm. James Chick, baritone; Mrs. Ada Marsh Chick, organ; Krauss String Quartet. Club numbers will consist of:

A Vintage Song (From the unfinished opera "Loreley").... ..... Mendelssohn
In Vocal Combat.....Dudley Buck
Carpathian Folk Song.....Paty Stair
Spring Night.....Max Filke
(With soprano obligato by Constance Balfour and string quintet accompaniment)
"Toredor, Hola!.....H. Trotere
(Arrangement by N. Clifford Page.)
King Olaf's Christmas..Dudley Buck
(With tenor solo by Mr. Alexander and baritone solo by Mr. Chick, and piano, organ and string quintet accompaniment.)

Constance Balfour will sing—
(a) "Pace Mio Dio" (La Forza del Destino) .....Verdi
(b) Ecstacy .....Walter Rummel

Arthur Alexander will sing—
(a) "Where'er you walk"...Handel
(b) Allerseelen ...Richard Strauss
(c) A Love Song .....Haesche

The Krauss String Quartet will play—
(a) Quartet Op. 44, No. 2..... ..... Mendelssohn
Andante
Presto Agitato
(b) Romanza with 'Cello solo... ..... Chopin

Edna Darch, the Los Angeles prima donna, who has been abroad for five years, part of the time singing at the Royal Grand Opera in Berlin, has returned home for a couple of months' visit. Her many friends here are anxious to have her appear in recital before leaving Los Angeles and already many demands have been made upon her for concerts throughout Southern California.

Herr Ignaz Haroldi, who has been absent from the city for some months on an extensive concert tour in the



Herr Ignaz Haroldi

North and East, has returned to Los Angeles and has resumed his classes.

The annual concert commemorating the birth of Schubert, arranged by Miss Margaret Goetz, will take place at the First Unitarian Church, on Sunday, January 29, at four o'clock.

Assisting artists are: Mesdames W. J. Kirkpatrick, soprano; Aida Marsh Chick, Gertrude Ross, accompanists. Messrs. George Walcker, basso; Arthur Alexander, tenor; Oskar Seiling, violinist; Axel Simondsen, cello; and a chorus of women's voices. Some beautiful and rarely sung songs, as well as old favorites, will be sung.

The Tetrazzini management has yielded to the demands of friends and patrons and has changed the second Tetrazzini concert to Friday evening instead of the afternoon, at the Auditorium, Jan. 27. Many people unable to attend in the afternoon have requested this change, as they desire to have an opportunity of attending both recitals.

Two very interesting programs have been arranged by Harry Clifford Lott, the popular baritone of our city to be presented at Cumnock Hall, on the evenings of January 26th and February 23rd. Every year Mr. Lott manages to present to the public a program containing one or more novelties, and this year has combined on his second program the poems of Rudyard Kipling set to music of which "Danny Deever," "On the Road to Mandalay" and "Mother O'Mine" are the best known.

Mary Louisa White, writing in the "Musical Standard," London, objects to the morbidly pessimistic tone affected by the writers of song poems, and urges a change in the direction of a healthy joy in present good things instead of a sentimental whining over the past. Here is a quotation from the article:

"Let us then have no more 'chains with broken links'; 'faded petals that have lost their color and perfume'; 'eyes that once spoke of love, but are now vacant and cold'; instruments 'with broken strings'; 'souls that can no longer make harmony'; 'vacant chairs'; 'broken hearts' and 'sunless lives'! Selfishness or affectation, or both, are largely responsible for this unwholesome attitude. He who participates in the lives of others, has a care for their welfare and happiness; is happy in toiling for their good; and is ever sensitive to the everlasting spring that surrounds him on every side."

Contracts have been closed with Henry Ohlmeyer, the California bandmaster, for a number of weeks, with his band at Willow Grove, opening the 28th of next May. This is a much coveted honor, and so far has only been given four of the large musical organizations of the country, among them Sousa, the Damrosch and Victor Herbert orchestras.

"Not long ago Eric Wolfgang Korngold, the wonderful child composer, had an experience which is probably unique—namely, for a boy of thirteen to appear before the curtain of a grand opera house to acknowledge the loud applause with which a composition of his had been received. This was entitled 'The Snow-Man: a Pantomime.' It appears that the boy two years ago wrote the music for the piano, rather as an exercise than anything else. Now it has been orchestrated by the boy's teacher, Herr Zemlinsky, conductor at the Vienna Volksoper, and in that form played by the first orchestra in the world and loudly applauded by a critical Viennese audience! Without doubt in its original form it is an astonishing work for a child of eleven, showing that he was even two years ago able to think in music. Rhythmically and melodically the work is full of interest.

"A trio written scarcely two years later than the pantomime, shows that a most remarkable development has taken place in the meanwhile; it is about to appear as his Opus 1 in the 'Universal Edition.'"—London Musical Standard.

Stranger—And who is the beauty with her?

Gossip—A beauty, yes; but, alas, her face is her only fortune. She hath but a miserable ten-acre farm on Broadway.—Judge.

He—They say that the face is an index of the mind. She—I don't know. It doesn't follow because a woman's face is made up that her mind is.—Boston Transcript.

Country Opera Director—What do you think of our tenor? Stranger—If I were you I would hire him out as an imitator of the phonograph.—Fliegende Blaetter.

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LOS ANGELES CITY WORK AND LEGISLATION

An indexed review of all action by Council, Board of Public Works, Commissions and Officials, relating to property improvement or of general interest. Record closes Wednesday night.

PUBLIC WORK BY STREETS

Third Ave.; draft of ord. for lighting Third avenue from the northerly line of Pico street to the southerly line of Country Club drive. This ordinance contemplates that the property owners within the assessment district shall pay all the costs of said improvement. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Ave. 18; ord. of intention to improve Ave. 18, N. Broadway to Mozart St. Johnson Act. Adopted.

Ave. 20; ord. establishing the name of a triangular piece of land at the southeast corner of Mozart St. and Ave. 20, deeded recently to the city for street purposes, as "Ave. 20."

Ave. 63; ord. of intention to improve said St. from Bertha St. to 110 ft. north. Bond Act. Adopted.

Alley; ord of intention to improve Alley W. of Westlake Ave., 6th to Orange. Bond Act. Adopted.

Alley; ord. of intention to improve first Alley north of 8th, Valencia to Union. Bond Act. Adopted.

Alley; pet. from Chaffey, et al., requesting the establishment of grade of first alley east of Main st. bet. Winston and 5th. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Alley; pet. from Josephine B. Camp et al., requesting that steps be taken to acquire for public purposes an alley running south from 2nd between Fremont and Beaudry. Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

1st St.; pet. from Wm. Brill, et al., asking for the paving of 1st, Bailey to Boyle. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

2nd and Western; pet. from R. I. Thomson, et al., requesting a light at 2nd and Western. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

3rd St.; pet. from 9th Ward Imp. Assn. requesting that proceedings be instituted for sidewalking in front of third lot west of St. Louis st. on the south side of East 3rd st. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

3rd St.; ord. of intention to improve 3rd St., Saratoga to 339 feet southeast. Johnson Act. Adopted.

4th St.; pet. from A. Raymer, et al., for the tunnelling of 4th st. Ref. to the Sts. and Blvds. Com.

W. 7th St.; pet. from E. C. Wilson calling attention to the condition of W. 7th st. beyond Westlake Park, caused by the L. A. Ry. Co. tearing up its track. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

9th St., Wilmington; ord. fixing and establishing curb lines on W. 9th St., north side. Adopted.

W. 9th St., Wilmington; ord. changing name of alley from I to K Sts., Wilmington, to West 9th St. Adopted.

W. 9th St., Wilmington; ord. changing name of 9th St., from Oak to K. St. to West 9th St. Adopted.

9th St., Wilmington; ord. establishing grade of W. 9th from F St. to Fries St. Adopted.

10th St., Wilmington; ord. fixing and establishing curb lines on W. 10th St., each side between F St. and Bay View Tract No. 2. Adopted.

11th St., Wilmington; ord. fixing and establishing curb lines on W. 11th St., F to Bay View Tr. No. 2. Adopted.

16th St.; pet. from G. C. Emery, et al., protesting against the assessment for the opening and widening of 16th st., Pacific ave. to Normandie ave.

17th St.; pet. from L. J. Goehring, et al., requesting that 17th st. bet. Naomi and Tennessee, be improved. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

18th St.; pet. from J. R. Keough, et al., for the improvement of 18th st. between Naomi and Tennessee. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

35th St.; pet. from J. C. Kayser, et al., asking for improvement of 35th Western to St. Andrews place. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

54th St.; ord. of intention to improve 54th, Compton Ave. to Fortuna. Bond Act. Adopted.

74th St.; ord. establishing grade of S. side 74th, Moneta to Main. Adopted.

78th St.; ord. establishing grade of 78th St., Normandie to Vermont. Adopted.

78th St.; ord. granting permission to improve 78th, Vermont to Budlong Private Contract. Adopted.

Arroyo Seco Bridge; City Eng. reported: "The County Surveyor has submitted to me, for approval, his plans for the bridge across the Arroyo Seco in the extension of Pasadena avenue between Los Angeles and South Pasadena. I transmit the same to your honorable body with a request that you approve them, if satisfactory." Approved by Council.

Barton Ave.; ord. fixing and establishing curb lines on Barton, Gower to Vine, each side. Adopted.

Also ord. establishing grade of Barton Avenue, Gower to Vine. Adopted.

Bertha St.; ord. of intention to improve said street from Echo St. to Ave. 63. Bond Act. Adopted.

Bonnie Brae St.; pet. from D. L. Meley, et al., for improvement of Bonnie Brae st., 16th to Washington. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Buena Vista St. Bridge; City Eng. reported that in his opinion lions would look better than heads which were ordered as ornaments for said bridge. Figures were produced showing cost of such ornaments in concrete, granite, imitation bronze and bronze. Ref. to Art Commission and Bridge Com.

Cahuenga St.; ordinance changing and establishing the name of a certain street between the north boundary line of the city as it existed prior to October 27, 1909, and Santa Monica Blvd., to "Cahuenga St." Adopted.

Canal St.; final ord. for the sewering of Canal St. from water to 7th and other streets. Adopted.

Carlton Ave., Hollywood; pet. from Wm. O. Jackson requesting that the grade be established on Carlton ave. from Lemona to Jackson way. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Carlton Way, Hollywood; ord. establishing grade of Carlton Way from Lemona to Jackson Way. Adopted.

Carnation Ave.; City Eng. furnished City Attorney the necessary descriptions for the vacation of a portion of Carnation avenue and Crown Ave., lying westerly of Micheltorena St.

Commercial St.; ord. of intention to improve Commercial and other Sts. between Alameda St. and the L. A. River. Bond Act. Adopted.

Clifford St.; ord. of intention to improve Clifford from W. terminus to Allesandro. Bond Act. Adopted.

Commercial St.; ord. establishing name of Commercial St., N. Main to New High. Adopted.

Concord St.; appeal from L. A. Hughes et al, appealing from the acts of the Board of Public Works in accepting the improvement of Concord St. between First and Fourth Sts. Action deferred until Jan. 24th.

Crenshaw Blvd.; ordinance changing the name of Mont View Ave., or Montview Ave., to "Crenshaw Blvd." Adopted.

Echo St.; ordinance of intention to improve Echo St. from Hays Ave. to the southerly terminus of Echo St. Bond Act. Adopted.

Eleanor Ave.; ord. fixing and establishing curb line of Eleanor Ave., Gower to Vine, each side. Adopted

Eleanor Ave.; ord. establishing grade of Eleanor Ave., Gower to Vine. Adopted.

Figueroa St.; protest from J. Murrietta et al, protesting against the change of grade of Figueroa street from Boston street to a point 321.35 feet north of College street, and other streets. Action deferred until Jan. 24.

Hays Ave.; pet. from Harry L. Strob, et al., for the improvement of Hays ave., Avenue 60 to Avenue 61. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Fountain Ave.; ord. changing and establishing name of certain St. between Hartford Ave. and W. boundary line of city to "Fountain Ave."

Franklin Circle; ord. establishing curb lines on Franklin Circle, Vine St. to Franklin Ave. Adopted.

Gramercy Place; ord. fixing and establishing curb lines on Gramercy Place, 10th to Country Club Drive. Adopted.

Highland Ave.; ord. fixing and establishing curb lines on Highland Ave., Aldama to Granada. Adopted.

Hobart Blvd.; ordinance changing and establishing the name of a certain street between Barrow St. and a certain unnamed street, commonly known as "Benefit St."; to "Hobart Blvd." Adopted.

Humboldt St.; ordinance of intention to improve a portion of Humboldt St. and other streets, by constructing storm sewers and appurtenances. Adopted. This work is to be done under the Bond provisions of the Vrooman Act.

Jefferson St.; ord. of intention to improve Jefferson, Vermont to Western Ave. Bond Act. Adopted.

Juanita Ave.; ordinance changing and establishing the name of a certain street between Temple St. and Melrose Ave., to "Juanita Ave." Adopted.

Kent St.; pet. from N. Goff, et al., for the improvement of Kent st., Waterloo to Fanning. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Lexington Ave.; ordinance changing and establishing the name of a certain street between Holly St. and the west boundary line of the city, heretofore known as "Emelita Ave.," "Lexington Ave.," "Emmet Ave.," or "Cedar St.," to "Lexington Ave." Adopted.

Lucile Ave.; ord. of intention to improve Lucile Ave. from 832 feet south of Sunset Blvd. to 1232 feet south of Sunset Blvd. Johnson Act. Adopted.

Macy St.; City Eng. reported. "For some time this office has had an order to prepare plans for the paving of Macy St. between Main St. and the Los Angeles river. The preparation of these plans have been delayed from time to time on account of drainage conditions. I would recommend that the matter be referred to the City Council with the request that steps be once more taken leading to the construction of the Alameda St. storm sewer, and that if this cannot be brought about at once, that the paving of Macy St. be deferred until such sewer can be constructed." Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Main St.; ord. fixing and establishing curb lines on Main between Slauson and Manchester Ave. Adopted.

Main St.; pet. from C. L. Benham, et al., protesting against contemplated change in numbers on Main, 5th to 6th sts. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Main St.; City Eng. reported: "I recommend that I be instructed to prepare plans for the paving to its full width with asphalt of Main st. between Thirty-sixth place and the south line of Fifty-eighth st. Proceedings are now under way for the opening of Main st. across the Santa Fe right of way and on this account it appears to me advisable to omit paving for the present between Fifty-eighth st. and Slauson ave." Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Marmion Way; pet. from C. O. Henry, et al., for sewering of Marmion way bet. Mt. Washington drive and Avenue 43. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Middlebury St.; ord. fixing and establishing curb lines on Middlebury St., Hoover to Vermont. Adopted.

Morcom Ave.; ord. of intention to improve Morcom Ave., Alvarado to Cerro Gordo. Bond Act. Adopted.

Mozart St.; ordinance establishing the name of Mozart St. between Av. 16 and Av. 21. Adopted.

North Broadway; protest from C. E. Donnatin et al, protesting against the change in grade of North Broadway from Buena Vista St. Bridge to Cottage Home St. Action deferred until Jan. 31.

Ord St.; ord. fixing and establishing curb lines on Ord St., Castelar to Yale, on each side. Adopted.

Oregon St.; ordinance changing the name of Adelaide St. between Ezra St. and Camulos St., to "Oregon St." Adopted.

Park Boulevard; pet. from the N., N. E. and N. W. Imp. Assn. submitting resolution in favor of constructing a boulevard from the present driveway between Elysian and Griffith Parks. Filed, for the reason that when Alessandro street has been improved it is the intention that this street will be a continuation and will be a connecting link between Griffith and Elysian Parks.

W. Pico St.; pet. from C. F. Stetzel, et al., for permission to install a five horsepower electric motor at 720 W. Pico. Ref. to Pub. Welfare Com.

Roberts Ave.; ord. establishing curb lines on Roberts Ave., Vine to Franklin Circle. Adopted.

St. Andrews Place; ordinance changing the name of Victor Ave. to "St. Andrews Place." Adopted.

Santa Monica Blvd.; deed from Cahuenga Valley Lemon Ass'n. to portions of Lots 2 and 3 of Block 23, Colegrove, for the widening of Santa Monica Blvd. from Townsend Ave. easterly. Accepted.

San Pedro Street Names; pet. from W. A. Weldon, et al., with reference to street names in San Pedro, and suggesting that if the names or numbers of streets should conflict with corresponding numbers in Los Angeles, then a prefix or affix of "S. P." should be added. Ref. to the Bd. Pub. Wks.

Stoll St.; ordinance fixing and establishing the curb line on the northerly side of Stoll St. between the easterly line of Pioneer Investment & Trust Company's Windemere Park and the westerly line of said Park. Adopted. Also on the southerly side between Arminta St. and Austin St., and between Austin St. and the westerly line of Barrow's Subdivision, at 15 feet northerly from and parallel with said southerly line of Stoll St. Adopted.

Stanford Ave.; ord. of intention to improve Stanford Ave from 45th St. 135.5 ft. north. Johnson Act. Adopted.

Sunset Blvd.; City Eng. reported: "I recommend that opening and widening proceedings be instituted to condemn the street known as Sunset boulevard, New Sunset boulevard and Hollywood boulevard, between Benefit and Winona boulevard, to a width of 100 feet, between Benefit street and Hollywood boulevard, and a width of 80 feet between Vermont avenue and Winona boulevard." Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Vermont Ave.; ord. fixing and establishing curb lines on Vermont Ave., 6th to Los Feliz Ave. Adopted.

Vine St.; final ord. for the improvement of Vine street from Wilson Ave. to Fountain Ave. Adopted.

Walton Ave.; ord. of intention to improve Walton Ave., 37th St. to 37th Place. Johnson Act. Adopted.

Wesley Ave.; pet. from University of Southern California, et al., requesting that the name of Wesley ave. between Jefferson and Santa Monica, be changed to University place. Ref. to Sts. and Blvds. Com.

Westmoreland Ave.; ord. changing and establishing the name of a certain street between Temple St. and Melrose Ave., to "Westmoreland Ave." Adopted.

Wilshire Blvd.; ord. of intention to change and establish grade of Wilshire Blvd., Benton Blvd. to former west boundary line of the city. Adopted.

Wilton Place; ord. of intention to improve Wilton Place and other Sts. Bond Act. Adopted.

Yale St.; ord. fixing and establishing curb lines bet. Ord and Alpine. Adopted.

BIDS RECEIVED

6th St.; for improving Sixth street between that portion of Central avenue extending north from the said Sixth street and the west line of Alameda street.

3rd Ave.; for improving Third avenue from Pico street to a point 935 feet north.

Alta St.; no bids were received for improving Alta street between Manitou avenue and North Broadway, under Ordinance No. 21,365 (New Series). Bids for the said work will be again received Monday, January 30, 1911.

Alta St.; for improving Alta street from Manitou avenue to North Broadway.

Lord St.; for sewering Lord street between the Arroyo de los Posos main sewer and Judson street.

Stanford St.; for improving said street from 45th street to 135 feet north.

Spence St.; for improving said street from Seventh street to Venice avenue.

Municipal Ferry; for furnishing municipal ferry boat and landings to the city.

BIDS AWARDED

3rd St.; for street improvement from Saratoga street to 341 feet southeast.

Marmion Way; for street improvement in Marmion Way, from Dayton avenue to the northeasterly terminus of said Marmion Way.

Mesa St.; for sewer construction in Mesa street, between Twenty-second street and Twentieth street.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

52nd Place Tract; map of Tifel Brothers Fifty-second Place Tract. Adopted.

Additional Firemen Wanted; recommendation of Fire Com. that following extra positions be provided: One captain, second class; one engineer, second class; one lieutenant, five firemen; in order to place in commission on March 1 Engine House No. 25, located at Euclid an Stephenson avenues. Ref. to Supply Com.

Billboard Licenses; ord. requiring a quarterly license of one-fourth of a cent for each square foot of the front surface area of billboards and advertising signboards. Also limiting the height to 9 ft. 4 in.; prohibiting billboards in residence district, except on lots advertised for sale, when said boards must not be larger than 4x4 ft. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Boyle Heights Industrial District; pet. from Frank A. Kelly, et al., asking that the industrial district on the east side of the Los Angeles River, in the southeast part of Boyle Heights, be enlarged so as to include the lands owned by petitioners as therein set forth. Ref. to the Pub. Welfare Com.

Crossing Bells a Nuisance; pet. from John Fleigaus complaining of the ringing of crossing bells on the Pacific Electric Railroad from 8th st. to Slauson Junction. Ref. to the Bd. of Pub. Utilities.

Cross Town Car Line; Bd. of Pub. Utilities reported that it had withheld pet. of L. A. Ry. Co. for franchise for a street railway on parts of Alvarado, Hoover and Jefferson Sts., thence along Central Ave. and Vernon Ave., as Council had declared Alvarado St. from 7th to Hoover Sts. to be a public boulevard along or upon which no railroad franchise shall ever be granted, and for this reason Bd. has held pet. in the endeavor to arrange with L. A. Ry. Co. a different route which may more or less satisfactorily meet th requirements of the people.

Cow Limits; ord. including within cow district No. 2 that portion of the city from Thirty-eighth street on Hooper avenue to Vernon avenue and westerly on Vernon avenue to South Park avenue. Adopted.

Disposal of Power; request of Consolitation Commission that the Council be requested to provide for submission to the people at the coming election of March 6, 1911, of the proposition whether the city shall itself distribute the electrical energy belonging to the city to its inhabitants and other consumers, or sell the same, or any part thereof, at wholesale to the power companies for distribution to such consumers. Ref. to Public Welfare Com.

Echo Park Playground; deed from John H. Folks for land in Echo Park Playground. Accepted.

Election Supplies; City Clerk instructed to advertise for bids on 90 sets of election supplies.

Electric Signs; petition from W. H. Clune et al, asking that the height of electric signs be changed from 20 to 30 feet. Denied.

Electric Wiring; recommendation of the Fire Chief requesting the enactment of an ordinance regulating the installation of service wires and electric sign feed wires, providing for accessible shut off of electrical current into buildings other than residences. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Fire Apparatus; City Clerk instructed to advertise for bids on the following motor propelled vehicles: One chemical and hose wagon, three fire dept. chassis, one hook and ladder truck.

Gamewell Demands Rejected by Auditor; City Auditor rejected demands of Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co. which had been ordered paid by Council, claiming they were exhorbitant and illegal. Ref. to Supply Com. and to City Atty. for report as to Council's power to reconsider demands.

Garbage Disposal; Inspector of Public Works reported: "When the present contract for the disposal of garbage was entered into the need of the city incinerator for the destruction of garbage ceased. The question arose as to what should be done with the incinerator. We have been advised of excessive charges which were being made by private parties for the dumping of combustible rubbish and market refuse.

"I recommend that the incinerator contractor be permitted to erect an addition furnace, at his own expense; that the charges be modified and that the rubbish men and haulers of market refuse be compelled to deliver their material at the incinerator or the auxiliary plant." Ref. to Pub. Welfare Com.

Gas Feed Pipes; recommendation of the Fire Chief relative to enactment of an ordinance regulating the installation of gas feed pipes in buildings other than residences, providing for accessible shutoff. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Gas Service Refused; in recomplaint of R. B. Young against Domestic Gas Co. gas bills and that the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation has refused to serve him with gas. Bd. Pub. Utilities reported:

"That anyone whose residence is within one hundred (100) feet of a gas main has the right to insist upon the company furnishing him gas, and the fact that he was then supplied with gas by another company, which he desired discontinued, is no concern of the company from which he desires to take.

"We therefore recommend that your honorable body pass such ordinance as may be requisite to give the city power to compel all utility corporations to comply with demands for service, and to render illegal, with proper penalties ensuing, any agreement or combination among such corporations, to withold service in territory served by both." Ref. to Legislation Com.

Griffith Park Water System; City Clerk instructed to advertise for bids on galvanized iron pipe and fittings, also on steel pipe for said system.

Harbor Rates; ord. fixing rates for wharfage in harbor, also fixing rates for docking charges for handling freight and providing for the license for taking tolls on wharves. Adopted.

Highway to Harbor; communication from the City Planning Committee, suggesting that City Council be requested to see to it that the highway between San Pedro, Wilmington and Los Angeles is completed at the earliest possible date. Filed, as the Board of Supervisors, who have this matter under their jurisdiction and control, are using their best efforts to have the said road or roads completed at the earliest possible date.

Hollenbeck Park; pet. from 9th Ward Imp. Assn. for sidewalking on west side of Hollenbeck Park bet. E. 4th and E. 6th. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Wks.

Loafing in River Bed; recommendation of the Police Chief relative to the enactment of an ordinance regulating the use of the official bed of the Los Angeles River, making it unlawful for anyone not engaged in labor or some lawful pursuit to loaf or sleep there. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Municipal Railroad; City Eng. reported on request of Council for a report regarding a municipal railroad to connect the business district of Los Angeles with the harbor, and suggested a route to be followed, terminals, freight yards, etc.

Passage at Breakwater Wanted; pet. from Frank A. Garbutt, et al., for the establishment of a small boat passage at the westerly extremity of the present government breakwater at San Pedro. Ref. to the Harbor Commission.

Protest Against Municipal Ferry; pet. from San Pedro Trans. Co. protesting against the establishment or operation of any ferry by the city of Los Angeles within a mile of the ferry now being operated across the channel of the inner harbor of Los Angeles. Ref. to City Atty.

Railway Companies and Street Openings; pet. from Henry C. Jensen, et al., asking that efforts be put forth with the State Legislature to have a law enacted by which the railroad and street car companies shall be compelled to pay their just proportion for opening and widening streets of this city.

Filed. City Atty. reported to Council verbally that the matter would be taken up by Mr. Hewitt at the present session of Legislature.

Redondo Railway Franchise; comn. from L. A. and Redondo Ry. Co., stating that there has been a misunderstanding with reference to the operation of its cars on the streets of the city and filing petition for franchise over the streets under consideration. Ref. to the Bd. of Pub. Utilities.

Also pet. from L. A. & Redondo Ry. Co., applying for grant of franchise to construct and operate its railroad commencing at 35th st. and Grand ave.; thence to Jefferson st.; thence to Grand ave.; thence to 7th st.; thence to Broadway; thence to 2nd st. to Spring st.

Also commencing at 7th st. and Broadway; thence on Broadway to Main st.; thence on Moneta ave. to private right of way L. A. and Redondo Ry. Co. Ref. to Bd. Pub. Utilities.

Sidewalk Displays; recommendation of Police Chief relative to the enactment of an ordinance regulating the use of sidewalks for the display of merchandise in space exceeding 18 inches in width from the property line in all sections of the city outside of the business district. Ref. to Legislation Com.

Store Department for City; ord. creating a store dept. and regulating the purchase of materials and supplies. Ordinance abolishes the supply department as it has been conducted and puts it on a footing similar to the purchasing department of railroads and corporations. Adopted. The storeroom is to be located in the new annex when it is completed.

Street Speaking; presented by Legislation Com., ordinance amending section 4 of Ordinance No. 20,534, prohibiting street speaking in the territory included between Los Angeles street from Third street up to and including the Plaza; thence west to New High street and thence south along New High street to connect with the present district. Ref. back to Legislation Com. for further consideration.

BANK CLEARINGS

Los Angeles bank clearings from Jan. 11 to 17 inclusive, showing comparisons with corresponding weeks of 1910 and 1909:

	1911	1910	1909
Jan. 11	$ 3,538,348.64	$ 2,972,245.72	$ 2,599,754.25
Jan. 12	2,901,286.11	2,419,187.91	1,953,327.01
Jan. 13	3,380,768.92	2,385,622.79	1,794,081.94
Jan. 14	2,924,371.37	2,347,478.32	2,163,698.33
Jan. 16	2,850,510.59	2,639,353.88	2,246,766.00
Jan. 17	3,111,437.18	2,447,438.92	1,892,536.62
Totals	$18,706,722.81	$15,211,327.54	$12,650,164.15

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. X. No. 5 | Los Angeles, California, January 28, 1911 | 5 Cents—$1.00 a Year

LODGE COMES BACK

Badly mauled, touscled and battered, his armor knocked to pieces and his banner trailing in the dust, the "Scholar-in-Politics" manages to crawl back into the Senate—a sorry enough spectacle. He knows the people of his state do not want him. The proof of it lies in the overwhelming majority given the ex-Republican Foss for governor, who from every platform in Massachusetts denounced Lodge and all his works. But there was a legislature filled with representatives of special interest and hold-over politicians, a body in no sense responsive to the popular will, and just enough votes could be found to save Lodge from joining Hale, Depew, Dick, Flint, Burrows, Aldrich and the rest of the Tories that are now transplanted into the Has-been column.

But at what a cost! Henry IV. of France, he of Navarre and the white plume, said that Paris was worth a mass, and gave up his religion for a united kingdom. To win the senatorship Lodge, son-in-law of the Carpet Trust, was compelled to surrender the most sacred tenets of the High Tariff Rake-off, viz.: Revision in the mass and revision by politicians rather than by experts. When the Aldrich revision upwards of 1909 was in progress, who voted straighter than Lodge? Nobody except Flint the lemon-lover of California. And who more fierce than Lodge in denouncing the plan of a revision by separate schedules? When the poor little faint-hearted plea of President Taft for a commission to study tariffs and report on them from a non-political, business standpoint came before the Senate, whose sneers and jeers were crueller than those of the Massachusetts senator? One phrase after another was struck out of the bill describing the powers of the proposed commission, until its members were reduced to the rank of errand boys, and it was only by the most outrageous stretching of executive authority, worse than the worst his predecessor ever attempted, that President Taft galvanized the commission into a semblance of real life.

The Scholar in Politics! It is an ancient tale but it applies to Lodge as to no other man in public life: that the politicians think he is a great scholar, and the scholars think he is a great politician, and at that the scholars have largely the best of the argument. Thanks to father-in-law's millions and to a set smile he has made some progress in politics, but the scholarship claim assays nothing but a few commonplace lives of statesmen and some limited excursions into the fields of history.

There is one good thing to be said for Lodge, and that is that he has won the loyal friendship of Theodore Roosevelt. It is quite possible but that for the Colonel's endorsement in this campaign, Lodge would not have been able to return to the Senate. Teddy's weak spot always lay in his judgment of men, a fact of which Lodge is not the most conspicuous visible proof, there being another exhibit weighing 200 pounds heavier.

However, the new Lodge will not be found as dangerous as the old. His statesmanship is largely of the band-wagon variety. He shines in the reflected light of a majority. When Aldrich is in the saddle he is an Aldrich man, but with Insurgents holding the reins, he is likely to turn progressive. At all events, he is pretty well committed on the two principal issues of tariff reform—voting by separate schedules and the preparation of figures by a commission of experts.

PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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A. M. DUNN, Manager

C. D. WILLARD, A. J. PILLSBURY } Contributing Editors

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TO CALIFORNIA WEEKLY READERS:

Pacific Outlook announces that Mr. A. J. Pillsbury, former editor of the California Weekly, has joined the staff of this paper as associate contributing editor. Mr. Pillsbury will also continue in Pacific Outlook, "Political Table Talk, by the Watchman."

If you were a subscriber to the California Weekly at the time it suspended publication and will address a postal card to the Pacific Outlook, 311 E. 4th St., Los Angeles, requesting that it be substituted for the California Weekly, this publication will be sent to your address for the remainder of the unexpired subscription.

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THE ALDRICH FINANCIAL SCHEME

Our California dailies, being chiefly concerned with that which is local and ephemeral, it has been needful to await the arrival of eastern papers to tell us what the Aldrich currency plan contemplates. It behooves all to take notice.

Nor are we wholly justified in dismissing the Aldrich plan with the exclamation that, being from Aldrich, it must needs be in the interests of The Interests and antagonistic to the common good. The presumption lies that way, but it is a presumption which investigation may overcome. There is a possibility of Aldrich being right, the more especially as he is evidently preparing to meet his God and hopes to crown his public career with at least one meritorious act to his credit. A few whiffs of brimstone are sometimes wonderfully disinfecting. Let the Aldrich plan be considered as apart from Aldrich as possible.

For we do know that our existing financial system is unstable, wont to become panical upon occasion and to stampede spreading consternation and ruin in its path. All countries suffer financial depressions and financial panics occur here and there now and again, but in the United States we have financial disturbances as often as some dipsomaniacs go on sprees, and it behooves us to find a remedy for our attacks of financial nerves if we may.

What, then, is the Aldrich idea?

It is, in merest outline, this: There shall be a "Reserve Association of America," which would seem to be a central bank under a name that smells more sweet. The starting point is to be local associations of national banks formed all over the country with not less than ten banks in each association and having not less than $5,000,000 of capital and surplus combined. Each local association shall elect a board of directors, three-fifths of such board being elected by the banks as individuals and two-fifths by the same banks in proportion to their holdings of shares in the "Reserve Association of America."

For a next step the whole country is to be divided into fifteen reserve districts with a branch of the Reserve Association in each such district. Each of the local reserve associations will elect a director of the branch association for that district, and these directors will forthwith meet and proceed to elect two-thirds as many more directors as were already elected, this time, however, in proportion to the number of shares the respective local associations hold in the "Reserve Association of America." The final step in constituting the the district directorship is to elect to the directorate another third of the number of locals in the branch, but this time from business men not officers of banks, a bit

of outside leaven to take off the taint of being wholly a bankers' institution.

The "Reserve Association of America," the monument to Aldrich of which the local associations form the base and the district associations the pedestal, is to have forty-five directors, six of whom shall be the governor of the reserve association and two deputies, appointed by the President of the United States, the secretary of the treasury, secretary of commerce and labor and controller of the currency, all direct representatives of the executive branch of government. Representatives of the legislative branch of national and state governments are ineligible to participation at any point. Fifteen directors are elected, one from each branch as a branch and twelve more elected in proportion to the shares held in the "Reserve Asociation of America." Finally, this board so constituted elects twelve more directors fairly representative of the commercial, agricultural and industrial interests of the country who are not officers of banks, although bank directors are not, in any case, to be classed as bank officers. "The Reserve Association of America" is now ready for business.

What will it do?

It will take over all of Uncle Sam's money without interest and, as part compensation, pay all of Uncle Sam's bills without charging him exchange; fix rates of discount and foreign exchange from time to time, take over the note-issuing function of the national banks as rapidly as present issues are retired or additional issues are needed, receive deposits from association banks only, rediscount their paper for them whenever required, establish correspondent banks in foreign countries, issue its own notes upon its own assets to supply currency in panical times or in other seasons of stress, borrow where there is money in surplus and lend where there is demand and, in short, so equalize the ebb and flow of fluid capital as to make our currency and banking system stable, at once beyond the manipulation of partisan politics and of great, selfish, designing special interests. All profits above five per cent are to go to the national government. The Aldrich plan might do it. But look into it.

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THE PRISON PROBLEM

California needs a reformatory for first offenders. It needs other things. It can not have all the things it needs all at once. That thing which it needs most should come first. What is it? The State Board of Prison Directors say that California most needs to have the prisons it has put into such condition as will make it possible to transform those graduate schools of criminality into reformatory institutions. They are right.

Public sentiment in California has not been adequately educated on the subjects of penology, criminology and reformation. It is under the old dispensation of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and one reason why it has not been better educated is because the spoils of office system has characterized the conduct of all our reformatory and penal institutions. Convicts, or, speaking in the vernacular of the prison atmosphere, "cons," are looked upon as being enemies to society whose first need is to be roundly come up with, the second consideration being to keep them where the dogs cannot bite them so that society may be protected from them. What finally becomes of them has been of small public concern. It is time to usher in a new order of penology, and that new order should begin with the abolition of the State Board of Prison Directors, mainly composed of patronage purveyors who, at best, can only give odd hours to the business in hand, and the substitution for it of a state department of prisons and reformatories with a general superintendent at its head empowered to so organize his department as to cover the whole problem of criminality from the juvenile delinquent to that occasional congenital criminal who, for the protection of society, must be caged like a bear in a zoological garden until death bursts the bars and sets a malignant spirit free.

Such a department rightly headed may so transform our whole problem of dealing with criminality as to make another state institution superfluous. But that consummation will not have been reached without first bringing the whole prison problem under the care of trained men who give their whole time to the work, without so educating the judges of criminal courts that they may be, at any rate, less than mediaeval in the conception of their duties, without taking the public into the fullest confidence and giving it at least an elementary education in the science of penology, or without so constituting our penal institutions as to make it possible to do reformatory work within their walls. Let us begin at the beginning by putting our prison houses in order and submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution abolishing the state board of prison politicians and giving the legislature full power to organize a department for the punishment and prevention of crime.

But the best we can hope for under any system will be only as good as public sentiment demands. Our existing system, abominable though it is, is as good as public sentiment has required. California has been contented with low standards. We have been contented to be governed by a railroad for the benefit of that railroad, contented to put up with such an administration of all our institutions as might be hoped for from pliant tools of special interests and there is not an institution in the state, from the State University down, that has not been contaminated by this baneful influence. Every such institution has had to go to these low-grade men for whatever was needed to sustain it and that necessity has proven debasing.

Give God the praise, but there is a new order in our political life and with the progress of that new order will come an elevation of standards in the institutional life of the state. The new spirit will be all pervasive. It will reach the judge on the bench, the jailor in his office, the sanctum of every newspaper, the pulpit of every church, the fireside of every home. There is not a state in this union whose jails alone do not create more criminality than all the prisons and reformatories of such states can redeem to good citizenship, and any scheme of punishment and reformation that leaves the city and county jails out of consideration will fail of making good.

One of the first wrongs to be righted is that of the attitude of organized labor toward prison labor. It is irrational but not unnatural. It grew out of the system of contracting prison labor to private interests, a system that never should have gained a foothold in any civilized country. It is not the competition with free labor that hurts. If those men were out of prison and at work they would be in competition with free labor. It is the unfairness of that competition that hurts, and with the removal of that unfairness, there should be removed the last objection, not only of setting prisoners to work, but to paying them or their families something over and above their keep for the work they do. How those poor striped devils will work for a chance to accumulate a little stake to go out with! Or for something to send home to the family while they are doing penance for their wrong! And what a new light it does let in upon those darkened lives in the radiance of which to lay the foundation for a new manhood! Every prison should be a factory, every reformatory a trade school, every so-called reform school a school in fact, with the farm and the shops for the boy and not the boy for the farm and the shops, as has been the case in California and nearly everywhere else.

There is a great work ahead crying to be done, crying for a public sentiment that will put up with nothing short of the best that may be done to prevent crime as well as to punish it. As good a first step as any will be to so equip the penal system we have as to make it possible for it to do more good than harm. It is not now.

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THE TWO DROMIOS

After long pretense of ignoring the issue and then backing away and dodging it for a quarter of a century or more, the American Senate and the English House of Lords are simultaneously brought face to face with the question of their own reformation.

Our American House of Peers is not in favor of the election of its members by the people. Why? Because they know—the great majority of them—that if the matter had been left to the people, they, the present members would not have been chosen.

The English senators want no reform in their august body. Why? Because they know perfectly well that any change which would be beneficial to the nation as a whole would inevitably derive them of privileges they now enjoy at the expense of the people.

Senators may dodge and squirm and peers may rave and rant, but the world moves and the people will come into their own.

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THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE

Just before leaving Sacramento, whither she went to urge legislators not to vote to submit the woman's suffrage amendment, Mrs. Caswell of Los Angeles gave an interview to a newspaper in which she says, or is made to say, that many members of the Legislature who are voting for the submission of the amendment have told her that they would rather vote "no" on the question, but are compelled to obey the wishes of the Governor. Furthermore, Mrs. Caswell says that she is unable to see any difference between the present arrangement, where men are forced to vote against their convictions through the power of the executive, and the old machine method of boss rule in this state.

Thus we meet again, coming from a new and unexpected source, the familiar reac-

mary charge that the organized effort of the party leaders to bring about the fulfillment of the party's pledges to the people constitutes a "machine," and that all machines and all bosses and all leaders are exactly alike and equally reprehensible.

To begin with this "I wanted-to-vote-for-you-but-could-not-because-I-was-coerced" story is as old as politics, as old as mankind. Men will lie handily to one another on this subject, and when it comes to explaining a vote to a lady—really, it is too perfect an alibi to be overlooked in time of need.

Mrs. Caswell and her small but devoted band of anti's are contending that woman is endangering her privileges in her pursuit of rights, and there is a good deal of merit in that idea. It is not strange that it should take hold particularly among those women whose means (or that of their husbands) and whose social position ensures them the good fortune of having those privileges respected to the fullest.

But foremost among these privileges in whose behalf rights are to be sacrificed is that of being lied to by men. It is part of that superb, old-time gallantry which the stronger sex should always show to the weaker, never to tell a woman the truth, particularly if it is in any way disagreeable. "You are the only woman I ever loved." "I mistook you for your daughter." "I wanted to vote your way but couldn't." It is all of the same order. It it part of the program to treat woman as an inferior being, as a child. Most men have a theory that women like it. For that matter, most men would rather receive a bit of flattery than be told some disagreeable truth.

Now it is a fact that the Governor and Mr. Lissner, chairman of the state committee, and Senator Works and the leading men of the Legislature all maintain that since the party pledged itself in its platform to present the suffrage amendment to the people of the state for them to vote upon, there was only one honorable thing to do, and that was to fulfill the pledge. They made their views on that subject generally known, and as their influence carries weight—and should carry weight—it no doubt moved some wavering votes in that direction. Any man who felt strongly on the issue, however, could do exactly as he pleased and run no risk of serious disfavor; because the matter was not one in which the administration was vitally concerned—as it is, for example, in the railway bill.

As to the remainder of the lady's interview, that she can see no difference between the "bossing" now in progress at Sacramento and that in vogue under the Southern Pacific regime, we prefer to allow ourselves the privilege of believing she did not say it. The paper in which it appears, which the public of Los Angeles will readily identify when we say it is the one that always prints a filthy story on its first page, never hesitates to warp an interview to fit its reactionary brand of politics. So we will give Mrs. Caswell the benefit of the doubt. If it were possible that a cultivated and experienced woman, like this one, were actually unable to recognize the difference between the frank and open use of the logical influence of party leaders to bring about the keeping of party pledges set forth in the published platform, threshed out in a campaign and accepted by the voters, and the crafty secret work of men like Walter Parker and Jere Burke, in the pay of the Southern Pacific, ordering the votes of a brigade of machine legislators down to the smallest detail, and shaping legislation not for the benefit of the people, and not for the keeping of party pledges, but for the betrayal of the public interest to the greed of a corporation—if such a woman can see no difference between the old order and the new, then she presents in the evident obscuration of her intellect a more potent argument against allowing women to vote than any she put forward at Sacramento.

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END OF PRIZE-FIGHTING

The present Legislature is likely to put an end to the prize-fight game, and several measures, all of them drastic, are under consideration, with a certainty that some one of them will carry. The one that meets with greatest favor among people who have had practical experience with this problem absolutely forbids all fighting exhibitions, ignoring the matter of weight of gloves, number of rounds and everything else. This would, it is said, make a friendly bout with soft gloves at a Y. M. C. A. gymnasium impossible. Boxing is an ancient and a pretty game which a lot of ruffians and gamblers, ably assisted by the newspapers, have commercialized and ruined. Sad experience seems to show that it is impossible to make any kind of legislation that distinguishes between the prize-fight and the innocent boxing match do the work required. One way or another, the pugs manage to hide behind it, and the result is that the game goes on. In laws controlling the liquor traffic, horse racing, prize fighting and such matters there is always an urgent plea, put forward often by very excellent people, that drastic legislation should be avoided. The disagreeable fact is that as a rule nothing but drastic legislation is any earthly good in such cases.

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MUNICIPAL PLANT ECONOMIES

It is frequently urged by those who are opposed to municipal operation of utilities that it is impossible to effect economy on the side of the payroll. Tacoma has just been reorganizing its force in the municipal lighting plant and in the last three months has cut down the pay roll $5000, or $20,000 a year. Few reductions were made. The saving was accomplished by the discharge of a number of men and an increase in the amount of work required of the remainder. There were some advances of salary to compensate for added work.

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MUNICIPAL NEWSPAPER FOR LOS ANGELES

A curious misunderstanding has come about with respect to Charter Amendment No. 15 in the series to be voted upon next March by the people of Los Angeles. It includes among the powers of the city this provision: "to publish a newspaper and to sell and distribute the same." That is all there is of the amendment—just those eleven words, and yet reading the comments one is led to suppose that all sorts of radical things are proposed. We have not looked the matter up, but would be disposed to wager that the same provision will be found among the charter powers of a dozen or more American cities. This must be so—or at least should be so—for there are a dozen or more of them that are publishing papers—two or three of them dailies and the rest weeklies. Some of these contain what is known as city printing and some do not. In European cities the practice of running a municipal paper to contain city notices and advertisements is well-nigh universal. With us, on the contrary, it has been customary to use this printing for local newspaper graft. The charter provision is not mandatory; it simply gives the city the power to be exercised whenever it sees fit.

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PERPETUAL FRANCHISE

The Supreme Court of Oregon holds that a city has no right to grant a utility company a perpetual franchise. Many of the franchises held by street car companies in Eastern cities are for 999 years. Some of these companies moved by a dread that some court might call this a perpetual franchise and cause it to be annulled have secured a 50-year limit instead.

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PRESS COMMENT

The Vote Sellers

Recent political news from Ohio gives one an edifying glimpse of the mass of cheerful and impenetrable stupidity which exists in the world. No doubt those Russians who marched up to be shot at by the Little Father's Cossacks in defense of their right to present a petition to the throne, or those Finns who sacrificed blood and liberty in support of their constitution, would be considerably disconcerted at learning that hundreds of theoretically respectable Ohioans, possessing far greater political privileges, gayly bartered them away for a few dollars in current coin. Probably the same Ohioans would have fought a czar who took away their right to vote. They were too dull to understand that somebody had fought for that right in the past and somebody would have to fight again in the future to regain it if its keeping now were exclusively in hands as little guided by intelligence as their own.

There is a good deal of vote selling in this country. It is as prevalent, we believe, among the native-born as among the foreign-born. Never having known anything but free institutions, they fail to understand that such institutions are not the free, irrevocable gift of Nature, but a result of much human sacrifice. They would amend Lincoln's Gettysburg Address to read: "That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people for the people shall not perish from the earth—unless we can get four dollars for our vote."

Incidentally it is a proof of the relative goodness of our Government; for not even a vote seller would barter away his ballot unless he felt perfectly sure that his essential liberty would be undisturbed, no matter who might be elected.—Saturday Evening Post.

A stronger argument for peace than Carnegie's $10,000,000 is our annual pension roll.—Wall Street Journal.

Somebody ought to put a want ad in the Congressional Record for whitewash that will stick.—Washington Post.

Something must be done this year to reduce the high cost of high flying.—Chattanooga Times.

POLITICAL TABLE TALK

By THE WATCHMAN

The Problem of Alien Ownership The issue of alien ownership of land is inconvenient whenever raised and troublesome whoever raises it, and yet it is an issue that will not down. It must not down. Be it remembered there is no divinity to save us the consequences of our own acts. Divine grace may forgive us our iniquities but their consequences go on and on. Our blunders share the same fatalities that befall our iniquities. Their consequences last. Not many understand that the most stupendous economic fact in human history has taken place here where we live and while we are living, but such is the truth. That star of empire that took its prehistoric way westward from the uplands of Asia now stands over the Pacific Coast as stood the Star of the East over the manger at Bethlehem of Judea. Shall it go on? Shall it go back? Shall it stay where it is? Shall the issue be determined by legislation, by war or by that struggle of the fittest to survive that requires ages to be worked out? Where shall the border line between the Aryan and the Mongolian be established? Or shall it be established at all? Shall the frontier of Aryan migration be fixed at the 180th meridian west of Greenwich or at the 130th, or shall it recede to the 120th? Or shall there be a mezotint, twilight zone of amalgamation betwixt white and yellow that shall extend from perhaps the 120th meridian west longitude to possibly the 150th east of Greenwich, dedicating the Pacific Coast and Paeific Ocean to miscegenation and human mongrelism? Our legislators fondly think that they are dealing with alien land ownership in California, and they find that quite perplexing enough, but these are the problems they are really attacking. Is it any wonder that our statesmen, from Governor down, put their hands to their foreheads to mitigate the ache of perplexity?

Some Elemental Fundamentals This alien ownership issue will neither down nor will it yield to off-hand treatment. There are many parties in interest. Commerce between Aryan and Mongolian there must be. Therefore there must be commercial residential rights for all peoples among all peoples. Stick a peg there. Such residential rights carry with them rights to schools, to full public participation in those utilities that are meant for the public, including leasehold and title in fee to residential and commercial properties; but these concessions imply neither agricultural nor industrial participation, rights of suffrage nor liability to be called into military or civil service. All these relations are to be determined by the treaty making powers and usages of nations and are not subjects for state legislation except in the absence of national legislation on the subject. Commercial comity among nations will involve something of racial amalgamation, but not enough to hurt for the reason that an alien strain submerged in a denizen mass soon runs out. The progeny of American and Japanese is half cast, the next generation is quarter blood, the next eighth, sixteenth, thirty-second. The fourth or fifth generation leaves not a trace of alien blood to give a tinge to the skin or a slant to the eye. But with industrial and agricultural migrations it is different. Either amalgamation or race antagonism are inevitable with the greater likelihood in favor of both of them. Races cannot live together in separateness and peace except one race consent to be a serving class for the other, a status as demoralizing for the served as for the serving. It involves both races in a common ruin and leaves them with nothing else in common except economic and moral failure. But neither Aryan nor Mongolian is or has ever consented to be a servile race. These two races differ as widely as the ocean that separates them. Individuals may serve individuals pro and con, but neither race will serve the other race. They must dwell together as equals or not at all, and if they try to dwell together as equals there will be amalgamation or war to the point of extermination. The eventuality is fraught with greater hazards than either race can afford to take. Therefore it were best that they live apart.

On Industrial and Agricultural Lines Wherever the boundary between Aryan and Mongolian civilizations is set up it will be based on industrial and agricultural lines. Neither people will be allowed to settle industrially or agriculturally in the territory of the other. The workingman and the agricultural laborer must be rigidly and mutually excluded and land ownership must be mutually limited to commercial purposes and uses incident thereto. This is the problem. The legislature of California cannot settle it but it can force it upon national and international attention, which also will be a valued public service. California convinced the nation and the world of the wisdom and justiee of Chinese exclusion. It can do the same with Japanese. It can compel the erection of the industrial and agricultural barrier between these two races and dedicate that barrier to the lasting peace of the world. Than this it was never given to any people to perform a greater service to humanity, but we must proceed with caution, in a spirit of courtesy and conciliation, yet with firmness and clarity of mind. We must not strive to usurp those functions that belong to the treaty making power of the national government, but if this is to be a white man's country only white men must be eligible to the ownership of its agricultural lands. Right there is the crux of the whole issue.

A Land Policy for California The problem of alien ownership of agricultural land will be found to involve, or at least open the way for, the formulation of a sound land policy for the state. California needs agricultural settlement and development and nothing should be done that seriously will retard it. Homeowning needs to be encouraged. Landlordism is to be dreaded. We have hundreds of alien home owners, very desirable ones, too. It is oriental ownership and settlement that we need to prevent rather than alien. We cannot well prohibit corporate ownership of agricultural land, but if we permit agriculture to be carried on upon a manufacturing basis we shall destroy our civilization almost as certainly as though we permitted our coast to be overrun by a Mongolian peasant proprietorship. Would it not be a good thing for this legislature to appoint a commission to study the land problem as the problem of taxation was studied that wise legislation may be reported two years hence? The need makes huge demands upon human capacity, knowledge and wisdom.

Shameless Abuse of Opportunity If anything were needed to empty the last few dregs of honor out of the gubernatorial office before leaving it the devices employed by former Governor Gillett to "appropriate the public service," as Governor Jonnson expresses it, in the cases of Bank Superintendent, Labor Commissioner and Building and Loan Commissioners, should make up the deficiency. By a "pussy wants a corner" game of resignation and reappointment it was sought to tie Governor Johnson's hands as to these positions throughout his term of office. The wonder is that Mr. Herrin's governor did not play the game to the limit, but it is possible that incumbents of other offices had too much of self respect to make them parties to any such transaction. It is to be hoped so. Whatever the legislature can do to prevent any such chicanery in the future should be done and whatever the legislature may do to undo the mischief done should be done. It is not, as most politicians and newspaper reporters assume it to be, an issue of official scalps. It is an issue of responsibility and efficiency in government. The progressive wing of the Republican party in California is responsible to California for the government of the state during the next four years. With that responsibility should go the power needful to discharge it and that responsibility cannot be discharged as to these three important functions of government so long as the heads of those departments are Herrin men. It was natural that Mr. Herrin should wish to do all that he could for Mr. Alden Anderson who, to serve the purposes of Herrin, had given up all that a woman gives up when she gives up her all. It was natural, too, that Mr. Herrin should wish to find a good place for Charley Curry who, with but a single reservation, has served him well and truly for many a year. Transue is a negligible quantity and was provided with a corner merely that Curry might be provided with one; but Mr. Herrin had no right to demand of James N. Gillett that, before vacating the office that Herrin had provided him, he do that which could not enrich Herrin but left the retiring governor poor indeed. It was a miserable business participated in by miserable men and not a man of them but will repent himself of his share in it.

Board of Control Things at Sacramento seem to be shaping in the direction of the board of control idea of administration. It is a good idea if it can be worked out well. It is a great deal better idea than that of administration through ex-officio boards made up of officials who have so much work of their own to do that they can scarcely maintain a speaking acquaintance with the several boards to which they belong. For instance the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General constitute the State Board of Examiners and, with the addition of the State Forester they constitute the State Board of Forestry, with the addition of the Secretary of State, Board of Health and the General Superintendent of the state hospitals they constitute the State Lunacy Commission. The petty patronage attached to these offices is about all that makes them attractive to the Secretary of State or Attorney General and these officers are of precious little value to these boards and to the public needs they are intended to subserve. A much better arrangement than that which has prevailed for many years would be to abolish the boards above enumerated and rest content with in their places, a state examiner, the general superintendent of the state hospitals and the state forester, each being responsible for his department to the Governor and holding office at his pleasure. If the board of control idea is entered upon that board should be made to take the places of a number of boards and the Lieutenant Governor should be placed at the head of it. It would make him an active part of the administration and would not be greatly inconsistent with his other duties, but The Watchman does not know that this can be done without amending the constitution. Anyhow the present cumbersome and irresponsible board system should be superceded by something more simple, direct and responsible.

A Season of Good Feeling Nothing pleases the ordinary good citizen better than the concord that seems to exist in the Legislature between the progressive Republicans and the progressive Democrats. Let us hope that it may last the session through, but if it does it will survive all that political mischief-makers can do. Partisan Republicans will

(Continued on page 7.)

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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Louisville's Seal: Louisville, Kentucky, had a city seal, the chief figure of which was an old fashioned wood-burning locomotive of the type of 1800. After a prize contest, in which a great many designs were submitted, the city has accepted one, the chief feature of which is a lot of sky-scraping buildings. The old locomotive was discarded because it looked ridiculous and out-of-date; but, who knows, fifty years from now the sky-scraper may be regarded as a blemish and a back-number. In the city of fifty years hence beauty and good sanitation will count for more than big profits to a few rich men.

Baldwin Essay: William H. Baldwin of New York before his death provided a fund out of which a prize of $100 is given annually for the best essay on a municipal topic written by an undergraduate of some college or university, that has instruction on municipal government. The subject for this year is "The administration of the police department in some city in the United States with a population of over 200,000." The terms and conditions may be had from the National Municipal League, Philadelphia.

A Case of Infringement: The fire department of Fort Worth, Texas, uses for its automobile apparatus a peculiar staccato horn that came to be recognized and respected by street car drivers, pedestrians and others. Now several private automobiles have secured the same horn, and the result is confusing and several accidents have taken place. The fire chief proposes to bring some kind of legal action to bear on those who have infringed on his horn.

Special Water Tax: Spokane is suffering one of the penalties of too much prosperity. Rapid growth of the city caused real estate booms, and the opening of new tracts led to over-development of the water system. The business is rapidly getting toward the red ink, and the city council is urged to adopt an ordinance fixing a special tax on property to which water has been conveyed but which makes no use of this service.

Percentage on Dairy Conditions: The health authorities of Syracuse have a system of credits and debits which they use on the dairies that supply the city with milk. They say that for three years they have been teaching the milkmen the rules of safety in milk production, and those who now fail to comply should be put out of business. Regular inspections are made and a card given with a percentage figured out. If the score is below requirements the milk is excluded.

Philadelphia Municipal Exhibit: Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia has asked council for an appropriation of $30,000 for advance work on a display of municipal activities which is to be held next fall. Some of it, he figures, can be made ready for display when the convention of city planners meets this spring. The mayor wishes the people to be given a chance to see just what has been accomplished by the present administration.

Trials of Winter Climates: Eastern cities make provision for sprinkling during the summer months but not in winter, when water thrown on the street will turn to ice. Just at present many eastern states are suffering from a winter dry spell which makes the cities dusty and causes a great deal of ill health. Calcium chloride is now generally used on the streets in lieu of sprinkling.

Bid for City Funds: Chicago has $80,000,000 lying in its vaults, and 55 banks have put in bids for its use. Of the 55 all but 3 sent in exactly the same bid, two per cent, which is one of the most remarkable coincidences in history. The three were small banks that may have been overlooked in the deal. Their bids were all 3 per cent—another queer coincidence.

New City Hall for Indianapolis: The new city hall of Indianapolis has just been dedicated and is now ready for occupancy. It is a four-story structure of genuine architectural beauty. The Federal building in Indianapolis is by many experts regarded as the most beautiful building owned by the national government outside of Washington. The new city hall is of a corresponding style of architecture.

Pays to Plant Trees: Thirty years ago the town of Orson in Sweden made a business of planting trees on the municipal land, of which there was a large area. Its people now pay no taxes nor telephone fees nor street car fares. The American system has been to sell city land cheap to speculators and then long afterwards buy back little dabs of it at enormous cost.

Commission Government Refused: The voters of Chickasaw, Oklahoma, defeated the commission government charter by a small majority. This is said to have been due to the opposition of the labor unions, which, while favoring the commision plan, were dissatisfied with other features of the charter.

Chicago's Mayoralty: Alderman Charles E. Merriam of Chicago, who served as head of the reform commission that reorganized business methods in Chicago, has been put forward as a candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor. His principal opponent for the nomination will probably be the incumbent, Busse.

Grade Crossings in Cleveland: The city of Cleveland is disposing of its grade crossings wholesale. It will cost $2,875,000 to abolish the crossings of the Pennsylvania road, of which the city must pay one-third. The people of Cleveland have voted two millions to cover the city's part of improvements of this character.

Single Tax Plan: The town of Fairhope on Mobile Bay, founded fifteen years ago by Iowa people, puts the Henry George theory into practice. The city owns all the land and rents to the inhabitants. There are no taxes, no charge for water or telephone, free docks, etc.

Number of Automobiles: There are said to be 550,000 automobiles now in this country. New York leads with 64,000 and California comes next with 40,000. At times it seems as though all of the latter were grouped along the streets in the congested district of Los Angeles.

Queer Delaware: Delaware is the only state in the Union, and for that matter the only community, where the people have had a chance to adopt the initiative and referendum and where the majority was against it. The worst thing about slavery is that it sometimes even destroys in the slaves all desire for liberty.

State Sanitary Engineering: The state health officer of Texas urges that a state bureau of sanitary engineering be established to deal with questions of pollution of water courses and other sanitary means of general bearing.

Improved Financing: Austin, Tex., has been under the commission form of government two years, and in that time the water and light department has created a reserve of $68,000, paid $29,000 on debts, and made two reductions of rates.

Non-Partisan Direct Primary: Concord, New Hampshire, recently used for the first time its non-partisan direct primary for the city election in just the same form we have it in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Oakland Improvements: Oakland has spent about two million dollars in permanent street improvement during the past year. This includes about twelve miles of paving and sixteen miles of macadam.

The Two Best American Cities: In his new book, "Great Cities of America," Dr. Delos F. Wilcox, the municipal expert, gives the leading place for good government to Baltimore, with Cleveland in second place.

Automobiles and Snow: Deep snow on country roads puts a stop to automobiling in the East. It is planned to run heavy rollers over the snow, crushing it down so the automobile wheels will not sink in.

Firemen Perish: On the 21st of last month 14 firemen were killed and 36 were injured at a big fire in Philadelphia, and on the 22nd 30 firemen were killed at a fire in the Chicago stock yards.

The Difference: Chicago loses about $5,000,000 a year from fire, and Berlin about $170,000. The difference is in the amount of wood used in building.

Too Old to Work: A twenty-inch water main in Cincinnati which was laid in 1854 got tired of its job the other day and blew up, tearing a hole 100 feet long in the street.

A Municipal Cemetery: The city government of Milwaukee is considering the establishment of a municipal cemetery. The lots will be sold at cost.

The Board Walk City: Atlantic City, New Jersey, is agitating for a commission system with five managers of city affairs instead of a council of 17 as at present.

Increase in Number of Cities: Ten years ago there were 160 cities in the Union having 25,000 or over of population. Now there are 228.

Required Number of Engines: An authority on fire equipment says that the standard requirement is one engine to every 18,000 of population.

Six Days for Firemen: The Legislature of Ohio is likely to pass a law which provides for six days of work to one of rest for firemen.

Big Saving: New York City expects to save about $135,000 on its printing contract this year mostly by cutting out unnecessary work.

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The New Order of Things

By the Doorkeeper

Steady Accomplishment Marks First Three Weeks of Legislature—Rulers Who Really Work

Sacramento, Cal., Jan 25.

At the close of three weeks of the legislative session of 1911 more actual progress has been made than during the first month or more of any previous session. Some of the old-time members even say that the legislature is fully two weeks ahead of what they had expected of it.

From Governor Johnson and Lieutenant-Governor Wallace down to the least important of the attaches everything savors of hustle and dispatch, though there is no evidence of undue haste. The legislature is simply working. Instead of idling about awaiting orders from the Southern Pacific bosses for the first month and then at the eleventh hour rushing through such work as has been demanded of the real rulers of California, every senator and every assemblyman has discovered that if he is to accomplish results it will be necessary for him to emulate the Governor and get busy. Even the attaches have to earn their per diem, for the first time in the history of the legislature.

Everybody Works

The tale of the attaches is an interesting one. In days of yore it has been the custom for the men and women on the payroll—aside from a few who could not dodge the routine labor necessary to keep up with the pace set by the legislators themselves—to loaf about and take things as easy as they could. They have have been in the habit of showing up at the Capitol—those of them who were expected to do anything toward earning their money—for an hour or two of the day; but some of them have not even made a pretense of work. For instance there is the case of a near relative of a certain presiding officer of one of the branches of the Legislature who drew her five or six dollars per day and, so far as can be learned, rendered the state no greater service than to participate in those social functions which marked legislative periods of the past. Then there was the McCartney family case, about which the less that is said the better.

This year things are radically different. With the opening of the session attaches of both houses were notified that they were expected to arrive at their posts of duty at nine o'clock in the morning and put in a full day's work. To make sure they are on hand they are required to register. The rule is enforced. Attaches either do their work, and a full day's work at that, or there is nothing doing at the cashier's desk. The result is that members of the legislature do not have to putter around waiting for the things they want done. The issue of an order is now sufficient guarantee that it will be obeyed promptly.

Direct Legislation Fight

Really the term "fight" is a misnomer. It won't be much of a fight, according to the present outlook. Contrasted with the campaign of 1909 for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for the Initiative, the fight for the Initiative and Referendum this year will be play. It is a foregone conclusion already that the measure introduced by Senator Gates of Los Angeles will be passed. It may be slightly amended in some of its details, but in its essentials it will go through both houses.

There is a possibility, however, that the measure providing for the Recall will have to undergo more prolonged discussion. While it is conceded, even by the opponents of the Initiative amendment introduced two years ago, that a fight aginst the Initiative and Referendum this year will only put the opposition in a worse light before their constituents, it is agreed by the advocates of the Recall amendment that its provisions will have to be thoroughly analyzed and its work in other states carefully canvassed and its usefulness and effectiveness demonstrated. But this will be done. The advocates of the measure are primed. They ask that the Recall shall be applied to state officers, but leave to the option of the various counties the application of this principle of government to those political subdivisions. They expect to give the counties certain rights, leaving it to the voters of the counties to determine the minor details, once they have made up their minds to take advantage of the constitutional privilege.

While there is little doubt that the Recall amendment will pass in some form, considerable opposition to its application to the judiciary has developed. The fight against this particular provision in the measure will be led by the machine and by some of the leading lawyers of the state, lawyers as a rule being constitutionally opposed to the idea of applying to one of their own profession a principle which they seem willing to allow to be attached to the ordinary man, the layman. But there are lawyers in both houses this year who will wage an aggressive fight for the recall of the judiciary on the ground that this department of government is no more sacred and should be no less responsive to the will of the people than any other department. Electors hire their judges just as they hire their governors and their senators and their constables, and if they have a right to discharge a governor, it is argued, they have as much right to discharge a judge.

Those Dripping Fangs

I don't believe there is any danger that the voters of the state will be over-warned regarding the insidious work of the poisoned press. The reactionary newspapers are as active and as vicious as ever. They lie so many different ways and wear so many disguises that it takes an expert, even if he is constantly on the scene of action here at the capital, to discern them.

The Los Angeles Times, the San Francisco Examiner, the Call and the Chronicle are doing especially effective work in dispensing political virus. They inject into their poison just enough of the truth to make it palatable. They fool some of the people, no doubt. But they do not delude discerning men who honestly seek the facts regarding what is transpiring at Sacramento. Fortunately for the people, however, these papers are slowly but surely poisoning themselves. So far as their influence upon the public mind is concerned, they are committing suicide.

"We will observe in this poisoned press the minimizing of the good work that is being attempted," says Governor Johnson. "Hardly will there be a suggestion of it—a refusal even to print a message such as was sent to the legislature on the railroad rate bill. And this refusal, you may be assured, was because of the concrete figures given, which demonstrate to every reader the wrong that it is planned to correct. We will observe this poisoned press picking out some particular representative of the Southern Pacific in the legislature, no matter how discredited such a representative may be, and playing him up daily in fights against the administration and against good measures. We will observe the gradual attempt to divert attention from the real work of the legislature and a purpose to befuddle the people as to what really is being attempted.

"The people of the state of California, if genuinely interested in the accomplishments of this administration, should watch the press and not give it any encouragement if it be shown that the papers represent Southern Pacific and allied interests. The best test of this alliance between Mr. Herrin and any newspaper is in that newspaper's failure to give publicity to any document before the legislature showing wrongdoing on the part of the predatory corporations, and in endeavoring to minimize the real issues, in manufacturing stories and in centering upon things not of vital import.

"Let the people watch the legislature now and see if any man in it is seeking to delay, to hinder or to impede proposed good legislation. Judge every man by how he acts on legislation you believe to be right. And if you find legislators who are lawyers making wry faces and questioning the constitutionality of proposed measures—measures, be it remembered, that have been passed upon by every law officer of the state—watch him well, because his opposition on that ground is a pretense and a sham. And if any legislator seeks to delay the real issue by a pretense of investigating something long past, and with which he long has been familiar, his design should be apparent."

Governor Johnson says that it is his design to have the voters of the state thoroughly understand the situation. "In the past many legislators have not been given credit that was properly theirs," he says. "The people have been too prone to condemn and too slow to praise. I shall see to it that the people of each district learn of the good work of their representative so they may hold him in the esteem he merits. And I shall also see to it that each district learns of the pretense and hypocrisy of a member representing it, that it shall know whether such a member represents the people or the Southern Pacific."

Three Points of Attack

It is already apparent that the programme of the Southern Pacific leads off with three chief points of attack. It will fight, and already has begun to fight, these proposals of the Governor and the progressive members of the legislature:

1. To provide definitely that the Railroad Commission may establish absolute railroad rates, both for freight and passenger traffic.
2. The "Oregon plan" for selecting United States Senators by direct vote of the people.
3. The Recall of the judiciary.

Rate Making

The vital point in the railroad problem is the question of rates. With the adoption of the absolute rate rule, as provided in the administration bill, introduced in the Senate by Senator Stetson, all common carriers must abide strictly by the rates established by the Railroad Commission. All the railroads will be permitted to do is to charge and collect the rates fixed by the commission. Under the "fluidity" rate system devised by the Southern Pacific's legal department and forced upon the legislature two years ago, a "big business" may secure the shipment of freight under one rate, and immediately after that rate has been accorded it, another rate may be given to some small competitive concern. How such a rule works is obvious. With absolute rates big business and little business will secure exactly the same rate, or the rate-maker may have to continue his labor in jail and pay handsomely for his infraction of the law beside. Incidentally, it may be remarked, the bill introduced at the last session which confers upon the railroads the right to fix any old rate at any time, within a specified maximum, was fathered by Senator Leroy Wright of San Diego, who also stood sponsor for Al G. Spalding, the sporting goods magnate who recently was put out on first base in his run for the United States Senate.

The Oregon Plan

The Southern Pacific opposes the Oregon plan for the election of United States Senators for the same reason that the average human being shudders when he faces a gun in the hands of a man with murder in his eye. Until the federal constitution can be changed the only way which has yet been devised to secure anything approximating the popular election of United States Senators is the system in vogue in California's northern neighbor. Most readers of the Pacific Outlook understand that under the Oregon system a candidate for the legislature definitely pledges himself to vote either for that candidate

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for United States Senator who, at the primary, receives the vote of his legislative district, or that candidate who receives the greatest popular vote. Violation of such a pledge is pretty apt to mean political suicide. The San Francisco Call, a once influential newspaper, now gone to seed, so far as its influence in state or local politics is concerned, led the fight in the legislature for Spalding, and it is generally believed that, along with the Los Angeles Times and the other chief organs of the ghost of the machine, it will make a desperate fight to prevent the adoption of the Oregon system in California. Fortunately the attitude of none of these papers will make any particular difference in the outcome of the contest. Their influence has been demonstrated in the recent popular struggle to send a progressive United States Senator to Washington. It is about four degrees better than zero.

Recall of Judges

As I have suggested, the progressives will find their greatest difficulty in securing the adoption of the constitutional amendment providing for the recall of the judiciary. With such an instrument as this in the hands of the people the Southern Pacific, which has notoriously owned courts in this state, will be entombed. Already its breathing has become stertorious. With absolute railroad rates established by the state, the Oregon plan of electing United States Senators and finally a judiciary subject to the Recall, the railroad machine will be put out of business forever.

As a matter of fact, the Recall of the judiciary has always been in vogue in California, only up to the present time it has been exercised almost solely by the Southern Pacific itself. Proof of this is found in the fact that in the past judges who have exhibited a spirit of independence of that hitherto dominant institution have quietly been retired to private life upon the expiration of their terms, regardless of their desire to remain upon the bench and the desire of the people to have them retained.

The Case of Anderson

Alden Anderson will not retain office as head of the state banking department. Governor Gillett attempted by a trick worthy of that executive to keep him on the job by permitting him to create a vacancy by resigning and then appointing him to succeed himself, but it didn't work. Everybody knows the story of how Anderson's resignation, once on file in the executive chamber, mysteriously disappeared. With no resignation on file there was no vacancy, and Governor Johnson, upon entering upon the duties of his position, could not get rid of this undesirable official without creating a vacancy. To redeem his oft-repeated pledge that, when Governor, he would kick the Southern Pacific out of politics, and adjudging Anderson to be a part and parcel of the Southern Pacific, it was necessary that Anderson go. All the progressives want him out of the way, but they did not see a way to put their desires into effect. But the Governor did. He caused to be drafted and presented to the legislature a bill amending the bank act by providing for the appointment of a commissioner who might hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. It will pass, without doubt, and there is not the slightest question as to what the Governor's pleasure in the matter will be. He will be pleased to retire Anderson, and the cause of progress in California politics will receive a boost. No intelligent and honest man questions Anderson's machine affiliations, and none will object to an act enabling Governor Johnson to relegate him to the Southern Pacific political junk pile.

Compulsory Vaccination

From all sections of the state there are being sent to Sacramento unqualified indorsements of Senator Hurd's bill repealing the statute providing for the compulsory vaccination of children as a prerequisite to admission to the public schools. While as a rule physicians are said to favor or at least not oppose compulsory vaccination, some of the members of the legislature who are practicing physicians are ready to vote for the Hurd bill.

For Free Text Books

"Eddie" Wolfe, leader of the old machine forces in the Senate, is leading what already looks like a hopeless fight against the adoption of a resolution which aims at providing free text books for children attending all public schools beneath the high school grade. This resolution, introduced by Senator Shanahan, asks that the whole question of cost of printing books, profits accruing to the book trust and the State and cost to children be gone into thoroughly, and that the committee appointed to investigate the matter report on the advisability of the state's providing the books free of charge. Lieutenant-Governor Wallace has named Senators Strobridge, Shanahan, Black, Thompson and Avey as a special committee under the resolution. All are progressives.

State Printing Inquiry Probable

Assemblyman Harry Polsley, who has developed a penchant for nosing into the work of the state commissions and departments, is preparing to introduce a resolution asking for an inquiry into the work of the Superintendent of State Printing. For years this department has been regarded by reformers as one of the most expensive adjuncts of the state administration. There has been lots of talk about investigating it, but thus far nothing has been done. The revelations made as the result of a thorough investigation probably will be followed by a demand that the department as now constituted be abolished or radically reformed.

While this is generally regarded as a move in the right direction, there is a growing feeling that the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction likewise undergo a thorough overhauling. There are in course of preparation, to be submitted if an investigation be ordered, charges of a nature that promises sweeping reforms in that department also.

Political Table Talk

(Continued from page 4.)

transcend themselves if they do not become alarmed before the session is over because of the number of strategic good points Democratic members are likely to score. We shall be fortunate if the shadow of 1912 does not stunt the growth of progress in 1911. Just now there seems to be a generous rivalry between progressives of both parties to see which can father the most good measures and it must be admitted that the Democrats are scoring very well. May we venture to hope that partisanship will put no stumbling blocks, crimps, pits to fall in, or other impedimenta in their way. With a legislature overwhelmingly Republican and a Republican administration it will be impossible to deprive progressive Republicanism of all proper credit for good legislation no matter who introduces the bills providing therefor. It is no time for littleness to loom large.

A New Spirit Moving on the Face of the Waters Our time is big with coming events. In our grandfathers' days it was believed that, with a continent for a free field and no favors the general struggle to get on would put no one very far ahead or leave any but the lame, the halt and the blind very far behind, but the event has proven otherwise. The inequalities that, aforetime, existed only between princes and plebeans now exist between neighbors. In the holding corporation we have created a giant that makes the world tremble when he walks. All men see this and a progressive Republicanism took the field against this giant in the hope of first winning over the Republican party and then marching to victory over this giant under that banner but, so far, the victories of a Republican progressivism over a Republican standpatism have been less sweeping than was hoped for. Only in California has it been roundly satisfactory. How is it with the Democrats? If ye are to judge from their caucus of congressmen-elect, held at Washington on the 19th, the progressives of that party are splendidly in the saddle and have left the Tory contingent with scarcely a corporal's guard. Are we to witness the rise of a constructive and progressive Democracy? To use an expression from the streets, are the progressive Democrats going to "beat the progressive Republicans to it?" In resolving to constitute house committees through a committee on committees, and so put an end to Cannonism, Republican or Democratic, that caucus did splendidly well. The party that prefers public advantage to party advantage will win the votes of the American people and should win them. The Democratic party has had no such opportunity in a quarter of a century and it seems to realize the advantage of its position. Can it keep from blundering over some petty, party stumbling block? It has made a good start. Can it keep a going?

No Returning to the Old Method It was to be expected that an assault would be made by local boards upon the state engineering and architectural system. There have been strained relations between Engineery Ellery and practically all the institutions, but this does not prove that the new system is a bad one or that the old system of construction by local boards was a good one. The latter is not susceptible of proof. It was intolerable. It was polluted by graft and shattered by incompetency. It was inherently bad in that final judgment had to be rendered by inexpert persons. Local boards have been largely formed of gentlemen whose political services required recognition and the patronage thus placed at their disposal has not proven unattractive. These members come and go, superintendents come and go and each superintendent wants a total rearrangement of his institutions for the same reason that every different kind of a crank has to have a different kind of a house to live in. The result has been the hacking and chopping of state institutions until the lives of their inmates are endangered and jere-building became the rule rather than the exception. The state engineering idea of construction is based upon the principle of expert determination and the co-operation of the engineer and the architect. It is everlastingly right. It should never be departed from again. Mr. Ellery may not be the man to head such a department of government. He probably is not, but that does not prove that the engineering department idea is not the right idea. And there is one thing that probably can be said for Ellery. While the buildings he has erected have exceeded the appropriations and the estimates they will not fall down about the ears of their inmates, and that is more than can be said of many that were built under the old system. Security covers a multitude of other short comings.

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EXPERTS TO DISCUSS POWER PROBLEM AT CITY CLUB TODAY

At the regular weekly luncheon of the City Club, to be held at the Hotel Westminster at noon today, two speakers have been provided.

E. F. Scattergood, electrical engineer for the Los Angeles Aqueduct Power Bureau, and John B. Miller, president of the Southern California Edison Co., will present their views on the advisability of taking a straw vote, at the charter amendment election March 6th, on the question of the city's leasing or itself distributing the Aqueduct power.

The man who managed the Interests' fight against Senator La Follette before the recent Wisconsin election spent $107,000 and polled 42,000 votes, whereas La Follette spent not a penny and received 144,000 votes. Money isn't always boss.—Boston Common.

CONSOLIDATION OF CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

W. B. Mathews Addresses City Club on Important Subject

W. B. Mathews, counsel for the Aqueduct board and a former city attorney, was the speaker at last Saturday's City Club luncheon.

Mr. Mathews had as his subject the proposed consolidation of city and county governments, and his interesting address was listened to by a large number of members.

That the City Club realizes the importance of this question is evidenced by the fact that three speakers have expressed their views before the club on the subject during the past few weeks, Senators Leslie Hewitt and Lee C. Gates having entertained the club with a debate on the merits and demerits of the project on December 3rd last.

Mr. Matthews' speech, in full, follows:

We, of this city, are, at this moment, under two local governments, separately maintained and administered, and the question we wish to consider is, why should they not be merged into one government? The subject of a consolidated city and county government for Los Angeles is not new or strange in this community. On the contrary, for several years past, it has had a very definite, and, at times, a very prominent, place in the popular mind; and I may say further that, during all that time, public sentiment in this city has been strongly in favor of consolidation.

It may be well, at the outset of my remarks, to attempt a statement of what is meant by consolidation of our city and county governments, as generally understood and proposed. It would mean the establishment of a municipality, to be known as the city and county of Los Angeles, and existing under a single charter within limits embracing the present city of Los Angeles, and such other cities and territory in the vicinity as might be combined with it, under general laws, prior to such consolidation. It would also mean that the rest of the present county would be organized into one or more new counties, under new names, and as independent of the new city and county as the County of Orange is of the present County of Los Angeles.

While undoubtedly the new municipality would have the name Los Angeles as part of its designation, it may be that the rest of the territory of the county would be organized as a new county, and retain Los Angeles as part of its designation. Anyway, so far as the proposed new city and county of Los Angeles is concerned, I think it would be absolutely foolish to suggest or attempt to promote a movement for its creation under any other name than the city and county of Los Angeles.

The question of consolidation was presented before this club, at a recent meeting, in joint discussion, with Senator Hewitt advocating, and Senator Gates opposing it. I understand that the latter urged, as one of the main grounds of his opposition, that the proposed new city and county could not retain the name Los Angeles, but that the creation of the new municipality would be by way of secession from the old county, which, as he contended, would keep that name. If I may be allowed to speak for those who favor consolidation of our city and county governments, I wish to make it plain that the program of consolidation contemplates, as an indispensible condition, that the new municipality shall have and forever retain the historic name of Los Angeles.

Possible to Retain the Name

I am convinced there is no insuperable legal difficulty in the way of the retention of the name Los Angeles for the proposed new city and county. The machinery that can be, and, I anticipate will be, provided for effecting the consolidation will, doubtless, make adequate provision for continuing county government in the remaining territory under a new name.

The proposed consolidation of our city and county governments is, however, hindered by certain legal difficulties, which must be cleared away, and we hope that the necessary steps to this end will be taken by the Legislature at its present session,

Constitution Provides for Consolidation

It is contemplated in our State Constitution that municipal communities will want consolidation of city and county governments, since it provides in Section 7 of Article XI, that,

"City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of corporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated governments."

The method of consolidation contemplated by this provision apparently involves incorporation of the new city and county under general laws, passed by the legislature, and supplanting the charter of the city affected. Grave douht exists as to whether this provision of the Constitution applies to the case of a city operating under a freeholders charter, like Los Angeles. We

GEO. I. COCHRAN, President. GAIL B. JOHNSON, Vice-President



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Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1910

ASSETS	
Loans on Real Estate ..... Amount of Loan does not exceed the statutory percentage of appraised value.	$ 8,313,959.64
Loans on Approved Collateral	1,043,772.48
Loans to Policyholders ..... In no case does amount of Loan exceed the Reserve held by the Company.	3,163,168.12
Bonds and Stoeks Owned ..... Being Bonds, $5,343,604.85, of Municipalities, Railroads and other Quasi-Puhlic Corporations, and Stocks, $368,682.00, all valued as of December 31, 1910.	5,712,286.85
Real Estate Owned ..... Los Angeles Income Property, including Home Office Building.	1,120,450.10
Interest and Rent ..... Accrued but not due.	210,660.39
Outstanding and Deferred Premiums—	
Life Department	500,588.68
Aeeident Department ..... Net Amount, Reserve charged in Liabilities.	319,904.78
Cash on Hand ..... Including Deposits drawing Interest.	380,397.23
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	$20,765,188.27

LIABILITIES	
Reserve on Polieies	$18,128,589.36
Claims in Process of Adjustment ..... Being Claims reported, but of which Proofs have not yet been received, or are incomplete.	123,483.51
Premiums and Interest Paid in Advanee	116,765.94
Reserved for Taxes Payable 1911	71,549.42
All Other Liabilities ..... Including $12,415.46 set aside for Medical Fees, and $103,851.20 for Agents' Commissions in Accident Department.	179,128.72
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$18,619,516.95
Capital Stoek	1,000,000.00
Surplus Set Aside for Future Dividends to Policyholders	420,684.23
Surplus, Unassigned	724,987.09
TOTAL	$20,765,188.27

New Life Business Written, 1910	$ 20,656,363.00	Inerease in Life Business in Force	$5,973,789.00
Total Life Business in Force	117,513,574.00	Inerease in Assets	2,335,983.99
Total Cash Income, 1910	6,750,765.88	Increase in Cash Ineome	586,237.46
Premium Income Accident Department, 1910	1,276,820.98	Inerease in Reserve	1,989,974.17
Total Paid Polieyholders, 1910	2,456,568.08	Inerease in Surplus, Assigned and Unassigned	293,789.78

SURPLUS, (Assigned and Unassigned Exelusive of Capital) $1,145,671.32

received our charter from the people, acting directly under the Constitution, and not from the legislature, nor under any legislative enactment. It gives us independence in our municipal affairs, and is not subject to amendment, repeal or abrogation by the legislature.

This situation suggests that the legislature be asked to submit to the people the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to provide, in clear and comprehensive terms, for the merging of city and county governments, whenever the people of the locality so desire, and regardless of the character of municipal charter affected.

Again, Section 3 of Article XI of the Constitution, relating to the creation of new counties, provides that no boundary line of a new county shall pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. This provision is supposed to create a serious difficulty by reason of the position of Pasadena. The question is commonly asked, Is that city to be included in the new city and county, or excluded therefrom? It also has a freeholders charter, and under the Constitution and laws, as they now stand, political union between Los Angeles and Pasadena is probably impossible If the two cities cannot be amalgamated, then the boundary line of the proposed new city and county must be drawn between them, and that would bring it within five miles of the county seat of Los Angeles County. It has been suggested, however, and, I believe, upon good grounds, that the five mile limitation contained in Section 3 of Article XI of the Constitution, does not apply to the formation of a city and county government, but only applies to the creation of a new county. In the nature of things, the consolidation of city and county governments, where the city affected is the county seat, must necessarily bring the new boundary line within the five mile limit. Therefore, to apply the restriction to such a case, would make the constitutional provision ridiculous.

There is a difference between the formation of a new county under the constitution and the creation of a new municipality by the consolidation of city and county government. If it were proposed to form the county of Pomona, or Monrovia, or Whittier, out of the present county of Los Angeles, then the line of the new county nearest to the city of Los Angeles would have to keep at least five miles away, but that is a matter relating to the creation of new counties. The Constitution, besides providing for the creation of new counties, contemplates that there may be municipalities created by consolidation of cities and counties, so that in order to keep the Constitution from absurdity, it is reasonable to construe this provision as allowing the formation of a city and county municipality like the city and county of Los Angeles, even by drawing its lines closer than the five mile limit provided in the Constitution,—even by making the boundary of the new city and county coincident with that of the city itself.

There is, therefore, an essential difference between the creation of a new county and the formation of a city and county government by consolidation, and constitutional restrictions applicable to the former, may be held inapplicable to the latter. However, in view of the great importance of the public interests involved, the provisions of law for consolidating city and county governments should be made complete and certain, so that it may be effected without difficulty where the people may desire that form of government. The constitution should be amended so as to allow cities having freeholders charters, like Los Angeles and Pasadena, to consolidate under one charter, and while the scheme for consolidation is being worked out and perfected, the constitution may as well be amended, so as to make clear that the five mile limitation, contained in Section 3 of Article XI of the constitution, or any other restriction peculiarly applicable to the creation of a new county, does not apply to the establishment of a city and county.

The Legislature is now in session, and if these suggestions as to the amendment of our State Constitution, in the interest of consolidated city and county governments, appear sound, then steps should be taken to have the Legislature submit to the people, at the next state election, the necessary proposition for amending the Constitution in these respects.

Welfare of the Whole People Paramount

A point which, in its detail is of minor importance, yet in its entirety is of very great importance, is the public convenience. The inconvenience of one man does not amount to much, and perhaps the inconvenience of a hundred men does not amount to much, but when you begin to multiply to any extent, then inconvenience becomes a serious matter and I should think it is a matter of great importance that we should in every way seek to promote the convenience of the people as a whole. When a government is inconvenient by being manifold and complicated rather than simple, then we should begin to consider how we can promote public convenience by eliminating those things in our government which make for inconvenience. Those of you who are taxpayers and who have other relations to the city and county government requiring you to visit the city hall and the county court house and other public offices, appreciate how serious a matter inconvenience becomes, and you will appreciate how serious it is where thousands and tens of thousands of people have to make unnecessary trips to transact oublic business.

Advantages to Be Derived

Having indicated, in a general way, what I understand to be the program of consolidation in this community, and the legal difficulties in the way of effecting it, I wish to call attention to some of the advantages that reasonably may be expected to flow from the merging of the local city and county governments. In the first place, the merging of the city and county governments would mean greater simplicity, economy and efficiency in the conduct of our public affairs. It would mean that, instead of two governing bodies, exercising functions within the municipality, to-wit: the Board of Supervisors and the City Council, there would be but one governing body, in respect both to its strictly municipal functions and to its county affairs. It would mean one Clerk, one Auditor, one Assessor, one Tax and License Collector and one Treasurer, instead of two sets of officials of these kinds. It would mean, if desired, that the Clerk would by the Recorder, the Sheriff would be the Chief of Police, and the District Attorney would be the City Attorney. It would mean one assessment of property in the municipality for the purposes of taxation. It would mean one policy for the location and construction of public buildings, roads, boulevards, works and improvements. All of this would be conducive to economy and efficiency in the conduct of our public affairs.

We have in this state, but one consolidated city and county. I refer to San Francisco. That was created under an Act of the Legislature fifty years ago. They now have a freeholders charter adopted under the present Constitution. Despite the fact that San Francisco has for many years been a hot-bed of bad politics, graft, waste and inefficieney in the public service, the cost of local government to the people of that city is substantially less than here. For the year 1910 the tax levy for city and county and state purposes in San Francisco was $2 on each $100 of property valuation; while here it was $2.76. It is not difficult to see that the tax levy in San Francisco should even be considerably less than the rate last year, with an administration like the present one in this city.

Will Not Lose Influential Position

Referring again to the remarks of Senator Gates upon this same subject before this club a few weeks ago, I understand—I say "understand" because I was not here, but I am so informed—that one of his reasons why there should not be a consolidation of our city and county government was the fact that Los Angeles city is just now attaining political preeminence and control in the affairs of the state, and, therefore, should not be divided. There is merit in that point only so as it is meant that the moral forces of the community should not be divided. Los Angeles is the outgrowth of conditions prevailing in Southern California, and public sentiment is not only sound and admirable in Los Angeles as a rule, but it is so throughout the whole of Southern California. The lines bounding the city of Los Angeles are not boundary lines of good sentiment and bad sentiment,—between one kind of sentiment that is supposed to exist within the city and another kind that is supposed to exist without the city. The conditions are fairly uniform in this county, so that separation by trol in state affairs to Southern and county from the rest of the county of Los Angeles would not mean that Los Angeles would be separated from those general conditions which are now giving pre-eminence and control to Southern California. Los Angeles as a city and county, would stand with the rest of the county and with the southern country generally in all those things that are good and true so far as our public affairs are concerned.

Local Self-Government in County Affairs

The consolidation of our city and county governments, under a freeholders charter, would give us independence of the Legislature in our local affairs. The Legislature prescribes the form of county government, the number, character, and duties of the officials and their deputies, and the salaries to be paid. The cost, however, must be met by the people of the county. With consolidation and a freeholders charter, these important matters would be under the control of the people of the new municipality, as they should be. In times past, it has too frequently been the case that the Legislature, under the influence of office seekers, or other persons actuated by purely selfish motives, has imposed upon the different counties burdens of expenditure not required by the local public service, nor desired by the people upon whom the expense would fall. And this has meant a good deal more than mere waste of the public revenue. Many a man has been given office in this county as the result of a bargain made at Sacramento, and his appointment has come, not because of personal efficiency, or because his services were needed, but because it was necessary in order to fulfil a political obligation. Hence, I say that consolidation, with a freeholders charter, for this community, would tend to give us purer political conditions. The people would then have only what they should elect to have under the Constitution. If it was burdensome or expensive or inefficient, it would be the result of their own action, but then the remedy would lie in their hands, and by amendment of the organic law, authorized by a vote of the people, these evils could be eliminated. Local government means local responsibility, and, with an intelligent and enlightened citizenship, like our own, the responsibility for the character of the public service will make the people more careful and attentive in the performance of their duties as citizens and voters.

In conclusion, and to summarize in a word the views I would express concerning the merits of consolidation, I will say:

Consolidated city and county government, with boundaries embracing Los Angeles and its environs, would mean purer politics and greater efficiency and economy in our local public affairs. It would mean one set of officials to elect, watch and deal with, instead of two; one assessment of property for purposes of taxation; and one policy for the construction of public buildings, works and improvements.

Too much government, besides involving extravagance and waste, is a hinderance to progress. This is our condition with the city government independent of the county government, and it should be corrected just as quickly as the law will permit.

"A good wife is heaven's greatest gift to man and the rarest gem the earth holds," remarked Mr. Jarphly the other morning. "She is his joy, his inspiration and his very soul. Through her he learns to reach the pure and true, and her loving hands lead him softly over the rough places. She is—" "Jeremiah," said Mrs. Jarphly, solemnly, "Jeremiah, what wickedness have you been up to now."—Truth.

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NEW NATION-WIDE REFORM MOVEMENT

Organization of the Republican Progressive league by "progressive republican senators, representatives, governors and others—an organization which will seek to fight for the establishment of popular government" —was announced in Washington, D. C., Monday.

Plans of the new league, which have been under way since the assembling of congress, were concluded at a meeting Saturday night when a declaration of principles was signed, a constitution adopted and the following officers elected:

President — Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Oregon.

First vice-president—Representative George W. Norris, Nebraska.

Second vice-president—Governor Chase S. Osborn, Michigan.

Treasurer—Charles R. Crane, Chicago.

Executive committee—Senator Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota; Senator Joseph L. Bristow, Kansas; Representative E. H. Hubbard, Iowa; Representative Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin; Representative-elect William Kent, California; Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania; George L. Record, New Jersey, and the president, vice-presidents, treasurer, members ex-officio.

Declaration of Principles

The declaration of principles signed by nine republican United States senators, the governors of six republican states, 13 members of the house, and others, follows:

"We, the undersigned, associate ourselves together as the National Progressive league.

"The object of the league is the promotion of popular government and legislation.

"Popular government in America has been thwarted and progressive legislation strangled by the special interests which control caucuses, delegates, conventions and party organizations, and through control of the machinery of government, dictate nominations and platforms, elect administrations, legislators, representatives in congress and United States senators and control cabinet officers.

"Under existing conditions, legislation in the public interest has been baffled and defeated. This is evidenced by the long struggle to secure laws, but partially effective, for the control of railway rates and services, the revision of the tariff in the interest of the producer and consumer, statutes dealing with trusts and combinations, based on sound economic principles as applied to modern industrial and commercial conditions, a wise, comprehensive and impartial reconstruction of the banking and monetary laws, the conservation of coal, iron, gas, timber, water powers and other natural resources belonging to the people, and for the enactment of all legislation solely for

Responsive to Popular Will

"Just in proportion as popular government has in certain states superceded the delegate convention system and the people has assumed control of the machinery of government, has government become responsive to the popular will and progressive legislation been secured.

"The progressive league believes popular government is fundamental to all other questions. To this end it advocates:

"The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

"Direct primaries for the nomination of all elective officials.

"The direct election of delegates to national conventions with opportunity for the voter to express his choice for president and vice-president.

"Amendment to state constitutions providing for the initiative, referendum and recall.

"A thorough general corrupt practices act.

"The league will co-operate with progressives in the several states and wherever acceptable, will render assistance in promoting the organization of state leagues.

To Aid State Leagues

"Whenever requested by any progressive state league or by progressive leaders in state legislatures, the National Progressive Republican league will aid in the preparation of appropriate bills and resolutions and will furnish speakers and literature in support of legislative action upon the proposition, enumerated in the five numbered paragraphs set forth in the foregoing declaration of principles."

(Signed):

United States senators—Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Oregon; Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana; Joseph L. Bristow, Kansas; Norris Brown, Nebraska; Albert B. Cummins, Iowa; Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota; Joseph M. Dixon, Montana; A. J. Gronna, North Dakota; Robert H. LaFollette, Wisconsin.

Governors—Lester H. Aldrich, Nebraska; Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming; Hiram W. Johnson, California; Francis E. McGovern, Wisconsin; Chase Osborn, Michigan; W. R. Stubbs, Kansas.

Congressmen—Henry Allen Cooper, Wisconsin; William J. Cary, Wisconsin; C. R. Davis, Minnesota; E. H. Hubbard, Iowa; C. N. Haugen, Iowa; Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin; C. A. Lindbergh, Minnesota; Victor Murdock, Kansas; H. Madison, Kansas; E. H. M. Morse, Wisconsin; John M. Nelson, Wisconsin; Miles Poindexter, Washington.

Other signatures—Ray Stannard Baker, Massachusetts; Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts; Charles R. Crane, Illinois; James R. Garfield, Ohio; Francis J. Heney, California; Fred S. Jackson, Kansas; William T. Kent, California; William LaFollette, Washington (three latter congressman-elect); Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania; W. S. U'Ren, Oregon; Merle D. Vincent, Colorado; William Allen White, Kansas.

Purposes of League

Senator Bourne, president of the league, made the following statement in regard to its organization and purposes:

"The declaration of principles of the National Progressive league speaks for itself. While its membership is confined to those who believe the republican party represented by progressive republicans offers the most encouragement for the establishment of these principles, there is no purpose to make it a political organization in the sense of the promoting of the political fortunes of any man or men.

"The enactment of legislation carrying out the program is its sole purpose, and it stands ready, whenever acceptable, to assist democratic as well as reoublican legislators to secure such legislation.

"The league will at once enter upon an aggressive campaign. State legislators will he organized, and upon request, furnished with bills, literature and speakers. Permanent headquarters will be maintained for carrying on the work.

"Precise uniformity of legislation in the different states is not to be expected. Account must be taken of the conditions in each state as to the details of the legislation to be urged, the object being to insure popular government in the end.

"Membership in the National Progressive Republican league consists of those who have signed the declaration of principles and constitution, and of those who may hereafter be elected by a majority vote of the members.

"I expect to devote my entire time to the work of the league so far as my official duties will permit. The league will be a permanent organization and its founders have made their plans for a continuance of its work for a number of years."

League Has Roosevelt's Approval

According to the dispatches, Theodore Roosevelt Wednesday, in a signed articie in the Outlook, approved the platform of the National Republican Progressive League.

STATE SHOULD NOT FIX LOCAL RATES

Opposition Develops to Provisions of Sutherland Bill

Protests are being vigorously made against some of the provisions of the bill to create a state board of public service commissioners, which has been introduced in both houses of the Legislature and sponsored by Assemblyman Sutherland.

The section which has called forth protest is that of regulating rates. The bill provides that the commission, to be created, shall fix rates of public utilities for the whole State, thus depriving cities of the inalienable right of fixing utility rates within their limits.

Speaking on this subject, President Finlayson, of the City Club, had the following to say at last Saturday's luncheon:

"In this State we have, perhaps more than in any other State, local self-government for our cities; and this is true particularly with respect to those cities like Los Angeles, who are operating under freeholders' charters, they being practically independent of the Legislature. Such cities can work out their own salvation, unhampered with laws passed by the legislature to a large extent. Such is not the case with the cities of some eastern states, as, for example, New York. The city of New York cannot determine for itself what regulations it shall have respecting the liquor question, but is bound and shackled by the law known as the "Raines" law, passed by the Legislature at Albany.

"This local self-government which we have in California is of vital importance. Many cities of the eastern states, and many of the Middle West also, are hampered because they are continually subjected to the influence of legislation made by the state legislature.

"I understand there is now pending before the Legislature of this State a proposed constitutional amendment, the details of which I do not know, as I have just received notice of it, providing for a state public utilities commission. Those of you who had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Haven's address of a few weeks ago remember what he said about the legislature enactment for a state utilities commission. A very good idea, indeed. One which would not intrench upon those commissions already existing in the municipalities of the state, but, on the contrary, without intrenching upon their jurisdiction will aid them very materially by giving to those local public utilities commissions information gathered by the State commission; so that Mr. Haven's idea of the legislation to be passed by this session of the Legislature must be fraught with nothing but the very best results.

"But I am informed that this constitutional amendment will empower that commission to regulate the public utilities of the State. I may be mistaken, but if I am informed correctly—as I say, I have not yet seen the resolution—that proposed constitutional amendment, giving to the state utilities commission the power to regulate the public utilities, might give to it power that would entrench upon the jurisdiction of our own Public Utilities Commission of this city and public utility commissions in other cities of the State, which would deprive us of that most valuable asset—local self-government. I know of no place in which self-government is of more importance than with regard to the regulation of public utilities.

"It would be disastrous for this city, so far as the regulation of public utilities in this city is concerned, were we subject only to the jurisdiction of the state commission which, in the years to come, perchance might be in control of some politician from San Francisco, and then the citizens of Los Angeles would be dependent for their most sacred rights upon the will and, perhaps, whim of that San Francisco politician. Therefore, I say this proposed constitutional amendment, if I am correctly informed, might be fraught with danger. However, this much may be said with safety—it should be carefully scrutinized so that our legislators may be advised that the cities of this state, operating under freeholders' charters—particularly the city of Los Angeles—do not propose to surrender one iota of their right of local self-government, particularly the right to regulate the public utilities operating within the boundaries of this and other cities operating under freeholders' charters."

The Municipal League of this city has added its protest by adopting the following resolution, which will be sent to Governor Johnson and members of the Legislature:

"Resolved, That the Municipal League of Los Angeles, Cal., indorse and is in favor of legislation creating a public utilities and service commission which shall have power to fix rates to be charged by public service corporations outside of the limits of freeholder charter cities, and which shall have power throughout the State to supervise all public service corporations in relation to their capitalization and the creation of bonded indebtedness and to prescribe a uniform system of bookkeeping; but the Municipal League is strongly opposed to the constitutional amendment known as 'Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 6' introduced hy Mr. Sutherland, for the reason that the same purposes to extend the jurisdiction of a public utilities commission, which is to be appointed by the Governor, over

all public utilities throughout the State with absolute power of regulation and control of such utilities, and to deprive all cities or commissions relating to such cities of any regulation or control of such utilities or of corporations operating the same within their limits, and be it further

Resolved, that the Municipal League urges that the proposed constitutional amendment be amended so as to exclude from its provisions large cities operating under freeholders' charters, or at least all cities of the class to which the city of Los Angeles belongs, for the reason that there is no function of the local government which is of more importance or more necessary to the welfare of the citizens of a community than the control and regulation of public utilities and of the public service corporations which occupy its streets and furnish necessary transportation, lighting and power and other public service to its citizens. To take such control from the local authorities in cities which have the population and financial strength to intelligently and effectually regulate such matters and vest it in a state board is a step backward, a return to state control of local affairs, and is opposed to the modern and progressive principle in municipal affairs that all local matters should be managed and controlled by local officials, a principle which has found its best exponent and justification in our own city."

NEW NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE OFFICERS

Every Part of the Nation Represented on the Governing Board of Organization.

William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind., formerly United States Civil Service Commissioner, is the new president of the National Municipal League. He is one of the most aggressive workers in the country for municipal advancement. President Foulke succeeds Charles J. Bonaparte, who was president of the League for seven years.

The vice-presidents chosen in the Buffalo convention, in November, are H. D. W. English, president of the Pittsburg Civic Commission; President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University; George McAneny, borough president of Manhattan; Charles E. Merriam, chairman of the Merriam Commission, Chicago; Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia, and Thomas N. Strong, of Portland, Ore.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the League since its formation seventeen years ago, was re-elected, as was George Burnham, Jr., the treasurer. Both are of Philadelphia.

These are the members of the Executive Committee: Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, chairman; Robert Treat Paine and Harvey Stuart Chase, Boston; Dudley Tibbets, Troy, N. Y.; William G. Low, Eugene H. Outerbridge, Robert S. Binkerd, Richard S. Childs, Arthur C. Luddington, William B. Howland, Raymond V. Ingersoll, New York; Knowlton Mixer and Frederick C. Gratwick, Buffalo; Merwin K. Hart, Utica; Charles W. Andrews, Syracuse; Clarence L. Harper and Thomas Raeburn White, Philadelphia; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg; Oliver McClintock, Pittsburg; Charles H. Ingersoll, South Orange, N. J.; M. N. Baker, Montclair, N. J.; William P. Bancroft, Wilmington, Del.; Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Elliott Hunt Pendleton, Cincinnati; A. Leo Weil and George W. Guthrie, Pittsburg; Walter L. Fisher, Chicago; J. L. Hudson, Detroit; John A. Butler, Milwaukee; Dwight F. Davis, St. Louis; Ernst C. Kontz, Atlanta; the Rev. C. N. Lathrop and Frank J. Symes, San Francisco; Meyer Lissner, Los Angeles.

"Corporations in Relation to Politics"

An address delivered by Delos F. Wilcox, Ph. D., Chief of the Bureau of Franchises of the Public Service Commission for the First District, New York; Before the Economic Club of Providence, December 6.

When I was invited to take part in the discussion of "Corporations in Relation to Politics" on this occasion I thought I could take as my text, and approve without reservation, the sixth paragraph of the "Creed of the American People," promulgated at Detroit on the 28th of October, this year, by the distinguished ex-Forester, Mr. Pinchot. This paragraph reads:

"I believe that corporations have certain rights that should be respected, but they have no political rights, powers or duties, and they should have no representatives in Congress, in the Cabinet or on the Bench."

Upon further reflection, I have concluded that Mr. Pinchot was too conservative. I now find myself unable to accede to his preliminary declaration that "corporations have certain rights that should be respected." In my judgment corporations, as such, have no rights whatever, except possibly in a metaphorical sense, as we might say that the woodman's axe has a right to be sharpened or that a lady's last year's bonnet has a right to be retrimmed. A corporation is a mere tool to be used in the furtherance of human welfare. So long as it is useful, or may be made useful by improvements, we would be wise to use it. But it has no rights whatever. We have the rights. A man and a corporation are not in the same category at all.

"Rights" of Corporations

I do not wish to be overtechnical or to juggle with words. I suppose that many of the persons who speak of the "rights" of corporations are really thinking of the rights of the people who have associated themselves together for corporate activity. But even so, the persons who are in corporations have only the same rights as respects the State that other individuals have, except insofar as these particular persons may have undertaken in their corporate capacity certain special obligations which necessarily carry with them special compensating rights. Certainly no corporation or group of men in a corporation that is not performing any public function can claim special or unusual rights from the State. It would be monstrous for the State to confer special rights on a special class of citizens without imposing any corresponding obligations. It would be at variance, not only with the accepted principles of democracy, but with the principles of every form of government that has been establishd since the world began. And so I say not only that corporations, as separate entities, as tools of human activity, as creatures of the State, have no rights, but also that corporate men, the groups of individuals who make up the corporations, have no rights as such unless they are performing a special public service by means of their corporate organization, and then their rights are depended upon and measured by their faithfulness and efficiency in performing that service.

What a Corporation Is

I do not wish, however, to pass over too easily the conception of corporations as separate, powerful, intangible entities stalking over the land and making themselves masters of it. For after all the explanations to the effect that a corporation is a mere association of human beings very like other human beings, the fact remains that in current thought and popular discussion the emphasis is laid much of the time upon the instrument itself rather than upon the men who use it. The tool overshadows the man. The idea of the tool masters the man as he stands in the shadow. It is essential in this discussion to dwell upon the differences between man and tool. I have said that they are not in the same category. In these modern days of intense outward activity and constant stimulation, we may not have a clear and precise idea, ready at all times to formulate itself in words, of the superiority that characterizes a human being in relation to any or all of the non-human things that surround him. But none of us is so mean that he would not instinctively scorn comparison of his own ultimate importance with that of the greatest corporation in the world. It is this superiority of man over his environment and the creatures of his hand and brain, that lies at the basis of the State and marks politics as the highest category of the world's activity. Our fathers declared that all men are created equal and that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Perhaps as a reaction from the spirit of unreasoning reverence for the pronouncements of the fathers, it has now become quite the fashion to pick the Declaration to pieces and say that it is fallacious and untrue, especially in the statement that men are created equal. Looking upon the acknowledged inequalities of men in physical, intellectual and moral stature, the modern apologists for privileged classes tell us that Jefferson was mistaken. The inequalities to which they point are perfectly obvious, and were as obvious in 1776 as they are in 1910. Jefferson certainly did not suppose, or think he could make the world believe, that all babies at birth weigh exactly six pounds and are twenty inches long, or even that all men who are given equal facilities for self-development from their birth will attain an exactly equal adult stature in education, culture and social power. Men are equal in this respect—they are all born of women, they hunger and are satisfied with bread, they grow weary and are refreshed with sleep, they play in their babyhood, in manhood they work and grow strong, they love and beget children, they live in a state of mutual co-operation and independence, they grow old and die and their bodies dissolve into the elements of the earth. This wonderful drama of life is universal among men. Every child that is born starts upon such a career. It is the function of the State to smooth the way so that as many as possible may keep in the race to the end, living their lives fully and well, performing their parts in the great panorama in which all are actors and spectators at the same time.

Freedom, Not Liberty, the Goal

No human being is so small or so insignificant as to fall outside the jurisdiction of the State. Political action goes to the individual. The census ramifies and searches in all the nooks and corners of the earth to find human beings. Every man, woman or child that draws the breath of life counts one. For governmental purposes the surface of the earth is physically divided and set off into sovereign jurisdictions so that no one may be left out. Each particular sovereignty is itself divided into commonwealths, counties, cities, towns, administrative districts and election precincts. The State sets up its agents in every corner of the land, so that no spot capable of supporting human life shall be neglected and no man, however mean or ignorant or unsocial, shall be left to himself alone. Government organizes everywhere and in detail. Politics is the sum total of the people's activity in relation to government. What is the purpose of this all-embracing movement, the common intelligence directing the common endeavor toward a common end? The only word that is adequate to describe this universal, age-long purpose is 'freedom." Freedom is the goal toward which history and civilization tend—not freedom to "do as one pleases," not freedom to follow wild and lawles impulses that are self-destructive and destructive to society—but freedom to do right, freedom under law, freedom to develop one's powers as a social being, constructive freedom. We might as well be rid once for all of the idea that freedom can ever be liberty to destroy or to refuse to function. Freedom does not include the right of suicide or of social destruction. The man, or even the family, alone on a desert island is least free. The untutored savage in the pathless forest is least free. It is only by social co-operation, division of labor, economy of effort, development of social functions that freedom can be attained. Politics is the eternal vigilance that is the price of liberty. Government is for men. Government has only human ends. It is not concerned with physical nature or with property except as they are or can be made subservient to men and thus increase human opportunity. Government in all ages has been in large measure diverted from its true universal purpose into an institution devoted to the benefit of those who govern. But we hold that democracy was ordained from the beginning, that it is the normal purpose of the state toward which civilization tends.

Relation of Corporations to the State

What shall be the relation of the corporation to the state? It should be the same as the relation of man to his Maker—one of daily prayer and humble service. Even this analogy will be misleading without a further explanation. My religious creed does not allow that the daily prayer referred to should be the importunate demand for special favors, which characterizes the devotions of some religious people and the political activities of many lusty corporations. On the other hand, my religious creed does not require that men should be constantly waiting upon the Lord, pressing upon Him their direct and personal services. When He has need He will call us. Meantime, in the world at large, governed by His law, we work out our destinies for ourselves, in joy and sorrow and patience—but always obeying His law. The daily prayer and the humble service are in the application of the Golden Rule to the affairs of men. It is when men become arrogant and forget God, in the sense that they break His law and try to put themselves outside of His jurisdiction and "do as they please," that in the assertion of a false freedom they destroy themselves. It is hard to kick against the pricks. The corporation, in its relation to the state, should devote itself to the furtherance of

The Purposes of Democracy,

all converging into one purpose—the development of a free, strong, happy people. If the corporation introduces economies in production, helps in the equitable distribution of wealth, promotes honesty and fair dealing among men—in a word, contributes to the development of human freedom—it is a good tool. It has no specific relation to politics, except as an instrument of the people through which prosperity and order can more easily be

attained. It has no rights. It does not forget its creator in attempts to break the law or to defeat the purposes of the state. It does not clamor for privileges or protection. It is dumb. It can only work under the laws which men in their wisdom or their ignorance prescribe for the furtherance of their own welfare. Otherwise, these intangible creatures, arrogating to themselves the powers that attach to the control of concentrated wealth, become a sort of phantom aristocracy, all the more powerful because they are so elusive and pervading, so much the creatures of men's thoughts and fears.

Campaign Contributions a Betrayal of Trust

Political contributions by corporations are inconsistent with the nature of things. They represent a betrayal of trust on the part of certain individuals who for the time being have control of corporation funds. They are given because these individuals are unwilling to contribute the money from their own pockets so long as they are able, through their trusteeship, to give of the funds in which others have a share.

Great Personal Fortunes Condemned

Another abuse of corporate organization is the exploitation of it for the creation of great personal fortunes. It is through corporations for the most part that men get rich. Men have no right to get rich. It is to the interest of the state that they should not. Property, like the corporations, has been set up in many quarters as an end in itself. Property has no rights. It is only men who have rights. When the accumulation or the concentration of wealth or of the control over wealth runs counter to the general welfare of men, every instrument that helps to accentuate the evil is without standing before the state. It should be discarded or its use transformed. I fear we have a wrong notion about property. There is no such thing ultimately as private property.

All Wealth Is Social

All property is held in trust. The day will come when, roughly speaking, no man who makes an ill use of wealth, either for himself or for society at large, will be permitted to keep it under his control, and on the other hand every man who develops special social efficiency will be put into control of enough wealth to enable him to perform his functions for society to the best advantage. The corporation is, in its ideas, an instrument particularly adapted to help bring about this transformation in our attitude toward property. Whenever it is used to strengthen the recognition of absolute ownership of property by individuals, or to increase the amounts of property subjected to such ownership, it is being perverted from its true function and is running counter to the purposes of the state. Under such circumstances the corporation needs chastening, or if that is not possible, then dissolution. The juggling with corporate securities is the particular abuse through which the corporation is most frequently used to make men rich to the detriment of the state.

Special Franchises

Before bringing my remarks to a close, I must refer briefly to the special class of corporations that bear a particular relation to the state. I mean public service corporations enjoying special franchises. The relation of this class of corporations to politics is unique; their function is not private, but public. In the broadest sense of the term their activities are wholly political. Public utilities, to my mind, are public functions which, in this country, are usually delegated to corporations as agents of the state. It seems to me that public utility companies should be treated substantially as arms of the civil service, and in the same way be divorced from "politics" in the narrow sense of that term. If my idea of the true relation between public service corporations and the state or the city government is correct, then first of all the speculative element should be ruled out of public utility investments and the utilities operated as public monopolies at cost, including a limited but reasonably certain return upon the capital actually and necessarily invested. Municipalities usually pay their bonds when due. Broadly speaking, public service corporations never do. Public utility securities, under a rational franchise contract, would become substantially as safe as municipal bonds. I regard this question of capitalization as at the very core of the problem of the relations of the public service corporation to politics. It is here that the public and the private interest clash most violently.

Plants Should Be Honestly Capitalized

It is to the interest of the public that utility plants should be honestly and conservatively capitalized to begin with and then that the capital should be continuously reduced by amortization out of earnings. It is to the interest of the public service corporation, not as the servant of the state, but as the tool of those who seek great riches, that utilities should be capitalized as heavily and as dishonestly as possible to begin with and that thereafter the capitalization should constantly increase. But, perhaps, there is no better illustration of the ultimate futility of the theory that freedom means freedom to take oneself out of the jurisdiction of law than in this very matter of overcapitalization. While particular individuals get rich in this way and incur the distinction that attends upon infamy, the great majority of those who invest in the hope of securing riches only mutilate their own fortunes and suffer and perhaps perish in oblivion.

Freedom pertains to men. It means freedom to do well. A corporation is a mere tool. It has no political rights. If it does not serve the purposes of the state, if it runs counter to human welfare, it has no standing before the bar of judgment. It should be mended or destroyed.

EXPRESS RATES IN CANADA TO BE REDUCED

Railway Commissioners Condemn Express Companies for Excessive Charges

After an inquiry spread over a period of several years and involving the hearing of a vast mass of evidence, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada has issued a voluminous judgment, which, in effect, is a sweeping condemnation of the express companies doing business in the Dominion. Declaring that the express companies are greatly over-capitalized, that their forms of contract with shippers are grossly unfair, and that they are owned by the railway companies, whose earnings on express traffic are excessive, the board finds that the tolls are unreasonably high and orders the filing of new tariffs within the next three months, and the preparation of a new form of contract. Other points which have been the subject of complaint for years are dealt with in a manner more or less favorable to shippers, the whole judgment being in the direction of relaxing the grip of the companies upon the trading public. It is perhaps the most notable deliverance yet made by the railway board, and will have a far-reaching effect.

Commenting on the decision, the Toronto Globe says, editorially:

"The old evil of over-capitalization seems to be especially potent in the case of the express companies. There are as a matter of fact, no express companies in Canada in the sense in which the words are used in the United States. The Canadian Express Company is the G. T. R. under another name, and the Dominion Express Company is the C. P. R. The actual money in the form of capital put into the Canadian Express Company when it was organized in 1865 was $27,520. No further money was put in on stock account. The Grand Trunk bought out the company in 1892, paying $660,000 for the business as a going concern. There are now three millions of stock outstanding on an original investment of $27,520., while the tangible assets are only $212,719. The capital account of the Dominion Express Company is on the same basis. The sum of $24,500 is all the money ever actually paid in on capital account; the accumulated assets are about $600,000, while there are two million dollars' worth of capital stock outstanding. The commissioners very properly point out that if a company chooses to inflate its capital by making nine-tenths water to one-tenth cash it is absurd to say it is entitled to six, eight, ten, or any other percentage upon the inflated capitalization.

"In this terse sentense the railway commission of Canada lays down a principle over which there have been years of strife across the border. The basis of the cost of railway transportation should be the cost of performing the service plus a reasonable rate of interest on the capital invested in the business. If a company chooses to say it has ten millions invested in it, and has in fact but one million in it, the railway commission proposes to base rates on the real and not on the fictitious capital."

SENATOR WRIGHT AND HIS GROUCH

Senator Leroy A. Wright of San Diego cannot hide his chagrin over the defeat of his Senatorial candidate, A. G. Spalding.

He carries his animosity against Senator Works to the point of attacking E. T. Earl of Los Angeles, a friend and supporter of the progressive Senator.

Wright would, if he could, prevent Earl's confirmation as a trustee of the normal school in Los Angeles, one of the most acceptable appointments yet made by Governor Johnson.

Naturally, Senator Wright denies that Earl's support of Senator Works has anything to do with his fight against the Los Angeles millionaire.

He gives as his reason for his opposition the allegation that Mr. Earl accepted rebates from the railroads when he was a big fruit shipper, some fifteen years ago.

The absolute flimsiness of this excuse is apparent to all who are not irreparably biased against truth and fairness.

Granted that E. T. Earl did accept rebates fifteen years ago, what has that to do with the present case?

Fifteen years ago rebates were looked upon as a part of general business. There was no law against the practice; no public clamor that rebating should cease.

When rebating degenerated into a weapon for the strong shipper against his weaker competitor; when it became a thing of evil. E. T. Earl stopped his acceptance of drawbacks, and went out of the shipping business.

But Senator Wright continues to harp upon a legal and general practice among business men in a vain effort to discredit one of the leading progressives of California. He knows his charge against Earl carries no weight. He is using it to cloak his open hostility against Earl because the latter is a friend of Senator Works.

The utter absurdity of his position regarding rebating is shown in the fact that a San Bernardino investigating committee reported that Alden Anderson—of whose school of politics Wright is a member—accepted rebates long after E. T. Earl discontinued the practice.

Senator Wright admits he has no proof of Earl's rebating, and he has until Monday to gather evidence.

In the meantime his charges are treated with the disdain they deserve. E. T. Earl is in the forefront of the great struggle that is freeing California from the stranglehold of the Southern Pacific; he is the proprietor of a newspaper that is consistently fighting for right in city and state; he is clean and able; not self-seeking; and California is the better for his having lived in this state.—Oakland Enquirer.

HOW POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS WORK

British postal savings banks pay two and a half per cent interest on deposits and have over eleven million depositors—roughly, one to four of the population—with eight hundred million dollars to their credit. When the interest on Government bonds was two and three-fourths per cent the postal banks showed a profit. Since bond interest was reduced to two and a half per cent—the same rate paid depositors—they have, of course, operated at a loss.

French postal savings banks pay two and a half per cent interest on deposits and have five million depositors, with about three hundred million dollars to their credit. They are operated at a profit. The postal savings banks of Italy also have five million depositors, with about three hundred million dollars to their eredit. They pay a little over two per cent on deposits and show a good profit after deducting over a million dollars a year of income tax. Postal savings banks in Belgium pay three per cent on small deposits, two per cent on larger accounts. They have two million depositors, with a hundred and forty million dollars to their credit, and are operated at a profit. In England and France the annual cost of administration is a little less than one-half of one per cent of the amount on deposit; in Belgium it is a little more; in Italy only one-quarer of one per cent.

From a bulletin recently issued by the National Monetary Commission, statistics for other countries might be added—all, however, to the same general effect. There are over forty million depositors in all postal savings banks—mainly working people, for whom perfect security and convenience of access to a depository are the great inducements to save. To take care of their savings costs nothing, except in England, where the deficit is due to a reduction of interest on the Government debt. Such, briefly, is the world's experience of the system which is now being established in this country—Saturday Evening Post.

HALF-CENT COIN

The idea of the half cent as currency has not in the past harmonized with American notions. Fractional currency as small as that seemed too insignificant to bother with. But American notions of the value of things are changing, and it is probable that an effort will be made in the next Congress to add the half cent to the country's coinage. The lack of the half cent in our money undoubtedly costs the consumers of the United States millions of dollars every year. Competition has become so keen in business that producers and middlemen figure their prices down to the finest point.—Cleveland Leader.

First Cannibal—How did that actor taste? Second Cannibal—He was good in certain parts.—Columbia Jester.

The Jester's Bells

"Them Burglars"

He was a big man, with a broad-brimmed slouch hat and a fierce bristling gray beard. A guide tagged along as he marched briskly down the main corridor of the capitol, commenting on the sights shown him only with a growl, a snort or a grunt. He paused at the end of the corridor and perked his head toward a carpeted passage:

"What's them burglars doing today?" he demanded.

"The senate is not in session, sir," said the guide in a shocked voice.

After the visitor had departed the guide sat down on his chair and mopped his heated brow.

"That's one kind that comes here," he said. "We have all kinds, but his style is the hardest to deal with. Called the senate burglars—you heard him, and he kicked at everything else I showed him. They ain't got no patriotism at all, and a United States senator ain't no more to them than a doorkeeper. Why, I'm afraid to take men like him into the supreme court—likely as not they'll say something disrespectful right out loud. Do you know what that one said when I showed him Statuary Hall? He says, 'Who are all those crooks?' Then he wanted to know how much all them statues cost the government and who got the rake-off. I told him they were given by the states and he said that was once when the states put one over.

"You wouldn't think," said the guide with a sigh, "that patriotic Americans could come here and be so callous about the things they see. I don't know what the country's coming to. I've been a guide here 20 years, but I never thought I'd live to hear the senate called burglars."—L. A. Record.

Mrs. Muggins—My husband is a great believer in the power of the press. Mrs. Buggins—Yes. I notice he always hides behind his paper when he has a seat in a crowded car. —Penna. Press.

Chief Editor—Look here, Sharpe, here's a fiddler been hanged for murder. How shall we headline it? Musical Editor—How would "Difficult Execution on One String" do?—St. Louis Times.

"Noah must have felt lucky when he landed after his long sail." "Yes," replied the New York importer. "Think of a man landing all that cargo without a customs official to say a word!"—Washington Star.

Artist—Madam, it is not faces alone that I paint, it is souls! Madam—Oh, you do interiors, then?—Boston Transcript.

Away Out West

"You say this is the only house in the county?"

"That's what."

"I'm thinking of building a few miles further on."

"Build right here, stranger. Then we'll have a town."—Courier Journal.

An Interesting Antique

"Fine old inn, sir," commented the host. "Everything in this house has its story."

"I don't doubt it," remarked the grouchy tourist. "And is there any legend connected with this old piece of cheese?"—Kansas City Journal.

Long Drawn Out

Judge—"What is your name?"

Prisoner—"J. J. J. J. John Jones."

Judge—"Why do you have so many J's in your name?"

Prisoner—"The preacher who christened me stuttered, sir.—London Answers.

A Courteous Juryman

Prosecutor Cline of Cleveland tells a story of a murder case he once tried, in which he had a good deal of difficulty in getting a jury chosen. He asked of one veniremen the question: "Have you any scruples against voting for the infliction of the death penalty in case willful murder is proved? "I got to ask for information," answered the veniremen, cautiously. "Should I say yes or no to that there question if I don't want to set on this here jury?"—Kansas City Star.

For the First Comer

Young Man—"So Miss Ethel is your oldest sister? Who comes after her?"

Small Brother—Nobody ain't come yet; but pa says the first fellow that comes can have her."—Boston Transcript.

Sareastic

A pompous-looking lawyer once chartered a hansom cab, and on reaching his destination he only gave his driver the shilling required by law.

The driver looked at the coin and bit his lip. Then in the most courteous manner he said: "Do step in again, sir. I could ha' druv ye a yard or two farther for this 'ere."—London Fun.

"The only thing I find to say against you is that your washing bill is far too extravagant. Last week you had six blouses in the wash. Why, Jane, my own daughter never sends more than two." "Ah, that may be, mum," replied Jane, "but I 'ave to! Your daughter's sweetheart is a bank clerk, while my young man is a chimney sweep. It makes a difference, mum."—Tit-Bits.

Yeast—And was he cool in the hour of danger? Crimsonbeak—Well, his feet were!—Yonkers Statesman.

"How Tillie's clothes hang about her! Why, they don't fit her at all!" "But think how much worse she would look if they did!"—Meggendorfer Blatter.

"Guess I must have been born unlucky." "What makes you say that?" "Well, for instance, I went to a ball game once. There were eighteen players on the diamond, fifteen or twenty on the benches, 10,000 people in the grandstand, 20,000 on the bleachers and—the ball hit me."—Toledo Blade.

McCool—What's my bill? Clerk—What room? McCool—I slept on the billiard table. Clerk—Fifty cents an hour.—Chicago Daily News.

"Oh, yes," Mrs. Smith told us, "my husband is an enthusiastic archaeologist. And I never knew it till yesterday. I found in his desk some queer looking tickets with the inscription 'Mudhorse, 8 to 1.' And when I asked him what they were, he explained to me that they were relics of a lost race. Isn't it interesting?"—Boston Traveler.

Theatre

Orpheum

The attractive bill offered here this week by the Orpheum Road Show is distinguished by at least four acts which are perfect of their kind. These are the two headliners, La Pia and the Rigoletto Brothers, Howard, the Scotch ventriloquist, and the playet, "His Nerve." To begin with the best, Charles and Henry Rigoletto are a whole vaudeville show in themselves. They have mastered an unbelievable number of phases of dexterity, which they display with generosity, nerve and an equipment whose lavishness goes far toward proving them expert and enterprising. Their long act includes feats as instrumentalists, jugglers, illusionists, plastic acrobats and aerial gymnasts. After their dashing finale, a banjo and mandolin duet play as they balance at either end of a ladder in midair, one sighs in pity for the old vaudeville "artists" who gloried in but one line of work. What chance have they against these Italian brothers with their unchallenged versatility?

For beauty and novelty, no dancer who has appeared on the Orpheum stage has offered an act which equals that of La Pia, "the Enchantress," now on her first American tour. She appears in an exquisitely dainty Japanese dance, in a gorgeous Egyptian effect, in a remarkably realistic fire dance, and in "The Sea Nymph," a marine fancy both new and beautiful, which leaves one with an almost awed sense of the sea's irresistible powers.

The achievements of Howard, the ventriloquist, would better be heard than read about, lest the veracity of the writer be doubted.

Charles Leonard Fletcher does some finished work as the intrepid and humorous gentleman burglar in "His Nerve," a sketch which certainly bears out its claim to "absorbing interest" and is an extremely clever and compact affair.

To supply the broad laughs which no Orpheum bill is complete without, Mae Melville and Robert Higgins return to receive an uproarious welcome and to renew their jests on Mr. Higgins' physique. He still "lets it lay" when he drops his hat, to the audience's delight.

Hibbert and Warren entertain with good minstrelsy, and Joe Jackson and Cross and Josephine hold over to complete a splendid program.

D. R. L.

Jolly T. Powers

If you want a merry-go-round of fun, that will keep the cobwebs from getting permanent hold in your top, go to see James T. Powers at Hamburger's Majestic theatre this week. The play "Havana" contains all the traditional machinery of improbabilities that characterize light opera, and is a very excellent musical comedy of the good sort.



Maxine Elliott, Majestic Theatre Next Week

As bo-sun of the Wasp and a matrimonial outlaw, Mr. Powers has a role that gives him no end of opportunity for fun making, of which the large audiences seem never to have enough. Mr. Powers is a great favorite with audiences who want to forget the vexations and frictions outside. While not a vocalist, his enunciation is so distinct that his hearers don't care whether he is singing or talking. It is a pity that he does not encourage the other soloists to enunciate as carefully.

The fun of the play is all clean, the chorus excellent, the stage pictures beautiful. All the parts are in competent hands. Helen Darling as Consuelo, the Cuban beauty, and Dave Andrada as the son fresh from an English University, deserve special mention for good acting.

The music of "Havana" was written by Leslie Stuart, author of Florodora and is reminiscent of that popular opera.

If tired or bored, if blue or cross, spend an evening with J. T. (Jolly Talker) Powers at the Majestic and you will be glad you are living.

M. J. B.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

At the Auditorium next week there will be offered as the first dramatic production of the year Edward Sheldon's much-discussed race-problem play of the South, "The Nigger," with Florence Roberts. As the name suggests, the play deals with the negro and his relations to the dominant white race, and in working out his story the author is said to have attacked conditions that no other American playwright has ever before had the courage to assail. Nevertheless, the play does not make an appeal for racial equality, and insists that the future of the negro must depend largely upon himself. The race question, however, is simply the background for these acts of intense human realism. This may be readily judged from an outline of the plot. Philip Morrow, the central figure of the play, after some unpleasant experiences in handling a party of lynchers, is elected governor of a Southern State, largely through the efforts of Clifton Noyes, a distiller, who looks to his successful candidate to veto the prohibition bill which the legislature has passed. Morrow refuses, even when Noyes, who has discovered that Morrow has negro blood in his veins, threatens to expose him. This scene with Noyes, and the subsequent one with Georgiana Byrd, his sweetheart, when he tells her that he is a "nigger," and she repulses him, are dramatic. At the finale of the play, Morrow accepts his tragic fate, resigning all hope of social equality and political preferment, and condemned to see the woman he loves pass out of his life, anticipates his enemy and makes known to the public that he is a negro, and that he can no longer be their governor and leader. It is not difficult to concieve of the dramatic possibilities of such a situation.



Alice Lloyd, Orpheum Road Show Next Week

Miss Maxine Elliott comes to the Hamburger's Majestic Theatre on Monday night for one week in her jolly nautical comedy, "The Inferior Sex," in which she appeared at Daly's Theatre in New York last winter and spring and a supplementary engagement at her own theatre this autumn. The comedy was written for Miss Elliott by Frank Stayton of London and has in it the tang of the sea air and the music of rolling waves.

It tells the story of a beautiful woman who is rescued from an open dory adrift on the wide ocean and brought aboard a yacht owned by a man who hates women or thinks he does, which all amounts to the same thing. He has left London to escape the charms of his feminine acquaintances and is writing a book which he is pleased to call "The Inferior Sex," in which he dwells with more candor than politeness on the weaknesses and foibles of womankind. Circumstances force the woman to remain on the yacht some days and the gradually clearing comprehension of the man for womankind in general and this woman in particular, makes a diverting and absorbing entertainment, enhanced, of course, by a pretty love story, for naturally the master of the yacht falls desperately in love with his charming supercargo.

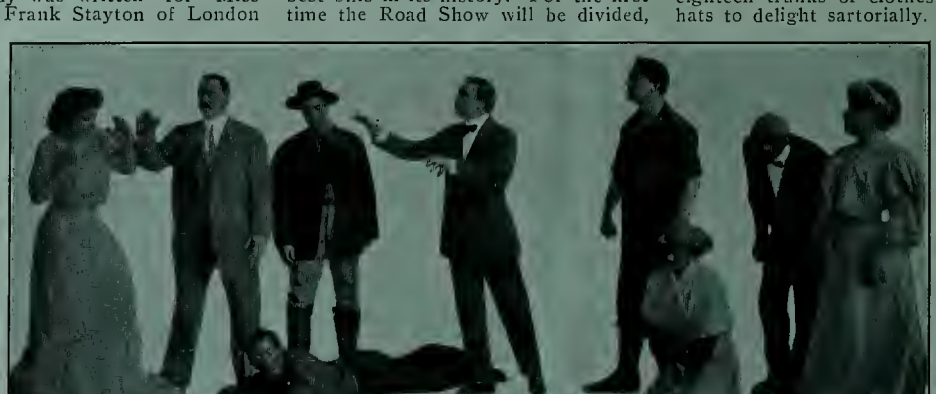
Miss Elliott will have the same support which surrounded her during her two New York runs in the piece. The company includes Frederick Kerr and O. B. Clarence, two gentlemen known in London for their abilities to amuse and T. Tamamoto, a Japanese actor. The scenic accessories are novel, all the action taking place on the yacht, "Firefly," of which the cabin, decks and superstructure are revealed.

"The Fox" goes into its third week at the Burbank Theatre beginning with the matinee Sunday. This comedy of Lee Arthur's has unquestionably caused more comment than any other new production given by Mr. Morosco. Although "The Fox" has achieved considerable reputation as a baffling puzzle play, it is not in the manner in which it fools the audiences that it makes its greatest appeal. The characterizations in the play are novel to the stage, and probably nothing like the Peter Delaney of A. Byron Beasley has been created. The other members of the Burbank company are equally at home in roles which possess originality. David Hartford, David Landau, Charles Ruggles, Frank Camp, Peter Lang, Frederick Gilhert, Willis Marks, Marjorie Rambeau and Louise Royce give a performance which is finished in every detail. The third week of "The Fox" will give the Burbank company an opportunity for rehearsing the first stock production ever given of David Belasco's New York comedy, "Is Matrimony a Failure," which will be staged the following week.

The second week of the Orpheum Road Show, together with Alice Lloyd, Lew Sully, Lillian Burkhart & Co., and Ernest Scharff, which begins with the matinee on Monday, January 30, promises to be better than the week just closing, which has offered Orpheum patrons one of the best bills in its history. For the first time the Road Show will be divided, and instead of all its acts being here only the four biggest will remain, these include La Pia, the Rigoletto Brothers, Howard and Melville and Higgins.

Little need be said of Alice Lloyd, England's well-known comedienne. Miss Lloyd has daintiness, beauty, winsome ways and that faculty of getting things over which puts her into intimate touch with her audiences. She has a wealth of new songs, all of them being restricted to her exclusive use; she still retains her success, "Splash Me," and one or two others of her best liked past hits, and she has eighteen trunks of clothes and forty hats to delight sartorially.

As funny and desirable in his way, too, is Lew Sully—fat, fair and more than forty. Lew is a comedian all of his own school. With Miss Lloyd's aid and consent he is giving travesties of that fetching little singer. Several of her most popular numbers, such as "Splash Me" and "Master Cupid," are



Scene from "The Nigger," Auditorium Next Week

HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER Broadway
Los Angeles' Leading Playhouse, Oliver Morosco, Mgr. Near Ninth
Beginning Monday Night, Jan. 30

MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT

(Under her own management) In her cup-lifting yachting comedy
"The INFERIOR SEX" By Frank Stayton
Prices—Nights and Sat. Mat. 50c to $2.00. Popular Mat. Wed., 50c to $1.50. Coming—"THE MIDNIGHT SONS."

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER Main Street
Los Angeles' Leading Stock Company Near Sixth
Third Week Begins Sunday Matinee, Jan. 29
Packed at every performance—the same production New York will pay $2 a seat to see in October "THE FOX"
Nights—25c, 50c, 75c. Matinees Saturday and Sunday, 10c, 25c, 50c.
Next Week—"IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?" FIRST TIME IN STOCK.

ORPHEUM THEATRE VAUDEVILLE Spring St., Bet. 2d & 3d Mat. Every Day Both Phones 1447 Mats. 10c, 25c, 50c. Night, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c
Beginning Monday Matinee, Jan. 30

ALICE LLOYD — Dainty English Comedienne
LEW SULLY — "Words & Music"
LILLIAN BURKHART & CO. — "What Every Woman Wants"
ERNEST SCHARFF — "In a Music Store"

And, Positively Last Week THE ORPHEUM ROAD SHOW,
Direction of Mr. Martin Beck

AUDITORIUM Theatre Beautiful L. E. BEHYMER Manager
ALL NEXT WEEK, STARTING MONDAY NIGHT
Bargain Matinee Wed. and Sat. Best Seats $1.00
THE DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE YEAR
Wm. A. Brady (Ltd.) Presents California's Favorite Actress

FLORENCE ROBERTS

Supported by THURLOW BERGEN
And a strong company in Edward Sheldon's Great American Play
"The NIGGER"
Magnificent Scenery and Remarkable Stage Effects.
Prices—Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
Matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.
Seats now selling.

...by Lew for the broadest burlesquery. Imagine the ponderous Lew in a bobbie or in pink tights and Cupid's wings, and you need nothing more in the fun line.

Lilian Burkhart comes with the Road Show, taking Fletcher's place, with the sketch "What Every Woman Wants," a product of Mrs. Madge Clover and Miss Louella Conley of this city. The sketch had its premier here, and on the strength of that was given Orpheum bookings. Since then it has played much of the western time.

Ernest Scharff, a versatile musician, is the fourth new number, and his offering, "In a Music Store," enables him to present his proficiency on a varied number of instruments all of different sorts.

MUSIC

There were two great attractions at the Auditorium last Tuesday evening, one program scheduled for the evening and the other crowd which came to hear it. As the automobiles filed past the entrance in seemingly endless succession, only pausing an instant to discharge their gorgeously gowned passengers, the lobby and entrances became filled with an ever-changing shimmering flashing crowd which made the scene one to be impressed upon the memory. All the newest dress inspirations were to be seen among the brilliant assemblage drawn by the magnet of Tetrazzini's wonderful voice. Not only was the Auditorium crowded to its topmost tier, but the stage itself was appropriated for the overflow of the audience, and then when every available cranny had been filled with spectators the late comers still clamored for seats which could not be procured.



Josef Hofmann, Pianist, Simpson Auditorium Feb. 7th and 11th

The public mind had been prepared for an experience somewhat out of the ordinary, and every expectation was gloriously fulfilled. One may say without fear of contradiction that Tetrazzini is the greatest mistress of coloratura singing in the world today and mayhap of all time. Standing easily before her audience she brings forth those glorious tones with an ease that is almost unbelievable.

Her tones have preemminently the resonant heart-stirring quality which even at the softest note vibrates in the remotest part of the auditorium and pulses about the listener in waves of exquisite sound. Every tone is purity itself and there is not a note that lacks in roundness and sweetness.

Of the three famous arias which formed the diva's program, the last was the most productive of enthusiasm though all three were exactly suited to the singer and all examples of the best style of earlier Italian composition, to the interpretation of which Mme. Tetrazzini confines herself.

A demonstration of unexampled enthusiasm brought forth a repetition of a portion of the "Lucia" aria and closed a concert which will be long remembered.

Mr. Hastings is the possessor of a baritone voice of a decidedly fine dramatic quality, his songs being well chosen and exceedingly well rendered. Mr. Benoist played the Liszt "E. Major Polonaise" with a technical resourcefulness and tonal power worthy of all praise. Walter Oesterreicher flutest, completed the list of assisting artists.

The huge crowd which filled the Auditorium to hear Tetrazzini did not seem to draw in the least from the Ellis Club enthusiasts who throng Simpson Auditorium at every appearance of this ambitious and successful organization. The place which this club holds in the regard of our music-loving people has been so often attested by packed houses that it was no surprise that even the inclement weather, which under ordinary circumstances keeps Los Angeles people at home, did not affect the size of the audience.

Taken as a whole, the program Tuesday evening was about the most consistently excellent work the Ellis Club has done during the last couple of years at least, this being the period during which the writer has heard their concerts. The assisting artists were Mrs. Constance Balfour, a soprano, whose voice possesses a good deal of power but not much sympathy; Mrs. Ada Marsh Chick, organist; Mr. Arthur Alexander, tenor; Mr. William James Chick, baritone, and the Krauss String Quartet.

Mr. Alexander, recently appointed organist of Christ Church Cathedral, who played his own accompaniments, has a tenor of most pleasing quality and was enthusiastically received, being obliged to give two encores.

In the Chopin "Romanza" Mr. Opid's cello solo was effective, the encore being the "Traumerei" with muted strings.

The choral program numbers were: "A Vintage Song," Mendelssohn; "In Vocal Combat," a combination of "Then You'll Remember Me" and "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," arranged by Dudley Buck; "Carpathian Folk Song," Stair; "Spring Night," Filke; "Toreador, Hola!" Trotere; "King Olaf's Christmas," Buck.

M. R. T.

Half of the Symphony Orchestra series for the present season is over and the second half, beginning Friday afternoon, February 10, in the Auditorium, when the fourth concert will be presented with Mr. Arnold Krauss, concert-master and soloist. The program selected is an exceptionally good one for this mid-season presentation, including in addition to Mr. Krauss' solo, Beethoven's "Concerto in D Major," Mendelssohn's "First Symphony in C Minor," Shapleigh's Tone Poem, "Mirage," and Cherubini's Overture to Anacreon.

February will be a busy month musically, opening as it does with the Josef Hofmann recitals at Simpson Auditorium the evening of February 7 and the matinee on the 11th.

The Glee Club concert, given by the united schools with Ellen Beach Yaw as soloist at the Auditorium, Monday, February 13, is already attracting considerable attention.

Edna Darch, the Los Angeles girl, whose success abroad particularly in Berlin, has secured a place prominent in the musical circles of Europe for her, will be heard in recital at the Auditorium on the evening of February 16.

The Orpheus Club will give it's next concert in the Auditorium Friday evening, February 17.

Miss Lillian Adams, the pianist and teacher announces a recital to be given in Gamut Club auditorium, in conjunction with Mary Le Grand Reed, soprano.

The second Harry Lott recital will take place Thursday evening, February 23, at Cumnock Hall, a Rudyard Kipling program to be given.

Alessandro Bonci, the well known tenor of the Metropolitan, will be heard in recital at Simpson Auditorim Tuesday evening, February 28.

Josef Hofmann, pianist, comes to Simpson Auditorium the evening of February 7 and the matinee of the 11th.

Two years ago Hofmann came to Los Angeles and made the best impression he had ever made in this city. This was his fourth visit, but he showed the resources of the Hofmann genius. Hofmann is a pianist who thinks himself of less importance than the men who wrote the music he interprets. Hence his mental and emotional attitude towards the master works is one of normal and healthy intellectuality. The beauty of his work is that he is enabled to intellectualize Beethoven, sentimentalize Chopin and give in a virile and heroic form the Russian composers works with which he is so familiar.

His opening program, which follows, is strictly a Hofmann arrangemen:

I

(a) Sonata E Minor op. 90; (b) Rondo a Capriccio, op. 129; (c) Sonata A flat major, op. 26; (d) March from "Ruines d'Athenes" (Transcription Rubenstein).. (Beethoven)

II

(a) Ballade F Major; (b) Nocturne E flat major; (c) Valse A flat Major; (d) Andante Spianato et Grande Polonaise ....(Chopin)

III

(Russian Composers)

(a) Etude G sharp Minor (Scriabine)
(b) Melodie E Minor..(Gabrilowitch)
(c) Tabatiere a Musique....(Liadow)
(d) Prelude G Minor.(Rachmaninoff)
(e) Barcarolle G Minor (Rubinstein)
(f) Paraphrase from "Eugene Onegunne.....(Tchaikowsky Pabst)

The tremendous sale for the Tetrazzini concerts throughout this week and the fact that every seat for Friday night, including four hundred on the stage and in the orchestra pit, were already sold at ten o'clock Thursday morning, resulted in activities which brought about the possibility of a third concert on Saturday night of this week at the Auditorium. Manager Leahy had already arranged a recital on Monday evening at Salt Lake, and the Tetrazzini car had been ordered for the Saturday morning's "Limited."

Manager Behymer, knowing well the disappointment of the many thousands turned away, concluded to take a long chance and with Manager Leahy's consent, wired the Salt Lake local manager a financial offer which could not be refused. With Salt Lake eliminated an open night at the Auditorium in waiting, the next step was the consent of the diva herself to do something which she has never consented to do before—sing two nights in succession. She at first demurred, but after learning there would be no Monday night concert and a complete rest between here and Denver, and realizing full well that never before had she entered the gates of a strange city and been received in such a gracious manner as in Los Angeles, she consented to this farewell in Los Angeles. Tonight then, Mme. Tetrazzini will be heard for the last time in an entire change of program.

The German boy who presided over the soda fountain in the only drug store in an Ohio town was accustomed to patrons who did not know their own minds, and his habit of thought was difficult to change.

"Plain soda," said a stout woman, entering one day, in great haste.

"You haf vanilla, or you haf lemon?" calmly inquired the Teutonic lad.

"Plain soda—without syrup! Didn't you understand me?" demanded the stout woman, testily.

"Yas, I understand," came from the boy, whose placid German countenance did not change in expression, "but vot kind of syrup you vant him mitout? Mitout vanilla or mitout lemon?"—Harper's Magazine.

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. X. No. 6 *Los Angeles, California, February 4, 1911* *5 Cents—$1.00 a Year*

Where Is Mrs. Taft?

IT HAS BEEN GIVEN OUT from Washington that President Taft is soon to lose the services of his able and astute private secretary, Mr. Norton, and that he is looking for another manager to be ever at his elbow reminding him that this is his busy day, that he has no time for cracking jokes with callers while off the golf links, that he must be very careful what he says and to whom he says it, and that the time fixed for the next delegation to be received is only three-quarters of a minute off. Where is Mrs. Taft? What is a wife for if not to keep her illustrious husband headed off and rounded up?

Shake 'Em Out

SHAKING-UP THE POLICE of San Francisco is almost a daily occurrence since the advent of Chief Seymour, but that is not half what the occasion calls for. The police force was debauched with the rest of the official life of San Francisco under the regime of Schmitz and Ruef, was only half redeemed under Taylor and wholly given over to the "Paris of America" idea which the McCarthy dynasty ushered in. That force now needs to be shaken out until not a grafter remains in uniform. Will the McCarthy board of police commissioners stand for it? If they be less than equal to the emergency they be more than is expected of them.

Missionaries to New England

TIME WAS WHEN the sons and daughters of New England felt the call to go north, south and west in the interests of human liberty and a higher civilization, but now their missionaries are coming home, if not to roost at least to boost for a more just and progressive nationalism. New Hampshire has seen the light, Massachusetts has been not a little concerned and Maine went wrong trying to get right, but Vermont is dead in "organization" sin, Rhode Island is content to wear the collar of vassalage to Aldrichism, while Connecticut is thrall to "the interests" just the same under Democratic as Republican domination. Is it any wonder that the spirit prompted Senator Bristow of Kansas to go "back east" to reason with the indifferent and the obdurate? Next thing we know Missouri will be trying to "show" Massachusetts the way to political and economic salvation.

An Incident to Efficiency

THE GOSPEL OF SCIENTIFIC administration in the interests of the economic efficiency of the individual has reached the ears, and made a convert of, our respected Uncle Sam. He has figured out a $1,000,000 a year waste in allowing his letter carriers to whistle while we come to them to get our mail. Hereafter there must be mail boxes at all doors in order that the energy lost in whistling may be utilized to propel the letter carrier along another street or two added to his beat. Why should not Uncle Sam, as well as another, get out of a man all there is in him before giving him the G. B.?

Bourne's Salvation Army

IT WAS CHAUNCEY DEPEW who poked fun at the Republican Progressive League, lately formed on a national scale, by calling it Bourne's Salvation Army. The standpat press is vociferous in the claim that it is merely a movement to divide the Republican party. Not so. The Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League of California did not divide the Republican party in California. It cut the rotten parts out, drew the wound together and so stitched the hide that the party was better able to hold together than it had been since the days of Lincoln. So will it be with the National Progressive Republican League. By getting busy and working hard right out in the sunlight, hiding no iniquity and extenuating no fault, it can make the Republican party fit to survive and so well merit the fame of being the army of its salvation. The California idea is becoming national none too soon. Nineteen-twelve is only a year away.

Cutting Salaries

IF WE MAY BELIEVE what we hear salaries are ruthlessly to be cut where the chopping was least expected to be applied. The United States Steel corporation began it by cutting the salary of its president in half. It is given out that the Equitable Life will pay Paul Morton's successor only five-eighths of what he received. In short the top-notch salary for the biggest toads in the financial puddle hereafter is to be only a paltry $50,000 a year. None will know the pinch of poverty like those whose scale of living requires an expenditure of $75,000 a year while their salaries have slumped a third.

The Man For the Place

NO BETTER COMMITTEE appointment was made in either branch of the Legislature of California than that of W. F. Chandler of Fresno to head the assembly committee on roads and highways. Chandler is a man of affairs, he is honest, he is earnest, he has common sense and he never shirks a duty. If that whole $18,000,000 bond issue were entrusted to his care, layman though he is, the state would derive as much solid good as it has any right to hope for from a scheme which was conceived in iniquity and brought forth in folly. If he is not a scientific road builder he can find someone who is and not a dollar entrusted to Chandler will feather the nest of any political bird of passage. Given common sense and integrity, a firm grasp and a will of one's own (and Mr. Chandler has all of these) technical expertness can be hired and the road building problem worked out. Is there not some way of making Assemblyman W. F. Chandler head of the good roads bureau? The state needs him and, perhaps, two more like him, if they can be found.

Old Ben Rush

POLITIC BUT HONEST, loving all women because they remind him of his own wife, Senator Ben Rush is trying to legalize an eight-hour day for women who work. His effort does honor to the heart of him but as for his head, well, would it not be just as well for a starter to fix the hours at ten, as in Oregon and Illinois, leaving something to be done after the woman-drivers have had a chance to catch their breaths? The eight-hour day is the ideal for a millenial industrialism for all mankind. The ten hour maximum day for women who work is for the safeguarding of generations unborn. Let us see to that first. The ideal working day can wait.

Say What We May

SAY WHAT WE MAY about freedom of contract, and defend it as an abstract proposition diligently as we can, the fact remains that there is no freedom of contract except between those equally free to contract. That condition does not obtain between Dives and Lazarus so long as the barns of the former are bursting with store and the cupboard of the latter is in the condition of that of Old Mother Hubbard. Under such conditions freedom of contract can be safely exercised only after the intervention of a properly constituted umpire speaking with the authority of The People.

What of the Old Stock?

NEXT TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who is a Dutchman the best living representative of the New England conscience in public affairs is Louis D. Brandeis and Brandeis is a Jew. Where are the sons of the abolitionists of old who fought, bled and suffered contumely in championing the right of man? Have they sold themselves altogether to "the interests" that Lodge and Hale, Aldrich and Gallinger, yes and Ballinger, too, are accepted as representative of the New England sentiment of our day? Is it true that, with the going of big families, there went also the big, broad-minded, humanity loving men?

NOMINEES FOR 1912

Whether it is due to the narrowing influence of tariff legislation, or to the control of our politics by corporations, or to some unknown cause, we are not prepared to say, but it is a fact that of late years, say in the last two or three decades, we have developed a variety of politician that is peculiarly obtuse and stupid, and that is farther away from an understanding of the people than any of his tribe heretofore produced. Where have they come from, these phenomenal boneheads that have had charge of the destinies of both the old parties during the past few years? They are of the ancient Bourbon type that never learns and never forgets.

We have just been through an election which to the observer of fair intelligence seemed brimming over with lessons all to the same general effect. There was nothing obscure or equivocal about the voice of the people as it resounded through the ballot box last November. While there might be difference of opinion as to its local significance here and there, the same general message came through everywhere. It said: "We are awake, and we are in earnest. We care very little for party. We want results and if you can't give them to us we will find those that can. We want no more laws giving prosperity to the few and a high cost of living to the many. We want no more legislation in favor of special interests. We want representatives that really represent us; and you are not going to fool us any more with these silly partisan labels, and this fake partisan fighting. We want the goods. Produce them. And hereafter we propose to keep a close eye on the business and take a hand occasionally."

For a moment the old hands at the game sat up and took notice. To some the message took the form of a discharge, and to all it seemed a clear enough warning. But when they assembled at Washington, the habits of a lifetime reasserted themselves. Politics was a line of business they knew and understood—their kind of politics, that is. The ideas of the people seemed wild and strange to them. Indeed, men of this sort have difficulty in comprehending that the people have any real ideas. When they speak of the people, it is with patronizing accents, as one speaks of little children, that are creatures of impulse, dominated by ignorance and prejudice. They seem to have decided that the whole episode was a dream or a mistake, and they are back at the old game, playing away with much of the former zest.

From all along the political line comes the announcement that Taft is sure to be the nominee of the Republicans and Harmon or possibly Champ Clark the nominee of the Democrats. This is not the mere personal support of a few followers; it is a concerted party movement on both sides. In the case of Taft, there is a union of the reactionary special interest element of the Republican party with the great mass of the old-fashioned partisans who want no more fighting within the organization. Pretty much everything that the insurgents have asked is to be granted them, and the President will develop more and more of the progressive spirit as nomination time draws nearer. On the Democratic side the need for harmony to insure success is played up, and the two elements of conservatism and partisanship are welded together for a common purpose—first to get into power, and second to hold the line firm against real progress.

Where do the people come in in all this program? Nowhere. The politician does not know the people. He knows just two kinds of beings: the partisans with whom he comes in contact in political work, and the "business men" who come to him for an exchange of favors.

As yet there is no sound of protest against this plan. But wait.

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C. D. WILLARD, A. J. PILLSBURY } Contributing Editors

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IF THERE WERE AN EQUAL DIVISION

The corporation tax law seems to show that the average net profit of all the corporate business done in the United States is about 6 per cent per annum. If this be true of corporate industry it is probably not far from true of industry taken as a whole, all gains being set off by all losses and allowance made for the up-keep of productive agencies.

After allowing for all other deductions we must take from the net income at least one-fifth or one-sixth to cover the demands of an increased population and an increasing standard of living for the people as a whole. This will allow us substantially 5 per cent. as the net income annually to be derived from the productive wealth of the country as a whole available for distribution to those who own productive wealth and in proportion to what they own. This is, of course, in addition to what is individually earned by service.

The estimate made by the national census bureau in 1904, the latest made, placed the per capita wealth of our nation at $1300, including everything that we call property that gets onto a tax roll rated at what it is reasonably worth. Five per cent. on this per capita average is $65 per annum income outside of earnings for each man, woman and child in the country, or $325 per annum for each family of five persons, about enough to pay the rent for a comfortable six-room cottage. Whatever family of five persons collectively owns a home of the gross value of $6,500 which, insurance, taxes and repairs deducted, yields a net income of $325 per year, has its full share of the aggregated wealth of the "richest nation on earth."

In order that some few may have millions by the hundred how many other millions must there be who possess nothing that goes upon a tax roll! It may be doubted if any other country on the globe possesses so large a percentage of individuals and families that do have and do hold their per capita share of the wealth of the nation in which they live, and yet how far, how desperately far, are we in free America, from an equal, or even an equitable, distribution of the common wealth!

It is often said that the problem of the coming century is not to be that of the creation of wealth, that we have that problem solved, but that it is to be the equitable distribution of the wealth created. It may well be that the problem of equitable distribution should come first, but that is no rich country in which the equal share of a family of five in the aggregate wealth of all the nation does not exceed the equivalent of a comfortable cottage home with lawn and roses in front and a little truck patch and poultry pen at the back. Humanity needs to be richer than that if life is to be liberal, broad and abundingly joyous. The world is still poor.

The problem of the efficient creation of wealth has not been wholly solved and the problem of the equitable distribution of wealth (we want no other) has scarcely been touched. There is work enough ahead for us all in making this world what the good of the race needs to have it become. Get a hold somewhere that you may help, if in no other way than by seeing to it that you have a family of five and that that family has its full share of the common wealth of our common country.

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ROOSEVELT AND DEMOCRACY

The most significant issue before the American people today is democracy. Not the Democratic party—that is something of merely transient importance. The vital question is whether the people are to rule their own affairs or trust to luck with a lot of semi-representatives, and with special business interests looming large in the background.

Just as this is the most significant issue before the American people, so is Theodore Roosevelt the most significant personality, in that he holds public attention and public confidence as no other living man does.

Thus when Theodore Roosevelt speaks on the subject of direct legislation and the recall, as he does in a recent number of the New York Outlook, citizens that think and care—in other words real citizens—will be likely to take note of his utterance.

Now, we are for Theodore Roosevelt. We have absolute confidence in his honesty and good intentions, and a very large degree of confidence in his judgment. We feel, moreover, that he is thoroughly alive and is growing and will continue to grow. But we have never contended that he was without faults—which is an attitude that some of his band-wagon friends have taken at the moments of his greatest popularity, and have sought to decoy the public into following them. We have always understood, and we are certain that the American public as a whole understands, that this man, like all really human, big men, has numerous short-comings and idiosyncrasies, that he occasionally goes wrong, violates good taste, loses his temper, and frequently puts himself into positions that give his enemies a chance to jeer and flout. It is, indeed, one of the most complete proofs of the man's lasting greatness that he is able to live down

and obliterate all his mistakes, and that the people care for him so deeply in spite of them.

We speak of this side of our hero—for that is what we frankly call him—because his discussion of the initiative, referendum and recall is absurdly inadequate and disappointing, and discloses a point of view that is not at all in harmony with real democratic sentiment. We are neither surprised nor disturbed at this. It was to be expected, for it is exactly in line with the Roosevelt-that-is. We miss in our estimate of the situation, however, if this view finds holding ground in the Roosevelt-that-is-to-be.

No doubt, if the Colonel were called upon to describe his Outlook article, he would speak of it as "open to the charge of radicalism." One can see sticking up all through it a desire and an effort to make the largest possible concessions to democracy.

Democracy, however, is not asking for concessions. When its true friends discourse on the topic, they are not hunting for "weasel words" and for phrases by which things may be half-said. One is either frankly and squarely for the rule of the people, or he is not—and that is about all there is to that story.

The fact is Theodore Roosevelt is not a democrat by nature, inheritance, nor—as yet—by training. By nature, he is an autocrat, as are most men of force and action, men endowed with a sense of order and with confidence in themselves. By inheritance and environment, he is an aristocrat, born to wealth in a family that has long enjoyed power and social standing as a matter of course. Everything in his official career conspired to bring out the autocratic tendency rather than to teach him democracy. Judge Works says truly that no president—save possibly Andrew Jackson—went further in violation of precedent and of constitutional restrictions to achieve his ends than did Roosevelt; and yet, in the confused state of things, when he trampled on precedents and restrictions that were in their turn stifling democracy, he never lacked popular approval.

Roosevelt loves the people and as a practical issue thoroughly believes in them. Thus he has taken two steps toward democracy, and he is faced in the right direction. Moreover, he keeps moving, for it is not characteristic of this man to stand still. But when he takes up his pen to discuss the initiative and referendum, the man of practical affairs and of the big heart disappears, and there steps in a scholar and a theorizer. The result is the stereotyped fear of the "mob," the need for "utmost caution," the dread of percentages that may be small and of votings that may be too frequent, of mistakes and injustices into which the voters may be led, and all the barnacled mass of imaginary objection that timid and near-sighted conservatism thinks it sees adhering to the rule of the people.

Many of those who now believe most absolutely in democracy have passed through these fears and questions and have come out so far beyond them that they seem now like some form of ancient and unaccountable superstition. What has the mob—a thing of a few individuals suddenly gathered for a specific purpose—to do with the people, advancing deliberately, in accordance with law, to register its duly considered purposes, and accepting in advance the will of the majority? Mistakes? Injustices? To be sure. When were human affairs free from them? But let the contrast be not between direct legislation and some ideality, some Plato's Republic or More's Utopia, but between Oregon or Switzerland at their wildest and worst and the average American state legislature or city council at its best. We have a Supreme Court and an Appelate Court in this State kept busy most of their time in correcting and killing the bad work of the legislature—bad, that is to say, from a purely legal point of view. Through the acts of this same body a powerful, conscienceless concern, named the Southern Pacific, was allowed and assisted to take over and own and control our political institutions, our courts and our commerce. For a score of years a million people were bound, hand and foot, gagged, robbed and insulted, and our so-called representatives never lifted a finger to save us. It was not until a faint ray of democracy broke into the darkness, in the form of a direct primary, that life stirred upon the waters and hope was born.

Yes, the people make mistakes, and democracy makes no claim to perfection in government, but the people learn wisdom from their errors, and that wisdom goes down to the eternal foundations and lasts forever. The wisdom and experience of some benevolent despot may be serviceable for the moment, but they pass with his death. What if there should be many elections and confusing questions and expense and occasional hasty, ill-considered action,—put it all together, all that has been thus far (which is a trifle) and all that might be imagined in the next half century, while democracy is fighting its way into power, put in all the mistakes, risks, confusion, injustice, every bit of it, yes, and then multiply it ten times over, and you have nothing, nothing, to what despotism and government by special interest has done to the world in war and cruelty and slavery and poverty through the long, long story of the people's wrongs.

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A MUNICIPAL RAILWAY

It is a most engaging picture that T. E. Gibbon, Esq., and his associates of the Harbor Board, Messrs. Newmark and Jess, have unrolled before the people of Los Angeles: a well built and well equipped, double-track, electric railway for swift freight and passenger service between the business center and the water front, owned, controlled and operated by the city, but standing open and ready for the use of all new railway systems that may desire to enter Los Angeles. It is known that there are three roads that are working in this direction, and the offer of terminal facilities, all ready to hand, might prove a determining factor with them. Another transcontinental road would be better than a gift of fifty million dollars to this city, and would add one or two hundred thousand to the population. That is a pleasant phase of the matter to contemplate, but not the most pleasant. If the project is consummated, as we are certain it will be, the real deep-down gratification will come in the fact that it is an operation by the city as a whole, and for the benefit and gain of the city as a whole, not for the enrichment of a few individuals.

When we consider this enterprise from that point of view the curtain of the future rises for us one brief moment, and we see the city as it will sometime be—a city that is for all the people. It is an inspiring sight that thrills the mind with hope and optimism and love for one's fellow man. One by one the great public enterprises will be taken over by the city and managed for the general good. Presently the city will find itself able to undertake great housing work, and the slum will disappear. Money will be obtainable for municipal art development and the beautification of the city. The enormous increment in land values due to the increase of population will in time be made to flow into public coffers for the benefit of all instead of being garnered for the enrichment of the few. The construction of this railway line, if it is carried through, will mark the transition from the Los Angeles of the past into the Los Angeles of the future. That we should own and operate our water system is nothing; almost every American city does that. That we should have our own electric plant is not remarkable; many other cities have the same. But that we should have a great volume of power at our disposal and with that power undertake great enterprises—that marks the new epoch and puts us in a unique place among the cities of this country.

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A NATIONAL FIGURE

At last we have in the governorship of California a man that fits the State. Like California he is big and broad, free, independent, courageous and progressive. He is one that dares and one that does. He does not meet the people with his mouth full of excuses, evasions and regrets. When he talks it is with straight-out frankness and arguments for the public good. He does not work with the legislature through Southern Pacific paid lobbyists, nor with the gumshoe tactics that mystify the public. Being one-third of the legislative body in his veto power, and being the most prominent element in the State administration as a whole, he does not hesitate to make his views known on the laws that are most important. Call this "bossing" if you like; it is honest bossing, out in the open, before the face of the people.

It is interesting to watch a great man at the beginning of his career—if you have the discernment to recognize him. Hiram W. Johnson has been before us as a man of public affairs less than a year and has been in executive office only a month. But he has already achieved a place in the hearts of the people that the average politician will fight for all his life and never gain. They know now that he is in earnest, that he "means business," that he is "the real thing" or by whatever phrase sincerity is to be described. That he is thoroughly competent for the work ahead of him there is every evidence in the way he has taken hold. Watch this man, and see him grow to be a great national figure. .

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PRESS COMMENT

To judge by customs scandals we have been almost a free-trade nation without knowing it.—Wall Street Journal.

"Is the House too large?" is often asked. We could get along with a smaller House if the Representatives were larger.—Columbia State.

More Mexican rebels apparently are killed and captured by the Government's telegraph service than by its military service.—New York World.

POLITICAL TABLE TALK

By THE WATCHMAN

Administration Legislation Unquestionably Governor Johnson could not father all the beneficial legislation that is to be looked for from the thirty-ninth session, but it had been better had he extended the scope of what are known as administration measures to cover the reformation of our criminal procedure. He is an expert on the subject and the State and the Legislature have a right to look to him for guidance in doing the right thing, and not merely for the exercise of a veto power to prevent the Legislature doing the wrong thing. He has prosecuted and he has defended and he knows what should be done to enable our laws to be enforced against criminals of all classes. The situation calls for and justifies affirmative executive influence on behalf of the administration of justice in this State. The Watchman therefore hopes that the Governor will, upon second thought, so broaden the scope of his legislative program as to make it include the reformation of criminal procedure. The People will be disappointed if he does not.

Why Did They Sit So Tight? By declining to be heard in relation to railroad legislation the railroad representatives have set the whole State to guessing. It cannot be because they have no concern in what is doing for their concern is vital and direct. Nor can it be because they have predetermined that justice is not to be had from this Legislature, for it is not an assemblage of wild-eyed enthusiasts, but of men who want to know what should be done in fairness to all interests. Are the railroads, then, content to rely on that spirit of fairness and so rest their interests in the hands of the Legislature without alarm? But even the fairest of legislators may be in need of information. Do they look upon such legislation as characterized the Webb bill of 1909 as inevitable and that opposition thereto would be useless? Why not take hold, then, and help put the legislation into the best possible shape in a spirit of good will and willingness? Are the railroad men sitting sullen as may a contumacious defendant who refuses to plead either guilty or not guilty to the charge preferred? That would be doing the baby act and our railroad managers are not whimpering boobies. They have set us all to guessing. The guess of some is that they have something up their sleeve; that of The Watchman is that, as in those earlier years when the commission style of public control was first inaugurated, the law men of the railroads are sitting back serene in the expectation that, whereas The People may have the Legislature, the railroads have the courts. It was this that made the railroad old guard indifferent to the railroad commission save as affording political patronage to be passed out to the faithful. The Watchman prides himself on being able to guess nearer than some folks can figure.

Growth of Local Option Proof of a Moral Sense That unbridled license which the liquor interests have enjoyed in the older portions of California has been accepted by the rest of the country as conclusive of an all pervading moral idiocy on the part of our people. Californians have been regarded as good fellows, generous to a fault, more joyous than is justifiable in this vale of tears, hospitable and sympathetic, as unrestrained by social conventions as undaunted by disaster, but so devoid of a moral sense as to make huge demands upon divine grace if any of them are to be saved. Whatever the fate of the local option measure now pending in the Legislature the fact that it is there and that, being there, it is being seriously considered instead of being cast out neck and heels, proves that California has a moral sense and that it is awakening. We shall not, and perhaps ought not, be rid of liquor. The door of opportunity for the unfit to destroy themselves is not to be closed. There are some sixty-odd other poisons that will serve if alcoholics be denied, and there are reasons for suspecting that the appalling statistics concocted by prohibition zealots are mainly of the stuff that dreams are made of. And yet we all of us do know that the liquor evil is bad enough at best and will continue so to be crib it, cabin it, confine it as we may. The low estate of public sentiment in San Francisco as to graft is dependent upon no one thing more than upon saloon sentiment. That tyranny of organized labor of which many complain has the San Francisco saloon as certainly as the labor council for its breeding preserve, for it is three parts political to one part industrial and the only civic center San Francisco has is the saloon. That is where San Francisco politics is "done." The plight of Oakland is little better. The saloon dominates Alameda county. Sacramento has scarcely enough light on the subject to enable it to perceive the darkness in which it lives. Stockton is some better but San Jose is worse. However, the light is breaking up through the San Joaquin valley and the local option issue has been definitely joined. The moral sense of the interior is awakening and its influence will make itself felt in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and San Jose. The time is at hand when it will be as respectable to be sober as it is coming to be to be decent. The soul of California is not dead.

Pity the Sorrows of the Democrats It is hard enough for a Republican legislator to line up on the side of local option, but for a Democrat to do it,—well paralysis gets him in the legs and he simply cannot stand up. Progressive Republicans know that the saloon is against what they stand for, and they accept the fact as one of the fixed conditions of warefare. It goes with the job they have tackled. Now, the Democrats want that vote, but they also want to be just as decent as ever they can be and still get that vote. For instance, it is known that, two years ago, Senator Sanford was personally in favor of local option, as he is personally in favor of every other good thing, but he did not dare line up for it out of consideration for the effect on the candidacy of Theodore Bell. He is now trying to defeat local option by substituting for it the best regulative measure he can think of that the liquor interests will stand for lest a worse thing (local option) come upon them. The position of our Democratic legislators is a trying one and yet, if they did but know it, to wobble is to lose their hold on both the decent and indecent elements in our social life.

The Saloon the Bane of Democratic Government Mr. Lincoln Steffins has pointed out, what we all of us ought to have had a realizing sense of long ago, that, in theory and form, our great corporations are all democratic. We hear much of the democratization of industry. Well, it has long since been democratized, anyhow as to form and theory. What are the stockholders in a corporation but the voters in a democratic government. But Hill and Harriman, Morgan and Rockfeller, easily found that by getting together a solid bunch of stockholders who would vote as one man, shares equal to 25 per cent of the whole issue outstanding could control any corporation they wanted. The Morganization of banking, of industry and of the railroading of this country has been effected through a concentration of less than one-fourth of the outstanding shares of the corporations Morganized. It is the old story. The shareholders who might govern do not and through their neglect Morgan and his associates are able to use billions of resources not their own as though they were their own, precisely what is accomplished in politics through the "push" vote. Now the push vote is the saloon vote which the little bosses control in the interests of the big bosses. Local option strikes at the saloon vote and affords our best hope for the democratization of politics. There is more involved in the pending local option contest at Sacramento than many suppose and whoever can lend a hand to the cause of local option, by stiffening the spine of some wobbly legislator, should apply the starch while it is needed and put it where it will do the most good.

Not Prohibition But Protection The opponents of local option protest that the proponents of that measure are not honest in their advocacy of it, but are Prohibitionists in disguise. Perhaps some are, but the many are not. The Watchman is not a Prohibitionist. He does not believe that fifty-one persons have a right to determine what forty-nine shall eat or drink or wear. He believes that the right to use malt and spirituous liquors in moderation is unalienable and that such right to use implies the right somehow, somewhere, to buy that one may use, but that use, being fraught with undeniable risks to society, the right to buy for use becomes a proper subject for public regulation to the end that the risk may be reduced to a minimum. The public safety requires the shutting up of all road houses and cross-roads gin mills and the centering of the liquor traffic into the chief trading centers where it may be watched and regulated as to hours, as to how and where sales may be made, yet leaving it so that the hundredth man, even if there be no other, may somewhere, somehow provide himself with such liquors as he wants, always holding himself responsible to community and state for how he uses his right. In the judgment of The Watchman this is sound doctrine and that if it shall become a recognized public policy in California it will not develop into prohibition, but will eventually destroy the saloon as we know it and, in its place, will establish the family liquor store, whose sales will not be consumed on the premises, and the only other place where liquors will be sold will be with meals at bona fide hotels and restaurants. This, The Watchman conceives to be the ultimate outcome of local option, a condition a thousand times preferable to that we now have. Again, therefore, there is more involved in the pending local option measure at Sacramento than many suppose. The reader should give the cause a boost if he can.

Let Us Rejoice And Be Joyous Senator Eddie Wolfe, one of the last of the Herrin Mohicans, has expressed the desire to see The People get their fill of reform legislation. The People feel just that way about it, Eddie. They have waited long for the opportunity and are likely to feast their fill now that they have a chance. And what splendid work that Legislature is doing! How promptly it attended to the cases of the race-track gamblers! And what a different Senate we have from the senates we did have when Wolfe and Wright and Leavitt were the whole thing! Wright has complained that he is neither of the majority nor of the minority, which he is not. He is of the political boneyard with few to do him honor despite his fine mental equipment. Also there are no flies on Eddie Wolfe when it comes to a show-down of shiftiness in a tight squeeze. Like a cat, he always alights on his feet, but in a legislative body where character is rated above cunning, and moral purpose above servitude to special interests, men like Wolfe and Wright find themselves neither in the majority nor the minor-

(Concluded on Page 7)

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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Aqueduct Troubles Over: The financial troubles of the Los Angeles Aqueduct enterprise seem to be at an end. The syndicate has agreed to take the full quota for the year, and it even agrees to pay in the money and take out the bonds as needed. While it is a relief to get the matter settled, it had long since ceased to be a subject of doubt or question as to whether the bonds would sell if put out into the open market, so it was not essential to the welfare of the enterprise that the syndicate should take up its option. Arrangements had been made through Marco Hellman for the New York Life and other companies to take up enough bonds immediately to carry us past any possible delay had the syndicate failed to come to time. Thus closes an episode that was the cause of much worry and at times something very like panic among city officials. Trouble began last spring when the syndicate refused to put up any more money until it should catch up with the option, and refused to say whether or not it would exercise the option. It fell back for a time on its absolute legal rights, leaving the city badly in the hole. As an alternative to this ruinous situation, it advanced a series of proposals, every one of which had for its evident purpose heading off the city from developing its electric power. For a few months the aqueduct work was cramped, but money was finally secured—part of it grudgingly supplied by the syndicate itself—to carry on the work. Even as late as November the syndicate tried on an alternative plan which would have tied up the sinking fund and cut off premiums and put the option date along two months; but this was not accepted. Peace is now restored and everything forgiven.

Sublime Egotism: A wealthy man of Detroit named James Scott left in his will $500,000 to the city, to be used in erecting a life-size statue of himself in one of the parks, the statue to be fitted up with appropriate surroundings. The city has at last decided after some months of discussion to accept the gift. Very decided objection was entered by many civic and religious organizations to the carrying out of Scott's wishes, as he had no particular merit as a citizen, and thus to exalt him and to hand his memory down to future generations, merely because he had put up half a million dollars for the trick, seemed like a bad example to the youth of the community. On the other hand it was contended that only a small part of the donation need go into the statue, and that the park could be beautified by an elaborate setting for the figure, and that such a display of public spirit, even if tinctured with egotism, was worthy of consideration.

Those Higher Up: A woman in Grand Rapids had two clothes poles in her yard that were exactly 100 feet apart. She bought two clothes lines each of them marked "50 feet" and found them 16 feet short of reaching the required distance. The local sealer of weights and measures undertook to prosecute the dealer, but the latter was able to show that the cord came in packages from the factory with the false length stamped upon it, and as this factory was not even in the state there was, of course, no way to get at it. This led to an investigation of many marked packages and in nearly every instance the weights and measures were found to be false. For example, the match boxes marked "500 matches" were found to contain only 250. It is believed that the only way to get at these fraudulent "higher-ups" is by a national inspection of weights and measures to be applied to all factories serving an interstate market.

Three Cent Rate: Slightly disfigured but still in the ring, the three cent street-car fare continues to live in Cleveland. It did not turn out as badly as its enemies hoped nor as well as its friends predicted. It does pay expenses; but when the company asks for a subscription to bonds to make extensions and improvements Wall Street says no, and demands an increase in the rate of fare. This is a concrete illustration of the argument advanced by the great steam railway presidents recently on the issue of the increase of freight tariffs. Since they could not show they needed the money to pay expenses—which were all covered—nor to pay fair dividends, they asked it for the purpose of creating a surplus and establishing credit on which they could issue securities and get money for needed improvements.

Use of Rifles by Police: Occasionally there is heard the suggestion that city police should be deprived of revolvers. The London police are not allowed to carry fire arms, and many experts on criminology hold that there is better real police work done in London than in any city in the world. On the other hand the fight with the anarchists that recently took place in London seemed to show a fatal weakness in the system. Few American cities will be disposed to go as far in the other direction as Pittsburg has done, in arming many of her patrolmen with Springfield rifles. The escape of several burglars, who had been caught in the act but managed to get away under a revolver fusillade, led to the introduction of rifles.

Cannot Supply Cars Enough: The Interborough system of New York, which operates the subways, and the Public Service Commission of that city have come to a deadlock on the question of supplying cars enough during the rush hours to give everybody a seat. President Shonts of the company declares this is a physical impossibility, and that his people will not attempt to comply with the order, but will fight in the courts. The Interborough Company does not enjoy the favor nor the confidence of the public of New York, as some of the other transportation companies do.

The "Greatest Criminal": Rats, which have been called the greatest criminals of our time, are steadily growing worse in most of the large cities. They are the great common carrier of disease, and many health authorities hold that it will never be possible to establish proper sanitary conditions in our cities until the rats are absolutely put out of existence. The street commissioner of Baltimore recently reported an alarming increase in the number of rats in that city and asked for better legislation on the subject of garbage cans.

A Fire College: The Fire Department of New York city contemplates the establishment of a "Fire College." in addition to and above the school for fire drill. This is for the purpose of developing in the department a corps of fire experts on such subjects as explosives, high voltage wires, fire apparatus, including life saving devices, the chemistry and physics of conflagrations. By this plan, it is believed, that the knowledge and skill gained by individuals can be made permanent and handed down to new generations of fire fighters.

A "Good-fellow" Mayor: Philip H. Breitmeyer ended a two year term as Mayor of the city of Detroit January first. He was asked what it had cost him in actual outlay of his own money and he replied: "Forty thousand dollars." The Mayor kept open house to everybody in his office, gave banquets and picnics to his friends, and generally played the part of a good fellow. He was also an excellent Mayor, although not renominated owing to a primary mix-up.

Experience with Water Meters: Petersburg, Virginia, in the face of a great amount of protest, decided to put in meters on its water users. The immediate effect was to cut down the pumpage 90 per cent. When people became accustomed to the meters, the use of water settled down to about one-third of what it had been under the old system. This made a big reduction in the cost of operation, and at the same time reduced the cost of water to the people.

Water Corporation's Liberality: The company that supplies Bridgeport, Connecticut, with water celebrated the beginning of the year by presenting the city with all the water needed for municipal use during the next 16 years in which the contract will run. As the city has been paying $12,000 a year average for use of water, this is regarded as a present of over $200,000 and the people are greatly pleased at the company's liberality.

Spokane a Commission City: Over ten thousand votes were cast in Spokane, Washington, December 28th on the question of adopting a freeholders' charter in the commission form and there was a majority of 2237 in favor of the change. This includes the recall, initiative and referendum and the initiative form of future charter amendment.

A Paving Failure Made Good: In Portland, Oregon, a quantity of Hassam street pavement began to break up four months after it was laid. The company said it was due to a bad quality of cement and tore up the paving and replaced it with new. There is a block of Hassam paving in Los Angeles—on Sixth street between Main and Los Angeles.

Failure of Water Supply: Granville, a New York town of 5000 people, had a disastrous fire recently which would have destroyed the place entirely but for a lucky change in the direction of the wind. The water supply gave out completely early in the fire. Ten blocks of business buildings and many residences were destroyed.

Bloodhounds for Police Service: The police department of Chattanooga has two bloodhounds which it acquired from the state prison of Tennessee. It is said these animals have a great record for capturing escapes, which sounds rather startling. They are to be used for cases of violent crime.

Lake Water Contaminated: Cleveland is disturbed at the increase in the number of bacteria in Lake Erie from which that city gets its water supply. Careful investigation will be made to determine the source of the contamination, and state authority will be used to correct it.

Plan a Co-operative Town: A large body of working people of the city of Muskogee, Oklahoma, plan to establish a suburb on a co-operative plan which they intend to call Altruria. The land will not be owned in common, but the stores and other enterprises needed in a small town will all be co-operative.

Pneumatic Oil Sprinklers: Road makers in New Jersey—which is a good roads state—are having good success with a device for putting oil on the highways broken into a fine spray under pneumatic pressure. With this method the street or road can be put immediately into use after the application of the oil.

Public Drinking Cup: Idaho has passed drastic legislation abolishing the public drinking cup. This applies to trains, hotels, schools, street fountains, parks and all other public places.

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The New Order of Things

By the Doorkeeper

Legislature Making Good—Forwarding the "Johnson Policies"—Class Legislation Tabooed.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 1, 1911.—When Hiram W. Johnson read his inaugural address and outlined the Progressive program for legislative action, the opinion prevailed throughout the state generally that the state's lawmakers would have to work on the jump to "make good." The Legislature is now on its fifth week, and the general impression is that it is well on the way toward making good. From the first day of the session it has been working as none of its predecessors have worked. It is considering measures which, when enacted into law, will put into effect what are coming to be known as the "Johnson policies."

Never before in the history of the state has any Legislature attempted anything like the amount of work proposed at this session. It is indeed doubtful if any State Legislature in the entire United States ever attempted quite as big a job as that upon which the California Legislature of 1911 is now engaged. In evidence the following list of legislation already in process of the making is offered:

1. The Railroad Rate bill, with jail penalties for violation.
2. The Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, the latter applicable to all State officers, including the judiciary.
3. The creation of a Board of Public Control, to establish a uniform system of public accounting for all state institutions.
4. Home Rule for counties, through freeholders charters.
5. A Public Service Commission, for the control of public utilities other than steam railroads.
6. Civil Service Reform in the state and its counties.
7. The Australian Ballot in its original form, doing away with the party column and the party circle.
8. A non-partisan judiciary.
9. The Oregon system of electing United States Senators.
10. Ratification of the federal income tax amendment.
11. A better anti-racetrack gambling law.
12. Local option.
13. A federal steamship line on the Pacific Ocean.
14. Reform in criminal procedure.
15. Employers' Liability act.
16. Conservation of the natural resources of the State along the lines suggested by Gifford Pinchot.

At this time the Legislature is estimated to be two weeks ahead in its work. The number of useless, worthless bills introduced has been the smallest in history. The progressives have set a pace and have builded a model.

The Governor's intentions to tolerate no nonsense are so firmly impressed upon the minds of all that the members of both houses look well at every bill handed them for introduction before they turn it in. Many that have been sent here with the request that they be introduced have been returned to their authors with a note to the effect that the administration desk has been cleared for action on measures that the people, not individuals and special class, want. And this is one reason why the legislature is able to work to such good advantage. It is not spending the better portion of its time considering unimportant measures.

Greasing the Ways

I have been standing patiently at the door awaiting the time when I might see the form of Alden Anderson go hurtling out of the state service into political oblivion. There is hardly a doubt that he will have to travel the path being marked out for him, but I note that some of the members of the legislature who delight to call themselves "insurgents" are fearful that the path is not going to be as distinct as it has been planned to be.

These slightly timorous spirits are not numerically strong, however. Among the ranks of the Progressives solidly back of Governor Johnson in his wise determination to give the Augean stables of Southern Pacific politics a thorough cleaning and then to burn the stables themselves, there is a uniform inclination to do everything possible to expedite the day when the last vestige of machine control shall have vanished. Like the Governor, they will not rest content with firing a few Southern Pacific parasites who have been holding down jobs as stenographers, porters, clerks and other minor positions. They want to see the whole kit and caboodle of "push" politicians unceremoniously relegated to the political ash barrel. A bank examiner who is regarded as a very important cog in the machine looks to them exactly like some senator's mother-in-law or some speaker's sister or some departmental head's wife or daughter or some Southern Pacific conductor on leave of absence.

There has been some talk of opposition to the Governor's programme to "kick the Southern Pacific out of politics," but it has been confined to the unhappy and extremely nervous, though bold-fronted minority led by such old-line Performers as Senator Eddie Wolfe. About all the fight against the enactment of the proposed law reorganizing the bank commission, which means the extermination of Anderson in politics, will be found, in the final analysis, in one or two florid orations on the floor of either house when the question comes to a vote. But the oratory will be innocuous. The handful of machine legislators may spout and fume and get red in the face all they care to. Anderson is going, and they know it. And so is Mackenzie and the rest of the Southern Pacific pets.

Wasted Sympathy?

I really felt sorry for the leader of the anti-woman's suffrage lobby during the days when lobbying against Senator Bell's constitutional amendment was the vogue in certain quarters. She flocked all to herself most of the time. Her only friends—politically, of course—seemed to be Senator Leroy Wright, Assemblyman Milton Schmitt and two or three other brave leaders of what is left of the reactionary forces in the legislature. She would wander down from the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Sacramento into the lobby of an evening, stand close to the clerk's counter, as if seeking a haven, and gaze hopelessly upon the throng of political enemies.

To make matters harder for her the women leading the fight for the amendment were, as a rule, surrounded by legislators and newspaper men. The contrast between the good-fellowship exhibited on the one hand and the coldness evident on the other was really pitiful. Somebody told me that the attitude of the anti-suffrage lobby was a part of the general scheme—though why it was so, if so, I can't understand. At any rate if resignation is a virtue the reactionaries in this case certainly were not looking for sympathy.

Tricky

The many years of legislative experience enjoyed by Senator Wolfe of San Francisco, the enemy of progress and the friend of the race-tracks and other things for the abatement of which the Progressives are working, have enabled him to turn a few pretty stunts this session. Most of the Progressive Senators lack somewhat in parliamentary experience. This explains why Wolfe has been able to make believe he is yet a sort of floor leader for the entire Republican contingent.

One of the prerogatives of the floor leader of the majority is to take upon himself the duty of moving for adjournment when the time for the end of the day's labors has arrived. Wolfe has been on the job so many years that he hates to relinquish it to Senator Bell, who is the recognized leader. The instant the Senate is ready for adjournment Wolfe, not waiting for Bell to act, has habitually jumped to his feet and beaten Bell to the motion. It is a little discourtesy that Wolfe must realize, yet he persists in posing as the floor leader. If Lieutenant-Governor Wallace should happen to refuse to recognize Wolfe once or twice when he springs to his feet for the purpose of tagging the motion to adjourn and give Bell an opportunity to exercise his privilege, possibly the usually thick-skinned gentleman from San Francisco would take the tip and act upon it.

Why They Changed Their Views

The idea of applying the Recall to the judiciary is growing in popularity in both houses of the legislature. As I suggested last week, it required but the action of the Supreme Court in granting the order for a rehearing of the Ruef case, through a document to which were appended, in typewriting, the names of four of the seven members of the court, one of whom was sick abed and another of whom was in the East, to settle the question in the minds of some of the legislators who up to that time had doubted the wisdom of making this instrument applicable to such an august body as the court of last resort.

An indication of the attitude of the Senate on this question may be gathered from the following statements made by certain influential members:

Lee C. Gates: "I announced at the Republican legislative conference held in San Francisco that I did not favor the recall of judges. I see the necessity of it now."

Miguel Estudillo: "I was opposed to the application of the recall to the judiciary, but it now has my hearty approval, and I will vote for it."

Ernest S. Birdsall: "I was strongly opposed to the recall of judges, but this Ruef decision is too much. It proves the necessity of the action recommended by the Governor."

Marshall Black: "Up to the rendering of this decision I was opposed to including the judiciary, but am now convinced that I was wrong in my view. I will vote for the recall on judges."

Harvey M. Hurd: "No argument on earth can convince me that the recall on judges is not a crying necessity. I was opposed to it heretofore, but am now convinced that the sooner we apply it the better it will be for the state of California."

And more to the same end from other members of either house. Which means that a proposition to amend the constitution by making the Recall applicable to judges will be submitted to the people at the next election held in this state.

Wolfe a Historian, Maybe

Franklin Hichborn, whose "Story of the Legislature of 1909" proved to be such an effective campaign work last year, driving several candidates for re-election out of business, is gathering notes for another record of the present legislature along lines that will make his work of still greater value in coming campaigns and of vastly deeper interest to the voter who desires to know what his representatives in the legislature have been doing. Senator Wolfe, among others, evidently does not like the Hichborn idea of keeping close tab on the records of the various members. I imagine the lonesome leader of the machine minority is considering the advisability of writing a little book of his own to offset the Hichborn work. In a burst of thinly veiled passion the other day he shouted:

"I am going to keep check upon

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you reformers on labor measures and see whether your reform is skin deep."

"I find," declared Wolfe, "that the reformers are thin-skinned. You are disturbed about what the press says about you. Ye gods and little fishes! You haven't had a hint of what is coming to you later. It may be that the license of the press, the unrestrained license of the press, is the greatest menace to the country."

I don't know, can't imagine, don't care, whether the words of the smarting senator from San Francisco are to be interpreted as a prophesy or a threat. If a threat, I, for one, hope he will make good. The whole state of California, reformers and performers, Progressive and Southern Pacific machine, would be immensely entertained by any strictures which Eddie Wolfe would impose upon the element which is seeking to redeem the state from the grasp of the sordid organization is seeking to redeem the state from the grasp of the sordid organization which all but reduced the state to a condition of abject thralldom. We all know what the Wolfes and the Leavitts and the Wrights and the Porters think of the Bells and the Hewitts and the Gateses and the Hichborns, but it surely would be most edifying to see those thoughts, in all their pristine loveliness, reduced to cold type and laid away upon the shelves of the public libraries of the state for the enlightenment of future generations. Such written history as that bearing the imprint of Herrinism and racetrack government would be a delectable morsel on the tongue of your children and mine, my dear audience. Let us hope and pray that Senator Wolfe will make good and check up the reformers and their work during this session of the legislature, and that he will put his work in permanent form.

Hard Losers

I heard something the other day which Meyer Lissner should have heard. I am afraid it would not have hurt his feelings.

Three men, none of whom I knew, were standing about four feet from my observation post at the door to the Senate chamber. All were evidently disgruntled at the character of the men they saw seated in front of them transacting the state's business and making the state's laws.

"Yes, I saw him," remarked one of them. "I wanted to punch his face."

"You did, eh? What's he been doing to you, old man?"

"Doing? Doing? Great Caesar's ghost, man, look at that bunch in there that he's put over on us. Isn't that enough? Do you think for one little minute that we are going to get anything out of that crowd? You can stake your last dollar on it, there's nothing doing this year, and then you can get down on your knees and thank Lissner for it. It's me for the street department. Last session I got six per, and some on the side, with nothing to do. This year it looks like the real thing in the hustle line. Let's get out of this. It makes me sick."

"THE LABOR PROBLEM IN OUR PRISONS"

At the regular weekly luncheon of the City Club, to be held at the Westminster Hotel today (Saturday) at 12:15 p. m., W. A. Gates of San Francisco, secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, will speak on "The Labor Problem in Our Prisons."

Economy

"Then this," asked the rejected suitor, "is absolutely final?"

"Quite!" was the calm reply. "Shall I return your letters?"

"Yes, please," answered the young man. "There's some very good material in them I can use."—Life.

Political Table Talk

(Continued from Page 4)

ity, but in the junk heap, whereat all good citizens should rejoice and be glad for their eyes have seen the glory of the coming of a new order of things political. The Thirty-ninth Legislature of California may do unwise things but it will not inflict iniquities upon the people as legislatures have done within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

Of the Highest Statesmanship We may profitably turn from rejoicing over our local joys to share some of the glories being achieved at Washington. The reciprocity relations arranged for with Canada must be set down as an act of the highest statesmanship. Give President Taft the praise! It has been a shame to our nation that our policy toward Canada has ever been other than that of the largest liberality and the most fraternal feeling. We not only want Canada's good will and trade, but we want our Lady of the Snows to come in with us and be a part of us. We should fix our national minds and hearts upon making this an ocean-bound republic, not by conquest, but by consanguinity, by mutuality of ideal and aim, by being the fittest to survive and having institutions contributing in the highest degrees to the establishment of justice and the furthering of the well-being of the race. The fate of the Mexican in Southern California, an enviable one in many respects, will he the fate of the Mexican in Mexico and so on to the big ditch. Not until this continent shall have been dedicated to one indissoluble democracy, in politics and industry, will Americans be justified in boasting of a democracy triumphant.

Star Chamber Proceedings Controller A. B. Nye does well to protest against any provision in the new revenue law binding the members of the State Board of Equalization to secrecy in relation to what transpires before that board, which has not heretofore borne so much resemblance to Madam Caesar as to place it beyond the need of being watched. No department of our government has been under greater temptation than this board and, under the new revenue law, its power and temptation to go wrong will be greater than before. Where the sun of publicity does not shine in, the bacilus of graft is sure to spawn and multiply. If there be anything that the corporations to be taxed do not want generally known the chances are that it is the very thing that most needs to be known to all men. There is small justification in the plea that private interests may be hurt through publicity. Corporate interests are not private. Corporations are created by the public and for the public and the public at all times needs to know what they are up to. Publicity is to official business what sunshine is to physical health. We cannot well have too much of it.

The Delightful Alden Anderson There is not a more jolly good fellow in all California than Alden Anderson. His personality is bewitching. What other politician has been able to secure for himself honors and emoluments of office without ever lining up one one side or other of any public issue? Always and ever he has fraternized with both camps, a standpatter with standpatters, a long-hair with long-hairs, neat as a pin, clean as a whistle, everybody's friend, barring none. Nor is Mr. Anderson wholly unjustified in denying that he was the Southern Pacific candidate for gubernatorial honors. He may well have his "doots." Perhaps he only thought he was at the time. It may have been Curry after all, but that he was somebody's puppet everybody knows. But whose? It was during the heat of the primary campaign that Mr. Anderson declared that the Political Bureau of the Southern Pacific Company was a myth. Well, it did look like it, Alden, after the votes were counted! It is probably true that neither Anderson nor Curry knew, knows or will ever find out, which of them was the only, truly Herrin candidate for Governor at the last election. Appearances, and even metalic contributions to campaign funds, are so deceiving. The best that either of these astute political gentlemen can ever say with truth is that he does not really know if he were "it" or not, but only hoped, prayed, believed and thought he was at the time. But one thing we do know: Neither Anderson nor Curry was the candidate of the liberty-loving, progressive, emancipating Republicans of California. That candidate was Hiram Johnson and he went into office under bond to kick corporation-serving officers holders out of office and, "By the Eternal," as Andrew Jackson would have said, he'll do it or expose to the eyes of all the world the reason why it cannot be done.

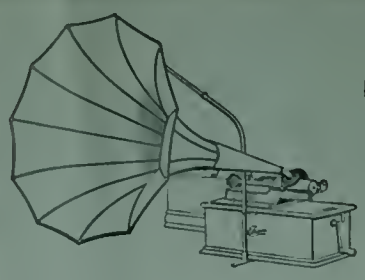
That Mere Matter of Political Patronage Just as the affiliated higher-ups sought to whisper the San Francisco graft prosecution down so the same confraternity is now busily engaged in trying to make it appear that all this hullabaloo over the deposition of Anderson, Curry, Transue et al, from positions which the superserviceable Gillett sought to put beyond Governor Johnson's reach during his term of office, is neither more nor less than a squabble over official patronage and that, in this regard, the reformers are showing themselves to be no better than the performers were, the inference being that if the reformers were sincere and honest they would leave all of Mr. Herrin's handy men in office to thwart every progressive effort and paralyze every reform measure. The chicane practiced by Gillett should be negatived if it can be and the mischief that he did should be undone at all hazards. Besides, Alden Anderson is not a trained banker. He is not such a qualified man as the law contemplates for the office he holds. He was reared a fruit grower, dealer, shipper and rebater and became interested in banks, as has many another wealthy merchant or manufacturer in the days of his prosperity. He has served no apprenticeship, graduated from no banking institution and, at best, is merely the possessor of that adaptability and versatility that go to make us Americans what we are, the best amateurs and the least of experts in the civilized world. If the banks are all satisfied with Alden Anderson in his present position it is because he isn't doing a thing to 'em except being nice, agreeable, complaisant. It will be entirely possible for Governor Johnson to put in Mr. Anderson's place a trained banker with a will to know what is doing and who is doing it. The good of the State demands that he have that opportunity.

REDLANDS PARK BONDS

On the night of January 20th last Rev. Dana W. Bartlett delivered a lecture in Redlands favoring the Park Bond vote to be held January 24th in that city. On the day following the elections Mr. Bartlett received the following letter from K. C. Wells of the Redlands Board of Trade, expressing his thanks for the effective lecture:

"Our park bonds carried yesterday by a vote of 840 to 283 and we feel that our success at the polls was in a large measure due to the fine lecture given us by you on the night of January 20th, and I write to congratulate you on the outcome of the bond election and to thank you for the courtesy you have shown us in coming to us at this time and helping us win the parks."

Respectfully,
(Signed) K. C. WELLS.



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RESIDENT AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES

Plan For University Operation of Commercial Power Plants

Correspondent Thinks That State Laws Are Needed Giving to State Universities the Control of Some of the Remaining Water Power Rights.

Cannot some plan be devised by which every state university can engage in the business of making electrical power for commercial purposes? Cannot 50,000 or 100,000 h. p. of undeveloped water power be at once reserved in one or in several sites for each such institution? Cannot the State or Federal Government develop with public funds one of the sites thus reserved for each of the universities, taking in payment low interest bearing bonds, payable in small annual instalments? There are, doubtless, legal difficulties in the way, but law is man-made, and law which clearly points to the immediate financial interest of the public, can generally be enacted in progressive communities.

One of the conditions to be imposed on the universities might be, that they conduct such business under government supervision and especially to further secondary and higher education. Another condition might be that each university operate its plant or plants through men who act part of the time as managers of the business, and part of the time as instructors in the school; also that all other positions should be filled with part-time students taking courses in electrical work, and who are earning their way. One purpose of employing student-workmen would be, to realize the greatest efficiency in the power plants. Such a student might be given work for a certain period of time in the electrical plant for every period of six or twelve months that he has attended the university. The student's time at school and at the plant would have to be so proportioned that his wages, if wisely spent, would enable him to pay his way through the university course.

Still another condition might be provided, namely: that, ten per cent to fifty per cent of the net available profits, made on the sale of power, go to the university; the remainder of this profit to go towards assisting the secondary schools in the locality in which the electrical energy is used. Such a use of the profits would help to make the plan popular, and it would gain for the universities the admiration and respect of the entire public. It would also give the public possession of minutely accurate knowledge in regard to the entire electrical business, thus enabling it to regulate fairly the rates charged by private corporations.

The apparent feasibility, and the almost self-evident benefits of the plan might result in progressive statesmen being given the necessary support of the public in the enactment of any laws that might be needed to carry out this plan. Graft could find no entrance, if the student-workmen were compelled to make a detailed study of the business, including the accounting of the particular plant in which they are employed. These electrical plants could, without serious inconvenience, be hundreds of miles from their respective universities.

Just as soon as any such university had gained the full confidence of the public and had made out of profits a few payments on the bonds, the State or Nation could, under the same terms and conditions, build other power plants for the university until the legally prescribed limit had been reached.

William Thum.

DICTATING TO ARIZONA

A dispatch from Washington says that President Taft is "unalterably opposed" to Arizona's new Constitution. We are told that this may lead to the rejection of the Constitution by Congress and delay Arizona's admission to the Union under the enabling act passed a year ago. All because Arizona's Constitution contains the initiative and referendum and the recall, the latter being especially sweeping, in that it applies to judges. President Taft is especially opposed to this. The radical features of the Oklahoma Constitution were protested against both by President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft when the latter was Secretary of War. Remembering this fight, the congressional leaders largely at the President's wish, had the enabling act for Arizona and New Mexico so worded that the State Constitutions must be approved by Congress before they can become valid. This is mighty interesting reading. The President will take a great deal upon himself if he tells Arizonans that they cannot frame their own organic law. The ground he takes is, I suppose, that the initiative and referendum are not consistent with a republican form of government. In this he is wrong; for the initiative and referendum and recall are not substitutes for representative government, but checks upon it, to make it more effective. The republican form of government is government by the people, through representatives or otherwise. Switzerland has the initiative and referendum, but it is a republic. And the founders of the republic of the United States are on record as favoring government by the people, directly or indirectly. If Congress, at President Taft's suggestion, is to tell the people of Arizona that they cannot organize as a State in accordance with their own views of the location of final power, then Congress may veto the Constitution of any State. Where does the power of the people, directly exercised, stop? Is it not a fact that it stops nowhere? Cannot the people vote any kind of government they desire, and having so voted, are they not justified in revolution against any force that attempts to thwart their will? If the President is right, the power of the people is a myth; they have no power at all. The Taft attitude smacks strongly of dictatorship.—St. Louis Mirror.

A Scotch Answer

A little Scotch boy was up the other day before the examiners for the Navy; the examination was viva voce, designed to discover signs (if any) of "general intelligence." They asked the boy what he knew about the battle of Flodden. He said, "Nothing." "What!" they said. "Don't you know anything about that battle in which the English beat the Scotch?" "Well," he said, "I know it must have been verra exceptional."—London Telegraph.

Unspeakable

"What would you think, daddy, if Algernon Nocash should suggest becoming your son-in-law?"

"Withdraw, my dear, while I think aloud."—Brooklyn Life.



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Shall Los Angeles Lease or Distribute the Aqueduct Power?

Interesting Discussion at the City Club on Subject of Vital Importance.

"In about twenty months the aqueduct water will be pouring through Francisquito tunnel. Will we be ready with our plans and for the development of power and its distribution in this city? . . .

"This city cannot wait for a more convenient season for the companies, or a more auspicious one to carry out their plans. . .

"The companies have everything to gain by delay, and nothing to lose. . . .

"The recommendation with reference to taking a straw vote was made only after the most earnest consideration."

JAMES A. ANDERSON.

"From the standpoint of the power companies, we consider a vote very desirable to have, but it should not be taken at a time when the companies have no proposition to present, and they are not in a position now to present one. . . .

"The power companies, to date, have not been able to obtain from the city or aqueduct officials any definite information. . . .

"I think we are part of this town; we feel we are loyal citizens. . . .

"If the city can make arrangements with the power companies by which the consumer gets just as low a rate and this city makes just as much money and the city is spared the investment of the amount necessary for a distributing system; I think it would be a good thing for the city to do, at least for awhile." . . .

J. B. MILLER.

"In the first place I want to call your attention to the fact that the city of Los Angeles is not making war on the electric companies; there is room for all in Southern California. . . .

"I am here working for the small tax-payers—the fellows who need help. The big fellows generally own property . . . and can protect themselves. . . .

"I am in favor of a straw vote. It will merely tell Mr. Scattergood the people do or do not want to arrange for a distributing system, and the lighting of the city of Los Angeles."

MAYOR GEO. ALEXANDER.

"I say that the city officials have been instructed not once but twice in regard to this matter, and that too in a perfectly legal and binding manner. This straw vote would not be a legal vote at all; it would be merely advisory and would not be binding. . . .

"I am satisfied from my talk with the Aqueduct officials, that if we were to sell this power to the power companies at $25 per annual horse power there would be a profit to Los Angeles of several hundred thousand dollars per annum net, and that without the expense of putting in a distributing system, building up a business and losing time and money while the business is being developed."

MEYER LISSNER.

"If the companies want to make a proposition, why don't they do it. The Mayor tried to pull them out and took action to induce them to in the Council chamber meetings. It is my opinion that you could not pull a proposition out of them with a six-mule team. They don't want to give you one. They are sparring for time, absolutely. And finally the time will be so short that there will be no alternative but to let them distribute it."

COUNCILMAN ANDREWS.

The subject programmed for last Saturday's meeting of the City Club of Los Angeles was "The advisability of taking a straw vote at the charter amendment election on March 6, on the leasing or distribution of the Aqueduct Power." James A. Anderson, chairman of the Consolidation Committee, took the affirmative and John B. Miller, president of the Southern California Edison Co., the negative.

The meeting developed into something of a general discussion, several other speakers being called on to present their views after the principal speakers were through. In addition to Mr. Anderson and Mr. Miller, those who spoke were Mayor Alexander, Meyer Lissner and Councilman J. J. Andrews.

Mr. Anderson spoke as follows:

"I suppose you all are aware of the manner in which this question came to be considered. Our Council, following the recommendation of the Consolidation Committee, has directed the City Attorney to prepare a resolution—an ordinance—to submit to the people of this city the question of whether or not it shall distribute its electric power or whether such electricity shall be leased or sold to the lighting companies.

"Concretely, the question which is up for discussion here is whether or not this election should be postponed. I will attempt to explain, as far as I can, the reasons why this has been urged and the reason why the election should not be postponed. In doing this, owing to the fact that I will not have time nor opportunity to reply to Mr. Miller, I will, necessarily, have to assume to some extent the arguments which will be chosen by Mr. Miller, judging from interviews I have had with him in committee and otherwise.

"Now, gentlemen, while a crises faces this city relative to the construction of its power plant, the facts are not new. It has now been nearly six years since this city determined to bring the Aqueduct water here, and part of that scheme, through all those years, has been the development of this electric power, which we all know to be a by-product of the water. We all know this, that no part of our community has been more alive to that situation than the power companies. They are necessarily more vitally affected by that proposition. Nearly twelve months ago the people of this city voted $3,500,000 for the development and distribution of power. So that I say this condition which confronts us is the outgrowth of events with which we have all been familiar and came as a surprise to no one. But Mr. Mulholland tells us that in about twenty months the Aqueduct water will be pouring through Francisquito Tunnel. Will we be ready with our plans and be ready for the development of power and the distribution in this city? That is the question that is before us. E. F. Scattergood, chief electrical engineer of the L. A. Aqueduct power bureau, has told the public that it will require at least ten months after the bids are accepted, or about that time, to complete the power plant. So we now see the urgency that confronts us. I am going to read a short statement by Mr. Scattergood in relation to this matter because it bears particularly on the proposition of stating this issue.

Mr. Scattergood's Statement

"Mr. Scattergood says, 'It has been pointed out in the first annual report of the Power Bureau, dated June 30, 1910, and in several written statements of earlier and later dates from the Power Bureau to the Board of Public Works and from the Board of Public Works to the City Council, that it would require several months in which to receive bids and sign contracts after advertising for bids on the machinery and equipment necessary for the power plants, transmission lines and distributing systems, and that it would require at least eighteen months for the delivery and installation of such machinery and equipment, particularly for the generating plants and transmission lines. It is expected that the Aqueduct will be completed in eighteen to twenty months from date, and it is therefore, apparent that definite information must be had at once and that delay means postponement of the time at which the city can profit, whether it be by relief in taxes or reduction in rates, or both, by its Aqueduct power possibilities.'

"He then goes on and points out that with the issuance of the bonds steps were recommended by him to be taken at once for the adoption of the necessary plans, suggesting taking up the matter with the power companies as to whether or not such distributing system could be secured from them or must be provided independently. 'The Board of Public Works did not feel that it had authority, therefore, on August 31 a letter was addressed to the Board setting forth this position and the necessity for action in order to bring it formally before the city officials and the people generally. One conference was held and adjourned to meet again. In the meantime the City Council made provision for public meetings at the city hall. At these meetings the power companies introduced the proposition of selling to them for resale, whereupon the Mayor insisted that they should present their proposition in concrete form, in order that the people might pass on it. This they have never done. After these public meetings no provision seemed to exist for definitely determining the policy to be pursued. Finally it was made clear that the Consolidation Committee was the proper body to take the initiative, and the necessity for determining the city's attitude toward the power companies' proposition being apparent a straw vote was promptly recommended.'

Definite Knowledge Necessary

'Should the city determine to have its own distributing system, certain machinery and equipment would be purchased for power plants, transmission lines, sub stations; and hydraulic works in the form of conduits, tunnels, etc, would be constructed which would not be constructed or purchased with these funds in case it would be decided to sell to the power companies, showing that it is impossible to proceed without knowing definitely what is to be done. Furthermore, Mr. Mulholland has stated several times to the Advisory Committee that it is necessary to know what hydraulic works are to be constructed, and to have the funds for the construction practically at once in order to complete the work in time to pass the water for aqueduct purposes by the completion of the Aqueduct. Delay, therefore, no only means delay in the time at which the city may profit by its power opportunities, but it would be also necessary to take a chance on spending a portion of this bond money for hydraulic works which might not be in line with the policy finally established and therefore reduce the possible power development to be derived therefrom.'

"Now, gentlemen, that statement sets forth more clearly than I can the needs and requirements for prompt action. There is nothing to guide the city officials. It is apparent, as Mr. Scattergood states, if we are going to distribute ourselves we have got to make one set of plans, and adhere to them, and do it speedily On the other hand, if we propose to turn this electricity over to the power companies an entirely different system and plan will be followed.

Immediate Action Required

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time without any action being taken. Why? Because the city officials have not felt they knew what to do on account of the indefiniteness of the proposition voted on by the people before, and further from the fact that since last fall, when these meetings have been held, there has been 'in the air' a proposition to be made by the companies for the purpose of taking over this power. Consequently, precious days and weeks and months have passed and now we have come to the parting of the ways when we have got to act promptly.

"It is suggested that the companies have not had time to make a proposition. Gentlemen, what time do they expect? Isn't six years enough time to prepare themselves to meet contingencies and the conditions which they knew would be coming? Isn't four months that have elapsed since we have had these meetings before the Council at which they brought forward publicly for the first time the question of taking over this power and redistributing it, isn't that time enough for them to prepare on the three main factors,—the duration of the lease; the amount to be paid the city for wholesale power; rates to be charged to the consumer? Those are the three factors. Haven't they had time to consider them and determine them? They will not tell you they have not because to doubt that question is to doubt their business capacity. But they, and the gentlemen who are supporting their position, tell you there is not time enough to educate the people on this proposition. I say it is impugning the intelligence and good sense of our citizens to say they cannot appreciate fully any proposition the companies may make, after thirty days of campaign which we would have.

"The time is not opportune from the companies' position, or at least they think it is not opportune. They may think the people need more education than a month's time will give them. They may think that conditions will arise of one kind or another that may cause the people to have different ideas about these propositions. But this city cannot wait for a more convenient season for the companies, or a more auspicious one to carry out their plans.

"We are told, in discussing this matter in committee, that if we will postpone this, and first it was suggested that we should postpone it until the fall primaries, which would bring it in the midst of a heated campaign, that if we postoone this an attractive proposition will be submitted. Attractive to whom? Now, the views of the power companies and the ordinary man of this city as to attractiveness are as wide apart as the poles. Not only that, but you must remember that even here in our own city among our own people, outside of the power companies, there is developing two distinct lines of cleavage. On the one side we find the big taxpayer who is interested in looking upon this as a revenue producer to obtain the greatest amount for the city treasury so there will be fewer issues of bonds. To him, necessarily, the question of rate to the consumer is of secondary importance. On the other hand we have the small consumer, the man whose taxes may be negligible cannot be but most keenly interested and appreciative of the advantages he expects to derive from cheap power for lighting. These are things we will have to consider in order to form an opinion of what we are to call an attractive proposition.

"So far as I am concerned, after talking with the representatives of the power companies and knowing what their ideas are and the length of time they think necessary to have this power in order that they may work the proposition out with advantage to themselves, I have not any hope that an attractive proposition will be submitted.

"I want to ask you if you appreciate what a delay for even a few months may mean? You have seen by Mr. Scattergood's statement that even though we knew today actually what the plans would be, even though the engineering department could go to work and prepare the details and specifications for the machinery, that we would barely have time to have that plant ready to distribute the electricity to the citizens or turn it over to the companies by the time the Aqueduct is ready. The companies have everything to gain by delay and the city has everything to lose.

"I did not mean to say and I am not saying that Mr. Miller is here to ask a delay in this matter for the selfish interest of the company in order that the bringing of the electric power here may be postponed. I don't accuse Mr. Miller of any such thing, but I say it is the natural result of postponement.

Delay Costly to the City

"Last year, according to Mr. Comstock's figures, these companies collected in this city, for lighting alone, nearly $2,200,000. That means that a delay of six months in approving the plans of this city will permit the companies to collect two million dollars more in the way of rates. Every month's delay means that the city is going to lose that much of earning time from its power from this day on. Now, what is the plain duty of our officials? What is the plain duty of those to whom we have committed this great task? It is to push forward with the greatest diligence and to perfect their plans and to have a distributing system ready when the water comes tumbling through Francisquito Canyon. If there is a delay, if we find the aqueduct water here and the water power plant not ready, the plans not prepared for the distribution, I feel sorry for the city official who has got to explain to his constituency. We have had six years to prepare for this. There is no excuse for us not to be ready with the power plant when the water is here. Our engineers tell us that if we postpone this we will not be ready.

"I want you to bear in mind always that back of all this discussion and back of all the differences of opinion between city officials and the citizens and the companies, the big question is, 'Who shall have the distribution in our city here of power and light to its inhabitants?' That is the question. It is a rich prize, and the companies naturally don't want to give it up, but it is written that the city is going to bring its power here and is going to use it, and sooner or later there is going to be municipal distribution, and the relations of the companies thereto have got to be made. They might as well be made now as any other time.

Possibilities of a Harbor Railway

"There is another great municipal project to be launched, namely, the Harbor Railway. That railway is intended to be operated by Owens River power. The ultimate use of that railway will wait upon the completion of the power plant. The plans of this city and of its citizens, to a large extent, depend upon and have relation to the completion of that power plant when the time will come that with a publicly owned harbor, with a publicly owned railroad from the city's walls to the center of this city, we will break the railroad monopoly that has hampered our commercial development so long.

"This action was not taken with any haste. The recommendation with reference to taking a straw vote was made only after the most earnest consideration and with the utmost approval of our beloved Mayor, George Alexander."

Mr. Miller's Argument

Mr. J. B. Miller, president of the Southern California Edison Company, then presented the power companies' side of the question as follows:

"From the standpoint of the power companies, we consider a vote very desirable to have, but it should not be taken at a time when the companies have no proposition to present and they are not in a position now to present one, nor to present it to the people so quickly or in such short time after the proposition is formulated that there is no opportunity for the people to understand on what they are voting. So far as delaying the proposition is concerned, the power companies do not desire to do that, except for some sixty or ninety days at the utmost.

"In the public mass meetings that were held, Mr. Scattergood made a statement that if the city distributed, itself, it would cost $6,500,000 to put in the installation plant and that where a six cent rate maintained there would result to the city, after all expenses had been paid, a profit of $700,000. Now, I want to have you remember that, and bear it in mind because I will refer to it again in reference to other things.

No Definite Information Furnished Is Companies' Claim

"Mr. Anderson stated we have had six years in which to get ready for this thing and we have had four months in which to present the proposition. The six years have elapsed, as well as the four months, but the power companies to date have not been able to secure from the City or Aqueduct officials any definite information as to what the city will have to sell, where it will sell it, what kind of current the city will develop, what the per kilowatt hour load will be, what the peak load capacity will be, what the number of cycles will be. They don't go into any details whatever. There is no knowledge as to what the voltage will be. We haven't had any information. I have talked with and telephoned various city officials and endeavored to secure interviews, and have asked for the appointment of officials, or committees, authorized to confer with the power companies on this subject. As long ago as last spring the matter was taken up, tentatively, with Mr. Mulholland and Mr. Matthews, and perhaps one or two others. The matter was also taken up immediately after the power bonds were voted. That was the first opportunity the companies had to take it up, and it was taken up immediately for the purpose of cliciting information. We found the city officials reluctant and in fact they refused to confer with us. In the mass meetings the proposition was made for and on behalf of the power companies, time and again, that we were ready and anxious to confer with anybody that had the necessary information and authority to confer with us and act promptly on a proposition. We cannot make a proposition right out of clear air. We have got to know what the city has to sell. So I do not think it is quite fair to charge the power companies with delay in this matter.

Proposition from the Companies

"And, now, regarding again Mr. Scattergood's statement,—you remember that,—$6,500.000 investment, a six cent rate, a profit to the city annually of $700,000. The power companies feel that if that is their opinion or their estimate of what the city is going to do, they can make a proposition to the city of paying the city, at a seven cent rate, $35 per kilowatt per annum. Now, you can figure that out for yourselves. If there are 38,000 kilowatts in the first two plants in the Francisquito Canyon, I do not know whether there are or not, the resulting profit to the city would certainly run into six or seven hundred thousand dollars, and possibly more. I have figured it myself as high as eight hundred thousand dollars. If the rate is six cents, we can pay $30 per kilowatt, provided the cycles are the same, etc. With the five cent rate, we could pay $20 per kilowatt per annum. Now, what does that mean? It would simply mean that the city would obtain under that arrangement exactly as much profit as it would if it distributed itself and the rate is no higher than the city would probably charge. The city probably would not go below four cents, although it might, and the investment, instead of being $6,500,000 would only be about $3,000,000. Now, that is the proposition the power companies would like to make to the city officials and have the people vote on it, but we have got to confer with Mr. Scattergood, or whoever has information as to exactly what the city has to sell, before we can say definitely and pledge our commercial honor to the citizens that if they vote for a certain thing we will carry out our part of the bargain. In the enumeration of what the city had done in calling this straw vote and in discussing what it is going to do with its power, did Mr. Anderson refer to any conference with the power companies at all, or has there ever been anywhere any consideration shown to the power companies on the part of the officials? I think we are a part of this town. We feel we are loyal citizens and we have had quite a part in the development of this section of the country. It might have simplified matters if we had the opportunity we were seeking to confer with city officials on this matter..

"Just to show you a little of the responsibility that rests on the shoulders of the power companies, I want to read you a few statistics on what they are in the city:

"The number of employes on the pay roll, 2,902; total wages paid during 1910, $2,700,561; number of electric consumers, 95,786. (I think that is just in the city, that may be in the suburbs too); number of gas consumers, 116,279; number of horses, 192; wagons, 174; automobiles, 32; amount paid in taxes and licenses, $611,890.04; amount paid local merchants exclusively for supplies, $3,560,888.05 (that is, local merchants in Los Angeles get that much money out of the power companies every year); number of street arc lights, 6,649 (that is all over Southern California); incandescent street lights, 9,920.

"Should the power companies be considered? I think if for no other reason the financial position which they represent in this community would entitle them to some consideration in this matter.

"Then, there is the standpoint of the city. We all know that the city is very close to its bonded capacity. I think you will all agree with me that in the next five years at least, there is going to be just as much demand for money on the part of the city as has been spent in the past five years. I think we are going to grow faster if we can all get together and pull together. With a municipal railroad which Mr. Anderson referred to, storm drains, school houses, libraries and public institutions of all kinds, this city is going to need bonds. If it can make arrangements with the power companies by which the consumer gets just as low a rate and this city makes just as much money and the city is spared the investment of the amount necessary for a distributing system, I think it would be a good thing for the city to do, at least for awhile."

A voice: "How long a time contract?"

Mr. Miller: "I can't tell you until we talk with Mr. Scattergood and find out just how much electricity he will have to sell. On the aqueduct there

are seven different plants. How many of them are they going to develop? Is there anyone in the room who knows?"

Mr Scattergood. "It is my opinion that the annual report which has been on record since July 1st, that that record would show any power man approximately near enough for a statement of this kind just what they could do with three million dollars and a half. You know what the city can get for it possibly as well as I."

Mr. Miller: "From the standpoint of the companies, I told you something of our large transactions here. We have a very large investment here in Southern California. I think in the neighborhood of $45,000,000. More money than the city contemplates putting in both the water and power development. Those securities are scattered all over the United States and all over California and to take drastic action on the 6th of March without allowing the power companies to be heard would be unfair, and even if we could formulate a proposition in the time between now and March 6th, it would afford no time to educate the people and it would compel us to tell these investors and capitalists of the United States as a whole that there is no consideration in Los Angeles for investors; that if you are seeking investment, go some place else.

"The attitude of Los Angeles toward capital is quite an important item Southern California is growing fast, growing faster, almost, than any other part of the United States, and we have only ten or fifteen per cent of the money here necessary to take care of the normal growth of public utilities. Drastic action on March 6th will make a very serious bar to our obtaining the necessary outside capital. It will practically preclude our being able to get more money to bring into this section. Of the $45,000,000 I have just mentioned I can say that there are at least fifteen million—Oh, yes, I suppose thirty-five million, that was brought from east of the Rocky Mountains and it has meant a whole lot to us to have that money come in here and help out our local institutions.

"If we cannot make a proposition which on investigation and careful checking will prove as substantially as good as the city can do itself, we expect that the city will turn us down."

We are not coming before the city with any other kind of a proposition. We believe that if we can make this proposition of $35 per kilowatt per annum, with a seven cent rate, or $30 per kilowatt per annum with a six cent rate, that it is substantially as good as the city can do itself, and with half the investment. But we must go into that and see if we can do it and confer with the city officials, and that will take fully all the time from now to March 6th. Even if it only took two weeks, it would not be enough time to properly present it. We desire a postponement of only sixty or ninety days for the purpose of transacting this business. I understand Senator Camenetti introduced a resolution at Sacramento calling for a special State election very shortly after the adjournment of the State Legislature, for the purpose of vetoing the special vote on the proposed constitutional amendment now being considered by the Legislature. That would be entirely convenient for us, and I cannot see that two months that might possibly delay this proposition is nearly so important as to have this matter voted upon intelligently. If you go before the people and say 'Shall the city distribute its power or lease it?' what is the use of holding the election? They will all vote to distribute it. We would like to be given time to prepare a proposition and put it before the people and then if they vote it down there is nothing more to be said.

"Mr. Anderson made the statement that the only parties that would be benefitted by a proposition from the companies would be the big-tax-payer, but that the power companies did not take into consideration the non-tax-payer, or the tax-payer whose taxes are negligible. I presume he had in mind that under competition the rates would be so low that a deficit would be created, or instead of earning large, handsome profits for the city treasury it would give that profit to the city in the way of low rates. That is possibly true but that is putting a premium on non-tax-paying. The man who will get any good out of that will not want to have any taxes or business in the city of Los Angeles. I do not think we want to build up that kind of a community. I think the great majority of people in this city have their own homes.

"I want to lay stress once more upon that proposition of ours. We think we can present a proposition, if we are given time to prepare it and put it before the people, which will be substantially as good as the city could do itself, just as low rates to the consumer, just as large profits to the city treasury and only half the investment. If they hold this special State election we will be very glad to have our proposition by that time, or any election which will come, say after the first of May."

Mayor Alexander's Remarks

Mayor Alexander was called upon to make a few remarks and said:

"In the first place, I want to call your attention to the fact that the city of Los Angeles is not making war on the electric companies. There is room for all in Southern California. All the electricity the power companies can furnish and all the power the city can get will be needed. Mr. Miller knows that, for in a private conversation we have talked this thing over. 'But,' he says, 'we don't want competition.' That is what is the matter. That is the whole thing in a nutshell,—they don't want competition. He tells me the city will have the advantage because everyone will want to take the city's current instead of theirs. Now, when you consider conditions in Pasadena that is not very good logic. I understand that over there it is about evenly divided. We want it understood right at the beginning that this city is not going to make war on any of the electric companies. I, for one, would not be in favor of making the rates so low as to put them out of business or cripple them in any way.

"I just want to make one statement at this moment,—some may think it a little harsh, but nevertheless I will make it. Under Amendment No. 1 these public utility corporations will not contribute any money toward the government of the city and you want to keep that in mind when you are talking about the power companies' rights. They are not even willing to pay their licenses any more. So there are two sides to this question.

Sentiment of the People Wanted

"As far as the city is concerned, the people have voted three and a half million dollars to erect power plants on the Aqueduct and to furnish a distributing system and it was understood when that was voted that the city was to distribute that current. Mr. Scattergood informs me that as soon as we are sure we will have the money, he wants to enter into contracts for machinery and power houses, and, of course, if we carry out that part of the program, a distributing system. Now we want to know just as soon as possible if you want to distribute what you have, even if it be only one unit. It is intended to spend about two millions or two millions and a quarter of the three million and a half for machinery, etc., reserving about a million and a half or a million and a quarter to put in a distributing system, and we don't expect for years to come to supply the whole city of Los Angeles. We are going to start in with city lighting. How much do you suppose we are paying each month for city lighting, that is, just the lighting of streets? Over $21,000 a month, and the city is not half lighted. When those men put up ornamental lights along the streets they are required to pay seven-eighths of the cost. They should not be required to pay one cent of the cost. If this thing continues you will not be able to do as much ornamental lighting as you have in the past.

"We are going to put in a municipal plant just as we can afford it. It will be ten years, fifteen years, maybe twenty years before we need the whole amount. The people in the outlying districts will have to wait until we can get to them.

"In the meantime, suppose we save that $250,000 a year which we are now paying out to the power companies for city lighting and suppose we use that to extend our systems, won't that be something?

"I have nothing against the power companies at all, but I am working for the city and it is my opinion that we require an expression from the people on the sixth of March as to whether they want Mr. Scattergood, the electrical engineer of our city, to provide for a distributing system. His plan is that we will save enough on our city lighting to constantly extend the system with very little outlay above the original one.

"I want to tell Mr. Miller, that he will be able to sell all the power he can generate at a good price, too, and we don't for a moment think of confiscating a dollar's worth of his company's property. His stockholders are entitled to good returns on their investment, and they shall have them, as far as I am concerned. But the city of Los Angeles also has rights in this matter. We have the right to go into the electric power business if we want to.

Cheap Power a Commercial Inducement

"Mr. Miller speaks about protecting capital and bringing business here. If we can say to the manufacturers who want to come here, 'Gentlemen, the city owns an electric plant that will furnish you the cheapest electricity in the world,' won't that bring business here? Talk about protecting capital! That is the way to protect it and induce it to come here. Our municipal plant will make a rate at which the companies can live and at which we can live. But they must not say, 'We don't want competition.' Competition is all right.

"We had meetings several months ago in the City Hall council chamber. I tried to get something definite out of the power companies and tried to have them make a proposition. At the second to the last meeting I said, 'Gentlemen, I want you to come prepared next meeting to submit a proposition as to what you want to do on this lighting matter.' Did they come prepared? No, they had no proposition to make. It is about three or four weeks ago that this 'straw vote' business was first talked of and they have done nothing. It is still over a month to the election and I would be in favor of putting off the election proclamation as long as possible so that they would have time to put a proposition on the ballot. They came nearer today to saying what they want to do than I have ever heard them before If Mr. Miller had made that proposition when we held the meetings in the council chamber I would immediately have appointed a committee to hold conferences with the representatives of the companies.

"Now, I am in favor of a straw vote. As I understand it, it will merely tell Mr. Scattergood the people do, or do not, want to arrange for a distributing system and the lighting of the city of Los Angeles. Under the present rates, if the city was properly lighted, it would cost half a million dollars a year. Anyone knows there are not half lights enough, but when you come to pay out three, or four, or five hundred thousand dollars a year and the city has a great big water power standing idle, the people will want to know what kind of a city government we have. The city of Los Angeles is going to distribute its power as far as it can go. We will not make war on the power companies and we don't want to interfere with their business. They may go ahead and make contracts and we will protect them with a reasonable rate. As long as I am there I will see that that is done, so far as lies in my power.

"I am here working for the taxpayers,—the small fellows who need help. The big fellows generally own property to a large extent and can help themselves, but it is the little fellow I want to help. There are thousands of people who don't own their homes who are interested in the lighting business. Everyone who rents a house has to pay the lighting bill. Those are the fellows who are hard-up. You gentlemen who have annual dividends and clip coupons off your bonds don't need help nearly so much as the others, and, gentlemen, there are lots of poor people in the city of Los Angeles. Mr. Miller talks about the people in their employ. We are not going to have them discharged. We want them to live and let live.

"Therefore, my advice is, vote for the straw ballot."

Meyer Lissner Opposes Straw Vote

Meyer Lissner, president of the Los Angeles Board of Public Utilities, requested the privilege of saying a few words upon the subject under discussion in order that the reasons for his previously declared opposition to the straw vote might be known.

Mr. Lissner said:

"I happened to go into the Council Chamber of the City Hall the other day while I was waiting for a meeting of the Board of Public Utilities to be held upstairs. This matter happened to be before the Council and someone suggested that I was present and might have some ideas upon the subject. I was called upon to speak, which I did. I spoke in opposition to this straw vote because I am opposed to it at this time. I will make to you gentlemen practically the same talk I made to the City Council on the subject, with such suggestions as have come to me from listening to the speakers here today.

"In the first place, under the Charter of the city of Los Angeles, no part of the hydro-electric power that is to be generated by the city can be alienated in any way except upon a two-thirds vote of the citizens of Los Angeles. When the citizens of Los Angeles adopted that charter amendment, by an overwhelming majority, they then and there and at that time, in my opinion, gave their definite instruction to the city officials that they should not, without consulting them (the people) attempt to alienate any part of that power. That was the first 'straw vote.' Then again we recently voted for bonds for this aqueduct power development and it was provided in the ordinance calling for the election that the proceeds of the sale of those bonds should be used not alone for the development of power, but for the distribution of it. That was another 'straw vote'; something very much more than a straw vote. In fact it was another positive instruction to

the city officials to proceed to distribute to the citizens of Los Angeles the power that will be generated.

"Now, I say that the city officials have been instructed not once, but twice in regard to this matter. And that too in a perfectly legal and binding manner. This straw vote would not be a legal vote at all. It would be merely advisory and would not be binding. I have just come from Sacramento where they were discussing 'legal' and 'moral' obligations in connection with another matter, and I don't like to hear such questions unnecessarily raised. Let us not take any straw votes unless there is a positive necessity for it, and in this case I think there is no necessity. I say it is the bounden duty of the officials of the city of Los Angeles to proceed with the plan for the development of this power and for the distribution of it, and not ask any questions about it.

"Now it is a fact, gentlemen, that for months past,—and if I am mistaken in this Mr. Scattergood is here and can correct me—in the office of the Power Bureau of the Aqueduct they have been working on plans, and making estimates not alone for the development of this power, but for its distribution. They have been doing it and at the present time are still doing it and will continue to do just what it is understood they will do if we have this straw vote. It is their duty to continue to do so. What do they invest when they make those plans? They invest money in pen and ink, paper and engineering brains. That is all. They can't spend any big money until we get the money. This talk of making contracts in the near future is ridiculous. We all know no contracts can be made until we have the money to spend for the purpose, and we won't have it for a number of months. In the first place, we cannot offer those bonds for sale until we get a Supreme Court decision as to their validity, the question now being under consideration before that tribunal. In the second place, we cannot make any contracts until we have sold the bonds voted for this special purpose and have the money on hand, and you all know that it will be at least six months before we can expect to have a Supreme Court decision and go through the necessary formalities and negotiations in selling the bonds.

Must Still Proceed With Plans

"In the meantime, what is the duty of the Power Bureau? I say it is their duty to proceed with their plans not alone for the development of this power but for its distribution, and to make detailed plans and specifications. And this they have been and are doing and it is costing only a few thousand dollars,—a mere bagatelle compared with the amounts they will spend when they really get started spending money for physical property.

Salient Features

"Now, there are three propositions,—there is the proposition of developing either one or two units of the power and a proposition of distribution in this city, and they can ask for bids on all three of those propositions and get everything ready so that at a moment's notice, when we get the money, they can let the contracts for as much of the work planned as it is considered advisable at the time.

"In the meantime, what advantage at all is it to tie ourselves up body and soul so that if a proposition should come along,—a really favorable proposition—the citizens of Los Angeles could not consider it, and the Council would not be in a position where they could, without severe criticism and stultification, submit it to the citizens. Suppose the power companies make a proposition to the people, which they will undoubtedly do, and the proposition would look something like this, according to what Mr. Miller has said today and according to information I have had from aqueduct officials.

"Mr. Miller says, they are willing to pay $25 per annum per horse power and give a five cent base rate per kilowatt hour, which is the lowest rate existing anywhere in the world that I know of outside of Pasadena. I am satisfied, from my talk with the aqueduct officials, that if we were to sell this power to the power companies at $25.00 per annual horse power there would be a profit to Los Angeles of several hundred thousand dollars per annum net, and that without the expense of putting in a distributing system, building up a business and losing time and money while the business is being developed—I don't say that would be a good proposition to the city, but I say it would be such an attractive proposition that the Council would be justified and in duty bound to submit it to the citizens, and that Council ought not to foreclose the matter at this time so that they cannot submit what might seem to be a very attractive proposition.

"What will be the result if this straw vote is taken? We all know. Every man in this room, who voted on it at all, would vote against leasing any part of that power. In the way the proposition will be put up to the citizens it will be considered an unfavorable one. I say that it is a reflection on the intelligence of the citizens of Los Angeles to submit that proposition to them in the form proposed. Everybody knows when you put this question to them, 'Will you lease any part of that power or will you distribute it yourselves?' they will say 'Distribute it ourselves, of course.' They are not going to vote for leasing as an abstraction. And the result would practically preclude the submission to the people of a proposition on which there might be a reasonable difference of opinion. I believe that even then the people would vote for municipal distribution of the power; but they are entitled to have an opportunity of voting on an attractive proposition and the Councilmen, in my opinion, should not foreclose the matter by asking for this 'straw vote' at this time, because then they might be in a position where they would like to submit a proposition and could not do so because they were morally bound by the straw vote they had themselves asked for. We hold the trump card right now, the companies have got to come to us. Why throw away the trump?

Companies Should Have Fair Treatment

"I am not making any argument based on an apocal to prejudice, and I am not afraid to stand uo here, stand up in the City Council Chamber, or stand up before the people of Los Angeles and plead for a square deal for the power companies or for corporate capital in this city. These companies came here and invested their money in good faith. They have six or seven million dollars, I believe, invested in distributing lines in this city. If the city of Los Angeles comes right in and commences distribution it will, to a very large extent, confiscate—and it cannot possibly have any other result—the capital invested in distributing lines of those companies. Do we want to do that? I do not know: maybe we do. Possibly if a proposition is submitted to the people of Los Angeles they will say, 'No matter what proposition the companies make to us we will nevertheless enter into the distributing business.' But, I say, let us hold ourselves open so we can listen to a proposition. We have got them in the door, gentlemen. They cannot afford to have their plants, valued at millions of dollars, confiscated, and they must come to us with a proposition extremely advantageous to the city, and when they do come let us at least be in a position to be able to consider that advantageous proposition.

"I am not afraid of the necessity of a special election. Suppose we don't hold this straw vote on March 6th. Suppose we let it go over until May even if there is no constitutional amentment election. We can hold a special election in May for less than $10,000. It has been done before. About how much do you think that would cost every citizen of Los Angeles? It would cost every man, woman and child in the city three cents and I guess they could all afford that. Then the Council would be in a position to say to the companies: 'Unless you make us a proposition that looks exceedingly favorable we won't submit it at all.' And if the companies did submit a proposition that the Council thought worth while they could refer it to the people, and if not the Power Bureau could go right along with its plans as it is in fact doing anyhow. They have not lost a minute, and they are not losing a minute. They are making plans now, not alone for development but for distribution of power.

City Power for Railway and Street Lighting

"Now, in regard to the harbor railway proposition: Of course we want that harbor railway and we want to run it by municipal electricity. If we develop this power and sell it wholesale, we don't have to sell all of it. We can turn a certain amount of it over to the harbor railway. That goes without question. As much of that power as is necessary to operate the harbor railway should be reserved and under no consideration should there be alienation of it. Perhaps we ought to take the same stand with regard to our municipal lighting, that under no consideration will we have it done by the companies. We might want to reserve enough power for that also, but when it comes to distributing electricity to the small consumer, there might be a question of its advisability for the time being.

"I have been making some investigation in this matter in the last twenty-four hours and have talked with some of the leading people connected with the Aqueduct. If I were to tell you what they say you would be surprised to hear the positiveness of their expressions. They consider it extremely ill-advised to take a straw vote at this time and thus tie their hands so that they cannot talk to the power people or negotiate with them at all.

Must Go Slowly on Bond Issues

"In regard to the bonds of the city: I asked the City Auditor to give me a memorandum, and he says that the city has outstanding bonds at the present time amounting to $21,516,200
Aqueduct bonds unissued.. 7,788,400
Harbor bonds 3,000,000
Power bonds 3,500,000

Total $35,804,600
The present assessed valuation of the city is $333,000,000
Limit of indebtedness, 15 per cent, about..... 50,000,000

"That is, we can, under our present limit of indebtedness, issue only $50,000,000 in bonds altogether. I have been in favor of raising the 15 per cent limit. I do not think there should be any limit imposed at all. I had this up with the Charter Revision Committee but could not prevail on them to raise the limit or remove it, and it is there. Our charter limit of indebtedness will be 15 per cent of the present assessed valuation. Amendment No. 1 will reduce our assessed valuation in the city of Los Angeles sixty million dollars on account of the elimination from assessment by the city of the operative property and franchises of utility corporations. Under the conditions our debt limit will be about $41,000,000
Our present indebtedness is 35,800,000
with a $41,000,000 limit. The estimated prospective indebtedness is as follows:
Promised San Pedro.....$7,000,000
Extra power development.. 4,000,000
Power distribution 6,000,000
Water distribution and reservoirs 1,000,000
Municipal railroad 1,000,000
New city hall 1,000,000

Total $20,000,000
Add these figures to the $35,800,000 and you have $55,800,000, or about $15,000,000 more than our limit of indebtedness at present will admit. And there may be more coming that cannot be avoided. I am just showing you those figures to prove to you that it behooves us to be careful before we issue more bonds unnecessarily and that we had better go slow with our indebtedness so as to have as much margin as possible.

"My whole proposition is this: that at the present time it is not alone inadvisable, but it is unfair, to submit this abstract proposition to the citizens of Los Angeles; that the result is a foregone conclusion; that the city officials have nothing to do except go ahead with the development and completion of these plans for generation and distribution, just as they have been doing; and when they have a concrete proposition to submit to the people that they think while, let them submit it; and if no such proposition is made go right ahead with the distributing system. It is wholly up to the companies. They must come to us."

Councilman Andrews Speaks

Mr. Andrews said:

"I think the time is opportune for just a few remarks. I am extremely surprised at the logic of the last speaker." (Mr. Lissner.) "He has gone on the point that on two occasions you have absolutely made it obligatory on the City Council to follow the very proposition that he expects you to follow in the straw vote. By what reasoning, then, if it is absolutely obligatory on you and you have been instructed by the people in this matter, can you say any harm will be accomplished by the straw vote? What harm can the straw vote accomplish? Absolutely nothing. Now, if there is no advantage gained—I have heard the gentleman in the Council chamber say that if it would be properly submitted it would be a ten to one vote—what harm can be done if, as he proves by his own arguments, it is that way already? There is absolutely no logic in that.

"He has talked to you with reference to the possibility of bond issues, but I have not time to take that up in seriatim, but it is simply to show you this, if there is any condition like what he has prognosticated, that you are bound in the same line for the next three generations. You can't get out from under.

"This straw vote costs you nothing. If the companies want to make a proposition, why don't they do it? The Mayor tried to pull them out and took action to induce them to in the Council chamber meetings. It is my opinion that you could not pull a proposition out of them with a six-mule team. They don't want to give you one. They are sparring for time, absolutely. Sparring for time, and finally the time will be so short that there will be no alternative but to let them distribute it.

"Mr. Lissner says that we foreclose our chances. There is no foreclosure about this. It is a straw vote. It will show what the people want, and then if they do have a proposition it can be submitted at any time.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE

Good Work of First Year's Administration Commended—Important Legislation Suggested.

Mayor Alexander submitted to the City Council, on Tuesday, his annual report which proved to be a document of especial interest. The Mayor gives little space to a resume of the work accomplished during the past year, but devotes the major portion of the message to a consideration of the city's requirements and suggestions for needed legislation.

After congratulating the Council on its successful and economical administration of the past year, the report sets forth the financial condition of the city and states that "in all probability, the general fund as provided by the budget committee will be more than sufficient to last through the fiscal year. In a city growing as fast as Los Angeles is growing, this is a most remarkable showing.

"All the departments of the city are doing splendidly," says the Mayor. "The street department and the engineer's department are overcrowded with work and probably will continue to be so as long as the city keeps up its present rapid growth.

"One of the difficulties that the street department has to contend with is the failure of the railway companies to promptly pave and repair the portions of the streets which, under their franchises, are to be paved and repaired by them. Some instances have occurred where the railway company has not completed its portion of the paving for a year after the rest of the street was paved. The matter has become a serious nuisance, and it is necessary for the Board of Public Works to adopt drastic measures. If the railways will not live up to the provisions of their franchises, those franchises should be forfeited. . . .

Amendment No. 1 a Pernicious Law

"Unfortunately, the people voted for and carried at the November election, Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1. The proposer of this amendment claimed that it would separate state from local taxation. In reality, it merely separated certain public and quasi-public utility corporations from the burden of taxation for city or county and other local purposes, without entirely separating the people from the burden of state taxation. . . . It is estimated that this amendment will add a million dollars a year to the taxes of the people of this county.

"The worst feature, however, so far as the city is concerned, is the reduction of the bond limit. The assessed value of corporate property taken from the assessment rolls for city purposes by said amendment is about $60,000,000, which reduces the bond limit by 15% of that sum, or $9,000,000. Of course, this condition will be partially relieved and the bond limit extended by the natural increase in property values as the years go by.

"It has been suggested that there may be some flaws in the passage of Amendment No. 1, and I believe it would be wise for your honorable body to instruct the City Attorney to consider whether or not it is possible to defeat this amendment in the courts; and also, perhaps, to consider whether or not the property owned by the city itself can be estimated for the purpose of fixing the amount of bonds which the city can issue. The city has more than forty million dollars worth of property. Almost all of this is or will be income-producing property. This income-producing quality undoubtedly makes the bonds of the city much more desirable to the investor, and it should be good reason for increasing our bond limit."

The message here refers to the annexation of San Pedro and Wilmington and gives an account of what has been done for that part of the city.

Regarding the Harbor and Aqueduct bonds the report says:

"On February 26, 1910, $3,000,000 of bonds were voted for harbor improvements Some legal questions as to the validity of these and of the aqueduct power bonds have been raised and a suit commenced to settle those questions. Until those bond moneys can be obtained, of course, the greater part of the harbor work cannot be done. Every month's delay is a direct and a severe loss.

"I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that your honorable body pass a resolution requesting the Supreme Court to advance this case for consideration at the very earliest possible moment."

Harbor Development

The message closes with recommendations for improvements to the harbor as follows:

"As soon as the bond moneys can be obtained, our endeavor should be to develop the harbor along practical lines. As it appears to me the first work to be done is that upon the Huntington Fill; and I strongly urge that at the very earliest possible moment slips, wharves and municipal warehouses be constructed thereon; that in the meantime the municipal wharf at Wilmington should be rushed to completion and municipal warehouses established there. But these improvements will be of comparatively small benefit until there is a very material reduction in the cost of transportation between the harbor and the city; and the practical way to obtain this reduction is the building of a municipal railway. This railway should form a belt around the harbor, both at Wilmington and San Pedro, with trunk lines connecting with the main portion of Los Angeles. The location of the railway should first be determined, and rights of way should be secured immediately. It has been suggested that money for the purpose of building a municipal railway may be secured from the various transcontinental railroads that desire terminal facilities here and at the harbor. Your finance committee is succeeding in accumulating a much larger reserve fund than will be needed to tide the city over the coming 'dry months,' and, as a last resort, a portion of this fund might be available for municipal railway purposes.

"Adequate first protection must be provided for the harbor and the manufacturing and warehouse districts which undoubtedly will be established there. To this end a reservoir site at least 600 feet high should be acquired on the Palos Verdes Hills near San Pedro. By the time the Owens River water reaches us these reservoirs should be ready for use. Thus the harbor section will be supplied with plenty of water for domestic and other purposes, and will be protected from fire by a high pressure gravity water system."

MUNICIPAL CONSERVATION

President Foulke, of the National Municipal League, Advances an Idea.

Excerpt from the address, "Conservation in Municipalities," delivered before the recent Buffalo convention of the National Municipal League by the new president of the League, William Dudley Foulke.

There is a phase of the conservation question which lies at our own doors and of which we may hope to realize the benefits more speedily than from preserving our distant national domain, and this is the conservation of our municipal resources. Here, too, we have been wasteful to the last degree.

Every city, every township, every county in America is the possessor of property of great value. The streets, the roads, the parks and many of the public buildings, if they were in the possession of private individuals, could be made to produce an enormous income, and while no one will say that they should be made productive to the same extent, or in the same way, in the hands of the government, yet they ought to be made far more productive than they ever have been, and their economical management in the future, in spite of all the waste in the past, can still result in a substantial reduction of our municipal burdens.

Not long ago my wife confronted me with the startling proposition that if properly managed, a city need not levy taxes; nay, more, that if it had been always managed as it should be, it ought to pay dividends to its citizens. It struck me at first that this was a will o' the wisp well adapted to the pursuit of the feminine mind, and I dismissed it. But she proceeded to argue the question and the further the argument proceedd the more reasonable the proposition became.

If our own little city of Richmond, Ind., were not built, my wife argued, the land on which it stood might be worth $100 to $150 an acre for farm purposes. Virtually the whole present value of the land is conferred by the city, and if the city merely collected rent or interest upon the value it conferred, it could collect more than our entire taxes and would give a considerable dividend, not only to land owners, but to those citizens who owned no land.

All a city needs to do, if it starts out right, is to assess a proper proportion upon the unearned increment of the land it occupies. Now, what is this unearned increment?

If I own a cheap lot in a remote suburb and do nothing with it, but the city expands in that direction and folks build all around me, this adds to its value many times. I have done nothing myself to make it worth any more, but the folks who have built around me have done it. Yet I get the increased value which I have not earned, and the city whose growth gave the value gets nothing except a trifling tax from year to year.

The city ought to have that increase and make me pay rent upon it instead of taxing other things which I myself earn. In other words, if the city taxes what the city gives at its proper value, there need be no taxes imposed on what it does not give—upon the product of industry—buildings, improvements and personal property. This is an application to municipalities of the single tax theory of Henry George.

I have ascertained that a city actually exists in this country where there are no taxes, and where all the charges for necessary expenses are met in this manner. This is the city of Fair Hope, on Mobile Bay. It was established by some immigrants from Iowa and, after a decade and a half, this city is reported to be prospering. There are free schools, a water system without rates, a public dock, a free library and a telephone system with no charges, all established out of the ground rent after paying the State and county taxes and the cost of administration and improvements.

In general, a city without taxation can exist only where the municipality owns a considerable portion of its land and takes advantage of increased values. The city must be "caught young" to make such a result possible. Our American cities have not been caught young enough for that, but is there nothing we can do to approximate such a consummation? If we cannot eliminate taxes, can we not lessen them by the profitable investment and management of what the city yet owns or may acquire?

It owns its streets and these, under proper management, ought to be constantly increasing sources of revenue. The right to use these streets for telegraph, telephone, heating and lighting services, for water mains, for street railway tracks; in short, for any profitable purpose, ought to be carefully guarded and the utmost possible benefits obtained by franchise from any individual or corporation utilizing them.

In the past, we have always been so eager to get the new system, whatever it might be, that we granted franchises with little regard to the future growth in the value of our streets. This must now cease.

There is just as much earned increment in a system of street railway tracks, of water mains or gas pipes as these is in a city lot. Each year the value increases with the growth of the community, the increase of patrons and the establishment of new connections.

The franchise which ties up for a long period this use of the streets for a fixed amount is pretty certain to be one from which the city in the lapse of years is bound to lose.

The term of a franchise ought to be graduated so as to increase with the increasing value of the thing granted. The immediate result may seem unimportant, but it will not be long before the city begins to enjoy the providence which thus insures the participation of the public in the increased values that the municipality itself confers.

If we cannot catch our cities young, let us catch them before they grow any older than they are. Many of the most important franchises are still to be granted and should be guarded in accordance with the best models of our own country and of cities abroad, where they do these things much better than we do in America.

MIDDLE WEST LOSING

It is to be observed that the Eastern States are generally growing more rapidly than those of the Middle West. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Kansas all show a lower percentage of gain than Illinois, while Iowa shows an actual loss. Not only New York but also Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island show a greater percentage of increase than Illinois. If, on the other hand, we turn to the Far West, we find a very high rate of growth, the increase in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and other centers being phenomenal. The conclusion is, therefore, that the Nation's growth in population is greatest in the Coast States, both east and west, a circumstance which suggests reflections upon the part which facilities for commerce play in the development and growth of States.—New York Tribune.

Theatre

Maxine Elliott in a Pretty Role

"The Inferior Sex" is an inconsequent little farce comedy which would be very flat but for the charm and beauty of Maxine Elliott in the chief role. Given as favorable a measurement as possible, it is only two-thirds of a play, beginning late in the evening and ending early, with two acts built out of almost nothing, and a third out of almost less.

The action all takes place on a yacht, at sea, and as solid land does not figure in it at all, except in casual references in the past and future tenses, the instability of the plot and the airy character of the dialogue may be pardoned, or even declared essential to the plan and effect.

At any rate, Miss Elliott holds attention very prettily throughout the "Firefly's" unique voyage, and proves a stunning yachtswoman as well as a man-tamer of much finesse. Her task, in the role of Eve Addison, who has been rescued from a small boat at sea by the yacht of a certain woman-hating Englishman, by name Charles Winslow, is to convince this selfish lout of his mistaken view of the relationship of the sexes, and of the happiness he is missing through his perverted belief; and you cannot blame the fellow for being completely confused and reversed by the time his uninvited passenger is through with him. Certainly, no man could be blamed for surrendering to this particular Eve.



Bonita, Orpheum Next Week

In appearance Miss Elliott is younger and slenderer than on former visits to us and in her present role she gives an effect of warmth and girlishness that transforms her calm and statuesque type of beauty into an intimate prettiness that is as charming as it is surprising.

The comedy is an English affair, and both of the principal male parts—the yacht owner and his "man," Bennett—are assumed by Englishmen, so that the native atmosphere of the play is quite well preserved. The former is adequately played by Frederick Kerr, and the impersonation of Bennett by O. B. Clarence is particularly good. The cast is unusual in that it includes a real live Japanese actor, written down as T. Tamamoto, whose fate it is (and a rather distasteful situation it must be for a whole-souled Japanese) to characterize a Chinese cook.

L. B.

Road Show Scores

Alice Lloyd, she of the abreviated bathing suit and long talent, is back at the Orpheum, "Splash Me" song and all, yes, even more. She comes back with all of the old time art and vim which proves her right to the first place on such a bill as is presented by the Road Show. She brings all of her old time song hits and has several new ones and she also introduces the audience to the latest thing in cupids and hobble gown costumes.

It is Miss Lloyd's absolute enjoyment of her work that makes her appreciated to the utmost, and in fact she is the kind of woman that has the power to get hold of her audience and keep them wanting for more. She is a capital entertainer. Her dancing is not much, her voice is nothing compared with some less artistic people who have fallen by the wayside in an effort to attain prominence in some of the side street houses; she is good looking, but there are lots of good looking girls on the stage who do not get one-fifth the salary said to be drawn by Miss Lloyd. It is the art she puts into her work, the sparkle of her eye, the rare taste she has in choosing her costume and the freshness of her songs that makes her a star in vaudeville.

If all the sailors looked like Miss Lloyd does when she dances, clad in her white sailor suit, it would not be hard to tell why "a sailor has a girl in every port."

Lew Sully, of minstrel fame, is a suitable companion on the bill with Miss Lloyd. He knows just how to act as interlocutor in a minstrel show, and in his turn he uses the orchestra as "end men" to put over some of his best work. In his burlesque of Miss Lloyd he appears in costumes that are half the battle in convulsing the audience and he wins many encores.

In "What Every Woman Wants," a play by Madge Clover and Luella Conley, Miss Lillian Burkhart has a vehicle for herself and a good company and wins much applause and many bouquets of rare flowers from her many friends here. As the sketch is of local origin and Miss Burkhart makes her home in this city, it naturally would be well received, but the play and its presentation are really meritorious and deserve much. Of course what every woman wants more than money, more than anything else, is love, and the skit is so written as to bring out this fact in a most forceful and striking manner.

Miss Burkhart plays the part of a servant girl, who has been deserted by her husband. She is mourning the fact that she is poor, that she has to support her child in an institution and cannot have silks and diamonds like the mistress of the house. It is then she learns that her employer, to whom she looks as her ideal, is contemplating leaving her husband and home for a supposed lover. In realizing the tragedy which seemingly must follow this escapade she forgets her place, tells her mistress the story of her life and urges her not to forget her home. At this time the servant girl's husband, who is the villain's secretary, comes to urge the "lady" to make haste in preparing for the elopement, recognizes his wife, and in a strong scene which follows all come to realize that it is home and children and love that counts most for all and that it is what not only women but everybody wants.

Ernest Scharff, a musician of great versatility, plays on almost every instrument in a little skit entitled "In the Music Store" and rounds out nicely the new bill.

The holdovers are Mae Melville and Robert Higgins, entertainers of merit; Howard, the Scotch ventriloquist; Charles and Henry Rigoletto and La Pia, a dainty dancer.

J. L. B.

"The Nigger"

"The Nigger," by Edward Sheldon, which has been acclaimed the greatest success of the New Theatre's season in New York, has reopened the Auditorium this week, with Miss Florence Roberts heading the cast, supported by Thurlow Bergen. Based, as its name suggests, upon the question of color as it exists in the South today, it is a powerful, closely-knit, and, if the pun is pardonable, highly-colored play, but withal an unpleasant play. In his latest work, as in "Salvation Nell," Mr. Sheldon calls spades spades and calls niggers niggers, and this astounding bluntness, together with a dramatic technique quite as fearless in its employment of the most melodramatic phases of Southern life, is sufficient reason for the stir it has created. Then there is a strong appeal to the sympathy in the story of the promising young governor whose life is cursed in the midst of his career by the discovery that his grandmother was a negress. The plucky young chap's final decision to resign his office, renounce the girl he loves, and devote his energies to the uplift of "the other niggers," is reached through a thoroughly human and understandable process during which the audience suffers, rebels, reasons, becomes resigned, and consecrates itself to the general good, with the hero. It is a conclusion painful to the matinee girl but satisfying to the idealist when the governor steps out upon the baleony of his offiee at the capitol to announce to the people and the troops who have been summoned to quell a negro riot that he has negro blood in his veins.

The grewsome suggestions of a lynching which ends the first act with a flare of horror are balanced by the charming love scene which opens the play's action, but thereafter it is distinctly a visualization of human tragedy, of hopes crushed through the "visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children." Everybody is disappointed, even the villain, who ruins the hero's worldly career but does not save his own distillery business through the anti-prohibition bill which was the price of his silence concerning the hero's ancestry.

As the governor, Mr. Bergen did not vie with Miss Roberts for honors, he simply walked away with them in a manner that left no room for doubt as far as they two were concerned. In reality, he gave no better account of himself than did George Barbier in the strongly contrasted role of Clifton Noyes, the distillery president. Mr. Barbier was a Southern gentleman to the life, and enlivened many of the gloomy scenes with a touch of ironic

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER Main Street
Los Angeles' Leading Stock Company Near Sixth
FOURTH WEEK BEGINS SUNDAY MATINEE FEB. 5.
Lee Arthur's delightful comedy drama "THE FOX"
See it before it is taken East.
The most costly production ever given in Los Angeles. Full of laughs from beginning to end.
Nights 25, 50, 75c. Matinees Saturday and Sunday 10, 25, 50c.
Next Week—"IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE."

HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER Broadway
Los Angeles' Leading Playhouse. Oliver Morosco, Mgr. Near Ninth
Week Beginning Feb. 5—Sunday Night
Lew Field's Colossal, Spectacular Musical Comedy "The Midnight Sons"
250 People on the Stage
With GEORGE W. MONROE.
Prices 50c to $2.00. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 50c to $1.50
Next Attraction—"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM L. E. BEHYMER Manager
TUESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 7, SATURDAY MAT., FEB. 11
SEASON'S GREATEST PIANIST
JOSEF HOFMANN
Fifth Event Philharmonic Course
Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00. Seat sale at Bartlett's

AUDITORIUM L. E. BEHYMER Manager
Theatre Beautiful
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 10, 3 O'CLOCK SHARP
L. A. Symphony Orchestra
Harley Hamilton, Director
Arnold Krauss, Violin Soloist
Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. Seat Sale at Bartlett's

ORPHEUM THEATRE VAUDEVILLE Spring St., Bet. 2d & 3d Mat. Every Day Both Phones 1447 Mats. 10c, 25c, 50c. Night, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c
Beginning Monday Matinee, Feb. 6, 1911
Alice Lloyd — England's Famous Comedienne
Bonita and Lew Hearn — "The Real Girl"
Hanlon Bros. — "Just-Phor-Phun"
Lillian Burkhart & Co. — "What Every Woman Wants"
Lew Sully — "Words & Music"
Chas. B. Lawlor & Co. — "Sidewalks of New York."
Elise, Wulff & Waldorf — "After the Football Game"
Ernest Scharff — "In a Music Shop"
ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES

[illegible] Miss Roberts leaves rather a negative impression as the young Southern girl. To be polite, she is ill-suited to play the part, which is entirely out of her line.

D. R. L.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

"The Fox" has broken all records at the Burbank theatre in the last year by starting on its fourth week at the matinee Sunday. The Morosco policy is not in favor of lengthy runs unless there is a public demand in advance, as there are so many new plays on hand at the Burbank, awaiting production, that a long run is often more of an embarrassment than otherwise. The demand for "The Fox" however, has been so unmistakable, that a fourth week has been decided upon, but this will be the last appearance of the wily animal before he is caged and shipped back east for the delectation of New York and Chicago, with A. Byron Beasley to create the lovable part of Peter Delaney there as he has here. The entire Burbank production will be shipped intact, excepting for the other actors.

"The Fox" has won commendation from all sides for a variety of excellencies. It has a remarkably clever plot, dovetailed with master craftsmanship. It has several unique characters. Not least, it has been mounted in a manner that reminds one of J. Pierpont Morgan's private train.

Following the fourth week of "The Fox" the Burbank theatre will be the scene of the first performance by any stock company of Leo Dietrichstein's brilliant comedy, "Is Matrimony a Failure?" The company has been rehearsing on this piece for three weeks, and is ready for a performance at a moment's notice. Forty people appear in the cast. The comedy ran an entire season at the Republic Theatre, New York.

The Majestic Theatre announces for its attraction for one week beginning Sunday night, Feb. 5th, Lew Fields' musical production, "The Midnight Sons," with George W. Monroe and a hundred others. "The Midnight Sons" comes to the Pacific Coast with the endorsement of nearly a year's engagement at the Broadway Theatre, New York. "The Midnight Sons" contains a great variety of inviting features. It consists of farce, novelty vaudeville, pantomine, comic opera, ballet, and in addition is a big scenic production. The two acts consist of eight scenes. Two or three of these scenic surprises have become famous, notably the setting representing the interior of a complete theatre with its orchestra, tiers of boxes, balcony, gallery, and a real audience of over 300 people. Another effective scene represents the observation end of a swiftly moving Pullman train.

Mr. Lew Fields is sending to the Pacific Coast an extra big company with this attraction. In addition to George W. Monroe, who made the pronounced hit of the performance during the engagement of the play on Broadway, many of the original cast will be seen here, including George Schiller, Alma Youlin, and many others. Many of the songs have become long ago familiar to lovers of popular music throughout the country. "The Billiken Man," "The Cynical Owl," "Rings on My Fingers," have been sung and whistled on the Coast for over a year.

In addition to Alice Lloyd and Lew Sully, who remain in supremacy at the Orpheum and Lillian Burkhart and Ernest Scharff, both of whom have made individual hits, come four new acts that make up a programme for next week.

Of the newcomers, interest centers in Bonita, who with Lew Herne will present a musical skit, "The Real Girl." Bonita was brought into fame when she was voted the most popular girl in the theatrical profession at the New York Actors' Fund fair. Then she starred in "Wine, Women and Song." She has a good share of physical pulchritude. Lew Herne is a funny foil for Bonita, and the two in this miniature musical comedy should be popular.

Charles B. Lawlor, assisted by Mabel and Alice, his daughters, with a skit called "Night and Day on the Sidewalks of New York" will present a patter act.

The original Hanlons are at it again. They have condensed much of their former material, into "Just-Phor-Phun," and in this, their acrobatic ability and their funny ways are brought to the fore in tabloid.

Elise, Wulff & Waldorf come here from Germany to offer a new gymnastic turn. Their act is shown in an ordinary street in Berlin, with a kiosk kept by Elise. Two football players return from the game, and all meet here. Then the skillful work begins, and it continues to the climax.

The new pictures will be in keeping with the rest of the bill.



Alessandro Bonci, now considered one of the greatest tenors in America, has just finished a tour of the eastern states in concert and will be heard in this city on February 28.

The fourth concert of the Los Angeles Symphony series will take place at the Auditorium next Friday afternoon, February 10, at 3 o'clock. Conductor Hamilton is particularly anxious to make this afternoon the best of the series this year. Chapleigh's Symphonic Poem, "Mirage," has been chosen as one of the numbers, and Cherubini's Overture to Anacreon will receive its initial presentation. The soloist is the concert-master of the symphony, Mr. Arnold Krauss, who will play Brahms' concerto for the violin with orchestral accompaniment. Mr. Krauss has lately secured a splendid old Stradivarious of particularly mellow tone and will use it for the first time in public with the symphony.

Miss Edna Darch, a singer of Los Angeles, who as a student under Thilo Becker and other local teachers several years ago created a favorable impression, will be heard at Simpson Auditorium Thursday, February 16.

For a number of months the work of Penelope Duncan and the lectures of Raymond Duncan, the exponents of Hellenic art, literature and music, have received the endorsement, criticism and scientific research of the learned of America, and the interest shown in the work abroad has been repeated among the colleges and clubs of this country. Raymond Duncan has already revolutionized dancing and brought back to life the ancient Hellenic ideal of that art; he is now striving to make a like change with music. The program to be given at the Auditorium on Wednesday evening, February 14, will be folk song of England, Ireland, China and Greece, the Hellenic sacred hymns and Chinese dramatic music by Penelope Duncan, with an introductory lecture on his discovery of the laws of folk music and the relation of music to nature by Raymond Duncan.

Josef Hoffmann, pianist, will be heard in two recitals, in Simpson Auditorium, on Tuesday night, February 7, and Saturday afternoon, February 11. Following is the program for Saturday, that for Tuesday having been given in these columns last week:

I

(a) Sonate, G Minor, op. 22 (as fast as possible, Andantino, Scherzo, Rondo); (b) Vogel als Prophet; (c) Traumswirren; (d) Carneval (Schumann).

II

(a) Polonaise A Major, op. 40, No. 1; (b) Polonaise, C Minor, op. 40, No. 2; (c) Impromptu, A flat major, op. 29; (d) Mazurka, B Minor, op. 33, No. 4; (e) Scherzo, E. Major, op. 54 (Chopin).

III

(a) Consolation D flat major; (b) Etude D flat major; (c) Legende, A Major; (d) Polonaise, E Major (Liszt).

The February program of the Ebell Club shows an intersting musical event for Monday, February 13th. On that date the club will hear the Euterpean Male Quartette with Mr. J. B. Dupuy as first tenor and director.

The Music Department work will be carried on the second and fourth Wednesday with Bruce Gordon Kingsley as instructor. Dr. Kingsley will begin the lecture recitals on Wagner's music drama "Die Gotterdammerung."

Jester's Bells

Wise Son

"And are you mama's boys or papa's boys?"

"The courts haven't decided as yet, madam. We're in litigation."—Washington Herald.

The Unkindest Cut

Father (to his son, a doctor)—"If this isn't the limit! I pay all that money for you to study medicine, and the first thing you do is to cut me off my drink."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Case for the Interstate Commerce Commission

Briggs—"Is it true that you have broken off your engagement to that girl who lives in the suburbs?"

Griggs—"Yes; they raised the commutation rates on me and I have transferred to a town girl."—Life.

Warning the Colonel

A raw recruit from a remote corner of the Green Isle was engaged for the first time in a field maneuver on out-post duty. The sergeant instructed him to look out carefully for the colonel coming to inspect the post.

After an hour he returned and asked the soldier, "Has the colonel been here?"

Receiving an answer in the negative, he went away, returning later on with the same inquiry.

A while later the colonel appeared. The recruit did not salute properly, which incensed the colonel, who, as a hint, asked him:

"Do you know whom I am?"

"Faith, and I do not," answered the recruit.

"I am the colonel."

"Begorra, you will catch it then," says the soldier. "The sergeant has been asking twice for yez already."—Tit-Bits.

His Point of View

The poet led his friend, the politician, to the top of New York's tallest tower to admire the view. The man of politics seemed stunned for a moment by the beauty of the far-flung panorama. Then he spoke in a low, reverend voice:

"Gee! what a lot of Assembly Districts you can see from here."

Maybe the Printer Knew

"My pigmy counterpart," the poet wrote
Of his dear child, the darling of his heart;
Then longed to clutch the stupid printer's throat
That set it up, "My pig, my counterpart."

—Harper's Weekly

And in the Meanwhile

Lady—"Can't you find work?"

Tramp—"Yessum; but every one wants a reference from my last employer."

Lady—"And can't you get one?"

Tramp—"No, mum. Yer see, he's been dead twenty-eight years."—London Punch.

In Resemblance

"Did the man whose auto was in collision last night give it a cursory examination?"

"It sounded that way, sir."—Baltimore American.

After a Big Haul

"Binks used to be daft on the subject of buried treasure. What's he up to now?"

"He's got up an expedition to Asia Minor to try to find the place where Methuselah stored his birthday presents."—Toledo Blade.

A well-dressed man entered a florist's shop, threw down a sovereign, and said he wanted some flowers to take home. He was very unsteady, and had evidently been looking on the wine when it was red. The flowers apparently were intended as a domestic peace-offering. The florist picked out a dozen chrysanthemums, and the customer started to leave. At the door he hesitated. "I say," he said, thickly, "watsh these flowers called?" "Chrysanthemums." The customer shook his head. "Got to have something easier than that," he said. "Gimme a dozen pinks."—Truth.

The latest French novel is the product of a dressmaker. While the author is undoubtedly well equipped for successfully carrying the thread of the narrative, it is to be feared that she will be inclined to look at life from the seamy side. Critics say it is only so-so.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

Vol. X. No. 7 *Los Angeles, California, February 11, 1911* *5 Cents—$1.00 a Year*

Where Are They Going to Get the Money?

IT IS EXHILERATING TO BE TOLD that within the next five years the Union and Southern Pacific companies are to double-track their railroads all the way from Omaha to San Francisco at an expense of $75,000,000, but where are they going to get the money to do it with? Here is where. This year those roads salted, in the bonds of the San Francisco Terminal Company, $15,000,000 of surplus after interest and dividends were paid and five times fifteen is seventy-five. But are the people going to furnish the money over and above fair interest and profits on the investment and then suffer those companies to capitalize the donation and make it a lien upon the industry of the country for half a century, to be donated a second time in fifty years of interest and a third in the repayment of the principal when the bonds fall due? This needs to be looked into. The prairie schooner would prove cheaper in the long run.

Who Pulled Lodge Through?

COLONEL ROOSEVELT DID WHAT HE COULD but it was Murray Crane, that subtile shadow upon whom the mantle of sly Tom Platt seems to have fallen, who got busy just at the crucial moment and pulled Lodge through when he must otherwise have gotten stuck in the hole. What a squealing there would have been if he hadn't! A pig fast in a fence would have been to it as a harmonica to a caliope. Up to then those two men, Lodge and Crane, had hardly been on speaking terms but since then it has been "Cabot old boy," and "Murray darling," every time they meet. Once more is Massachusetts one and inseparable!

What Of It?

IT IS FAIRLY EVIDENT that at least two of the four supreme justices of California could not have read the papers filed in the Ruef rehearing case by amicus curae Metson and Attorney General Webb before proceeding to decide in favor of Ruef, but what of that? Is it to be supposed that these gentlemen so little know their own minds as to require to be advised as to how to make them up?

A More Fitting Penalty

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE that anything could have been printed by the Appeal to Reason that could justify sentencing its editor to a year in jail and the payment of a fine, but, the constitutional bar to the infliction of cruel and unusual punishments aside President Taft might appropriately have required of him that he spend twenty-four hours in cold storage with the alternative of freezing to death or keeping warm by rereading his own hot stuff. Ever after, if he survived the ordeal, his roarings would be those of the sucking dove.

What Will Become of Ruef?

HERE IS A GUESSING CONTEST worth while. That he will be granted a new trial with a prompt acquital for want of a Gallagher to serve as missing link. That the indictments against the big ones will all be dismissed after which no matter what becomes of Ruef. That if the indictments are not dismissed Ruef will follow the footsteps of Haas under superficial suicidal circumstances admitting of a reasonable doubt, but rendering it perfectly certain that Ruef can't squeal. That whatever else does happen Ruef will not spend fourteen years, less credits for good behavior, in San Quentin prison. To be pasted in the human hat for future reference.

Must Not Be Unprotected

THAT THE PANAMA CANAL must not be left unprotected no person outside an asylum, and not deserving to be inside, will deny. The question before the nation is as to which will afford the better protection, a guaranty of all the nations that no nation shall touch it or a warning from this nation to all nations to touch it if they dare? When the jingo shall have done with his vociferation it is not impossible that the plain citizen may lift his voice on behalf of a guaranteed neutrality affording the highest measure of protection for the canal that human ingenuity can devise.

They Snickered

"SPEAKING AS A PROGRESSIVE and a reformer," launched forth the oratorical Nate Coghlan in the Assembly last week, but it is to be presumed that the sentence was never finished or, if it was, that nobody heard it for everybody snickered. Honor to Wolfe and Wright of the old guard in that they at least have not pretended to be other than they have been obedient servants of the old "organization" and identified with the ignominies it stood for. Neither of them has yet spoken as a progressive and a reformer, for which thanks.

Dentist to the Poor

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A PLACE where you can serve God and man to splendid advantage without glory or honor or thought of self? If so, and you are young, man or woman learn the profession of a dentist and go right down into the slums and go to work on the mouths of those who are too poor to have dental work done up town. Let those pay who can what they can pay, but do all you can whether they pay or not. You will be attacking disease in its citadel, will accumulate enough of poverty to last you to eternity and enough treasure in heaven to serve ever after. The mouths of half the people in any city are charnal houses.

Big Stick or Stuffed Club?

THAT THE PRESIDENT IS brandishing something over the heads of both houses of congress anent the Canadian reciprocity treaty all are agreed, but whether it be a big stick with knotty protuberances and a hard finish or only a club stuffed with eider down is subject for debate. Not since he took office has there been in the presidential eye anything that so much resembled a glitter as what is seen there now that opportunity presents itself for a progressive ten-stroke, and yet it may after all be only a fear of disappointment that there should be delay in seizing that opportunity. The uncertainties of the situation has made Congress more than half rattled.

Continental Free Trade

THE FEAR HAS BEEN EXPRESSED that reciprocity with Canada will prove but the entering wedge for continental free trade. What of it? Could anything be more in the interests of making this an ocean-bound republic, with one flag, one predominating language, dedicated to liberty, equality and fraternity from Point Barrow to the Big Ditch? Does not the heart warm to the concept? Rah for continental free trade! Rah, rah, rah!

The Way to Uniformity

UNIFORMITY OF LAWS in all the states relating to marriage and divorce is desirable and many there be who are seeking the way to that end but have found it not. They have not looked in the right place. It is in Utah that the trail is to be picked up, and the polygamous old duffers who euchered the nation with the Woodruff manifesto (for the purpose of getting the territory admitted as a state, with the immoral mental reservation of doing as they pleased thereafter) are building that way to uniformity better and broader than they know. It is about time to camp on that trail.

The Embattled Farmers

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA is to be defeated if it can be in the name of the embattled farmers of America fighting for the same right to cinch the consumers that the wool growers and manufacturers have enjoyed, and yet the products of American fields and farms have almost exactly doubled in price within the last ten years. If prices keep on climbing it will soon be cheaper for the unprotected to pay funeral expenses than to continue to live. Then what will the home producer do for a home market?

THE ROW BEGINS

We are reminded of an old Spanish proverb that one cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs. Strange that so obvious a fact should need to be formulated in words; yet we have all seen examples of people clamoring for the omelet, who drew back in terror when the cook started to crack an egg.

We may as well make up our minds to it: we cannot get a reform of the tariff without cracking a few protection eggs.

As a first step toward a lower price of living for the many, President Taft proposes a reciprocity treaty with Canada, which will admit, free of duty, a number of the most important food stuffs. What the effect of this will be on the American market is problematical. On the face of it, it would seem that if it lowers the cost to the consumer, it must cut down the profit of the producer. Under normal conditions of open competition this would be true; but a large part of the food stuff market is under trust control. Using its vast stores of refrigerated meat as ammunition, the trust is able to shoot to pieces any market that tries for independence, and after that the producer gets whatever the trust is willing to pay. According to James Wilson, the farmer gets an average of only 50 per cent of the amount paid by the consumer—the other 50 being absorbed by middle men of one kind or another. Letting down the bars between the United States and Canada may result in chaos for a time—to which the trust will cheerfully lend its aid to heighten the moral effect—but the ultimate outcome may break up the monopoly and open the free market again to the American stock raiser, and in the end he may profit by the treaty.

But no one can guarantee any such result, and it is not strange that farmers' organizations all through the Middle West are protesting with great vigor and earnestness against the President's plan.

Here is an opportunity for the "I-told-you-so" parrot of the high protectionists, too handy to be overlooked. For these Middle Western farmers are exactly the people that have been demanding tariff reform for the last decade, and their representatives in Congress made up the head and front of Insurgency. No doubt they will feel that this measure is deliberately intended as a reprisal against them. In all the wide range of the tariff, covering as it does many thousand articles, why is careful selection made of the first articles to be placed on the free list of products of the farm and range? Why not wool and steel and cotton goods? And the "I-told-you-so" artist will call attention to the fact that this is the natural working out of the revision by separate schedule plan, and will renew his declaration that the only way to save the country from the ruin of free trade is for all protected interests to stand together for revision in the mass—which means, of course, no revision at all.

After his exhibition of narrow partisanship in the matter of appointments in Insurgent districts, it is not easy to defend the President against the charge that there is an element of political malice in his choice of first tariff reduction; nevertheless, he has ample excuse in the universal protest against the increased cost of living, in which food products were the most important factor. To be consistent, however, he should give notice of an extra session of Congress and should be ready with a revised schedule for woolen and cotton goods. Every one of these revisions will be accompanied by lamentation and uproar, whether they hurt or not, just as the urchin who is about to be punished bellows loudly beforehand, in the hope of frightening off the wielder of the switch. A tariff is a private snap at public cost, and it will not be surrendered if a lusty use of the lungs will save it. We may just as well accustom our ears to the din, for it is coming right along during the next two years. It is vastly easier and pleasanter to rig up a tariff on the log-rolling plan that gives everybody all he wants and charges up the entire cost to a public that is sound asleep at the time, than to separate the special interests, one by one, from the public tap, where they have so long feasted—each one yelling like a house-afire as he is made to let go.

Since the days of James G. Blaine reciprocity has been a recognized feature of the Republican policy of protection. Only it was kept put away in a glass case where it could not do any harm. Now, just as the party is about to pass out of control, Mr. Taft proposes that they make good on the doctrine. Will they do it?

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THE RECALL AND THE JUDICIARY

An independent judiciary is one of the most cherished of American ideals and time was when it came as near to being realized as any ideal we possess, but that was before the advent of government by The Interests for The Interests. The Interests soon perceived that possession of the courts of appeal meant to have and to hold the citadel of power. For half a century the higher courts have been as certainly under the domination of the great corporate and monetary interests as have the legislatures and with the result that they no longer overawe the mind of the citizen or command his unqualified confidence and respect.

It is not from any eminence above or separateness from the hurlyburly of the world that men learn wisdom or discover truth, but rather in the thick of the fight of being and living. If the will of the people be the source of law then must there be no law-making power not subject to the popular will, and only judges will pretend that courts do not make law. A judiciary, as answerable to a sober second-thoughted public sentiment as a legislature, is far more likely to subserve human needs than a judiciary stall-fed, cloistered, set apart to philosophize, whereas, deduce, draw fine distinctions and revel in subtleties, in the world but not of it, striving to make the people fit the laws rather than the laws the people. The cloistered judiciary is an ideal that the well-being of the race may force us to forego.

For the law is not a science. It is not as astronomy, chemistry, biology, whose servants are ever striving to find what the law is because it IS, because God made it what it is. The law that the courts administer is what we, the people, make it by our usages, habits, customs, our legislation and our judicial interpretation. It is as human and evanescent as our theologies and our philosophies, ever in a state of flux, yet spirally progressive, perhaps, as the race gets on. Endowments for independent research into the origins of diseases, their preventions and cures, such as Rockefeller and Carnegie have founded, are great benefactions; but similar expenditures for conducting researches in theology or jurisprudence would be of questionable value. Science has to do with the eternal verities; philosophy, theology and law with evolutionary phases of human development. Hence there is no reason in the nature of things why the Recall, if it is to be employed at all, should not be applied to the judiciary as certainly as to any other department of government.

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THE CONVICT'S HOPE

Omnia vincit labor, says the Latin poet Virgil, in his advice to farmers. Labor conquers all things. The poet meant material things, but his thought applies equally well in the non-material world. Labor for example, is the best known remedy for trouble—all kinds of trouble. It is the universal solvent and antiseptic. It eats into unhappiness like an acid, and hunts out despondency and makes away with it, just as peroxide chases up and destroys the germs of filth.

Who are the most unhappy being in this ill-adjusted world of men? The sick? No. The poor? No. The evil-doers? Getting warmer. The convicted criminals? They are the ones. Who could be more unhappy than those to whom all society, the world, the rest of mankind, has said, "You are not fit to live with us. You are not human beings but wild beasts. We hate, fear and despise you. Get you gone."

Do not tell us that they are callous, that their manner and attitude toward the world show that they have no feeling. These are beings who have passed through unhappiness to its uttermost depths, and have come out beyond—into desperation.

No set of people on earth are more in need of the consolation and refuge of labor than the unfortunates confined in our penitentiaries, and yet it is denied to them. Let us not fall into the error of classing drudgery as labor. If a man is incapable through his lack of intelligence and ambition to do any form of work except the simplest, that may not be drudgery to him. But the convicted criminals are few of them of the common-labor grade of intelligence. Indeed, the fact that they have dared the exploits that have landed them in trouble is evidence of force and ingenuity and enterprise. With them the deadly monotony of the work of the jute mill or the stone quarry—the only employment to which the con-

victs of this state have been put—aids but little in the process of physical and mental regeneration that should precede their return to society.

Some time—pretty soon now—the whole world is going to wake up to the cause of its troubles, and the story will be told in two words: "Bad politics." Bad politics means bad government. When we think of bad government we picture to ourselves the evil things that it does to us—graft, extravagance, oppression, and so forth. Mere trifles as compared with what it has failed to do for us. We ask to be forgiven not only for the things we have done, but also for those we have left undone. Slowly, dimly, faintly, we rouse to a realizing sense of what governments might have been to us, had they been held and directed by all the people, instead of by those whose sole interest in humanity was the wealth gained by its exploitation.

Who is to blame for the cruelty of cutting the convict off from the wholesome consolation of labor? Who condemned him to eat his heart out in festering idleness, or in the drudgery that was the very embodiment of despair? Labor unions? So they have always told us, these agents of bad government that owe their places to bad politics. But they were wrong.

Every time the case was analyzed it brought out the same explanation of the union's cause of complaint: 1st, that any one trade should be so monopolized by state's prisons (as the brush and broom trade has been, for example) that the new man applying for a job is straightway suspected of being a convict, and 2nd, that articles produced at low cost by prison labor should be allowed to break down the market for those that would pay living wages to free labor.

These objections are worthy of the highest respect, but given their widest scope they do not cover the field of possible labor for convicts. Wherever governments fell into the hands of intelligent conscientious men, which is to say in just about one state out of twenty, prisoners were given a variety of work and the product was sold strictly at the market price. It took some thinking to do this and the courage that is always needed for any kind of reform, but there were some state and some county institutions where it was done.

Governor Johnson of California, an exemplar of good politics in office, has called upon the Legislature, a body that now, at last, represents the people and not the Southern Pacific, to give the prisons of this state a system that will allow the inmates the benefit of wholesome, interesting and instructive labor. Instead of the jute mill and the quarry, there are to be factories where furniture and a great variety of articles needed in the institutions of the state can be turned out, the product to be used in those institutions instead of being thrown on the open market. In this way the men and women who are so unfortunate as to get at outs with society may be taught useful trades, and their time occupied with natural and wholesome industry. By this process the two institutions that now cost half a million dollars to maintain, and that graduate every year a class of the morally insane who go forth to renew their war against society, may be made self-supporting, and their inmates restored to a normal life among their fellow men.

A splendid piece of work for humanity! This alone, if carried through in the spirit in which it is begun—as it will be—will give the Johnson administration unique standing in the history of the state, and will justify all the heroic exertions that were required for the political victory of 1910.

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FIGHTING THE PARCELS POST

With the end of the session less than a month away, there is not much prospect of the passage of a law for a parcels post. It would be difficult to pull through a reform of so radical a character under most favorable circumstances, but with so good an excuse available for delay, nothing will be done.

And yet this is one of the very shortest routes to a lower cost of living. It would serve to bring the farmer and the consumer together, with small loss to middlemen, transportation companies and trusts lying in between. A postal card or a call on the telephone would tell the customer's needs, and a package from the farmer that day or the next would supply what was wanted at small cost for postage.

It is a mistake to suppose, however, that the only opposition to the parcels post plan comes from the express companies, just as it is a mistake to assume that the "special interest" as we know it in American politics means only the big trusts and the powerful corporations. Joined to the express companies in this instance is the special interest of the small storekeepers and the middlemen who suspect that the parcels post will interfere with their business. The storekeepers are in mortal dread of the catalogue houses, which even under the present system enter their territory and undersell them. Their opposition to the parcels post may be financed and directed by the express companies, but it is genuine, nevertheless.

However, this is one of the things that is for the benefit of all the people and it must come. In the long run it will help the storekeeper, although it may change the scope of his business.

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LINE-UP ON WOMEN'S VOTE

Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, who spoke for the forces at Sacramento contending for the presentment to the voters of a Suffrage clause in the constitution, calls attention in an interview to the fact that much of the argument put forward by the opponents of votes for women was in reality directed against general male suffrage, as it was full of the usual reactionary distrust of the people and of a low estimate of politics and public affairs. She also points out that practically all of the vote finally recorded against the submission of the amendment came from members belonging to the extreme anti-progressive wing of the Legislature.

These facts are likely to carry considerable weight in the contest that will now ensue on the adoption or rejection of the suffrage amendment.

We are familiar with the line of reactionary argument that is offered by the women's organizations that oppose suffrage, as the ground is often covered in the literature they are circulating. This is particularly true of the matter sent out from the New York organization, some of which came to hand recently in the Outlook office. An argument offered by a New York woman who would be described in a newspaper as "prominent in society," that is to say her name often appears in social events, contains the statement that conditions are so bad in politics "that many of our best citizens refrain from voting."

Do they, indeed? Citizens that do not vote are not of the best, but of the very worst variety. The fact that they do not vote settles their status as citizens without further argument. Some day democracy will get around to these non-voters, and send them to jail to think it over.

This doctrine of the hopeless evil of politics did not originate with the ladies, and they are to be criticised only for taking it up. It is part of the reactionary machine-and-corporation plan to keep things in the hands of the bosses by discouraging decent citizens from participating in public affairs. We have an example of that locally in papers like the Los Angeles Times and San Francisco Chronicle, that object to the holding of elections at which questions are submitted to voters, because it "wastes" so much of the time of business men—as if business men or citizens generally could not afford to devote an hour in several days of the year to civic duty! Those who hold the people in light esteem will naturally regard the ballot as a nuisance, for that is the people's means of expression.

The final vote at Sacramento developed a line-up to which the ladies who constituted the opposition will scarcely point with pride. The most conspicuous leader against the amendment on the floor of the Senate was Eddie Wolfe of San Francisco, whose record on political issues and those that touch on morality is about as bad as it could be. In the last session he was the main standby of the race-track and liquor elements voting invariably for the machine Southern Pacific program. He must have felt that the ladies were half ashamed of his support, for he went out of his way to call attention to the fact that he had done some good work in the Legislature (accent the word some) in helping to secure the passage of the juvenile court law. Which was true enough. There are sentimentalists that rejoice and roll up their eyes to Heaven every time a bad man does a good deed. Excuse us, please, for we have watched the game long enough to understand just how that handy little trick is worked. Give us the bad man that is always bad. He is safer.

With Wolfe were others in sheep's clothing, such as Wright of San Diego who put the poison into the direct primary law two years ago, and then tried to make it work in behalf of one Spalding who could afford a senatorship. Also some of the old S. P. guard from Mr. Ruef's territory.

True, the ladies were not to blame, but there was the awkward fact, that in the line-up the progressive element of the Legislature, the people on whom we must rely for good work in law-making, were unanimous for the amendment; and the high-binders were, almost to a man, against it. The initial mistake the anti-suffrage people made, and one that will now count heavily against them in the ensuing contest, was in going to Sacramento to ask the men who were committed by the action of their party conventions to submission of the amendment to vote against the pledges. Considering the real fight that was to come later this step was the poorest kind of politics and one which their opponents are now in excellent shape to use against them.

POLITICAL TABLE TALK

By the Watchman

New Atmosphere at the State Capitol Returning visitors to the State Capitol agree in affirming a new atmosphere pervasive of the stately chambers and airy corridors wherein men do congregate for the making of laws. Aforetime legislators toiled as servants under bond to some overlord, now they are free. Then they groped not knowing at what moment an edict would go forth requiring them to fall into line at the call of the boss, now they walk upright and push ahead with strides of self-directed confidence. In the old days legislators dreaded to go home at the end of the session through fear that their fellow citizens, whose good opinions make public life desirable, might look at them askance or pass them by on the other side of the street in sullen disregard, now the expectation is that the homegoing will be made joyous by a universal acclaim of "well done good and faithful public servant." The records making at Sacramento are such as put the legislators in good repute with themselves and afford a salubriety to that personal atmosphere, which is an attribute of every human being, that is positively contagious. Even members of the old "organization" crowd are infected with it and are benefited by it. While in the old days these hirelings treated those who dared to be free as outlaws off the reservation, fit subjects for ridicule and reprisal, they now treat them with consideration and extensions of the glad hand. There is no question that a new atmosphere has enveloped the state capitol, something genial and wholesome and free, for which thanks.

Make One More Measure Frankly Administrative Last week The Watchman ventured to suggest that Governor Johnson might profitably include in his administration measures the bills for reforming our criminal procedures. Now he wishes to add to the administrative program the organization of the state civil service in accordance with the merit system, to which both parties are pledged in their platforms. There are strategic reasons why. Once put political patronage out of reach of political bosses and they will be hard pressed for ways of compensating their mercenaries for political services. Nearly all of the retainers of the Southern Pacific's political bureau have been compensated, by hook or by crook, from the state treasury. The merit system of appointment to subordinate positions would have weakened the machine most seriously and would have forced such men as Charles F. Curry, for instance, to pursue political ambitions along other lines than that of working their followers into official positions wherever possible. It would have made better men of such men as Curry by foreing them to use better methods for getting on. Besides, now is the psychological time in the life of California to accomplish this political revolution, for it will be nothing short of that. Action and reaction is a law of human nature and Californians may get tired of being good most any time. It is possible that the next legislature may not be as well disposed as this one. By making the merit system an administration measure that system may be provided for by the Legislature at this session and so become thoroughly well established before Governor Johnson's term expires. Now is a good time to do this good thing.

The Common Sense of Apportionment California is not to be redistricted, congressionally, senatorially and with reference to assembly districts without many heart burnings. Uneasy must rest the head that undertakes to work the problem out. Mischievous constitutional restrictions handicap the process, no portion of the state desires to yield any part of its representation and any portion deprived of a state senator or assemblyman, however useless, is likely to feel that it has been robbed, the United States census to the contrary notwithstanding. Reapportioning the state is a most unwelcome task and a task that cannot be carried out with entire justice no matter how it is done. But the state must be redistricted and there is only one right way to do it and that is to take the census statistics in one hand and the state constitution in the other, begin at the northwest corner of the state and group counties as nearly as possible with relation to population, contiguity, community of interest, and go ahead, placing the strongest emphasis on community of interest and contiguity, leaving the exact census ratio to come after these and paying almost no attention at all to political complexion of the counties grouped. The politician will wish to rank political complexion first and proceed to gerrymander. The statesman will strive to yoke those communities that will best get on together. To yoke Humboldt with Del Norte and Trinity, for instance, accords with the natural order of things, but adding Tehama makes the whole a misalliance. The legislature should proceed along the lines here laid down, make up the schedule and then let Rome (San Francisco) howl at the inevitable if it feels that it must. It is the only right way.

Which Should Own The Water Fronts? The issue as to whether the municipalities or the state should own the harbor frontages in California is engaging the serious attention of members of the Legislature. Well may it. It is a thousand pities that nation, state and municipality did not co-operatively work out the problem half a century ago, but better now than hereafter. Oakland wants undisputed municipal control of her approaches to deep water on the bay. San Francisco is fearful that if Oakland has a free hand, the latter city, in the exuberance of its enthusiasm, will be affording commercial facilities that San Francisco cannot meet inasmuch as San Francisco's harbor is in state control and the state must say "yes" every time a forward step is taken or it cannot be taken. It seems unlikely that the harbors of California can remain half under state and half under municipal control. The state without a doubt is a party in interest, but so is the nation, for whether or not there be good harbor facilities at San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, San Diego, concerns half a continent as certainly as it does any one of these cities. But we can hardly hope that congress, legislature and city trustees will meet together to settle the issue. The national government will probably be content to look on. The seaport city that cannot afford to improve its harbor facilities is sure, if left to itself, to convey all its right, title and interest to some corporation that will promise to improve them. That must not be allowed. With this limitation the municipality may prove as safe a custodian of the common interest as may be found. How would it do, then, for the state to relinquish to San Francisco, San Diego and Eureka all its interest in their harbors and let them hustle for themselves in competition with Oakland and Los Angeles, subject, however, to the limitation that no franchise be granted to any private corporation with reference to any harbor for a longer term than twenty-five years? So far as the state is concerned it would prove a good riddance to a bad business, and would leave each city free to work out its own salvation.

The Building and Loan Is a Banking Business The reluctance of certain building and loan societies to be brought under the supervision of the state banking department suggests that they ought to be, for the building and loan business is essentially a banking business. In many states such associations are known as cooperative banks. The sort of state supervision the building and loan societies of California have been subjected to ever since they were subjected to any has been political, rather than financial. We have commercial banking, savings banking, building and loan banking, and the essential feature of all, which gives the state the right to supervise, is that one and all are using other people's money. Each performs a service that neither of the others can perform and there need be no more antagonism between banks and building and loan associations than between commercial banks and savings banks, and there is as great danger of unsound methods in the one case as in the other. The Watchman feels not only that those two functions of supervision should be consolidated, but that it was a mistake ever to have done anything else with them.

Fraternal Insurance Be Likewise Treated Whatever the justification for any sort of state supervision of building and loan associations it applies with equal force to fraternal insurance. The fact that such banking or insurance is cooperative, and is formed by voluntary association, emphasizes rather than diminishes the need for public supervision of both of them. Both need encouragement and the best encouragement either of them can receive is that degree of supervision that will insure their being conducted on sound business principles. Many cooperative enterprises, whether in building and loan or insurance, are in the hands of amateurs who mean well but lack sound knowledge. Fraternal insurance associations have mainly escaped public surveillance with the result that when insurance is needed it frequently isn't there. The insurance that does not insure is as fatal as the building and loan that does not capitalize. The fraternal orders have been able to scare or coax legislatures away from their plain duty, which was to turn such orders over to the state insurance department with instructions to see to it that their insurance as certainly insures as the insurance of old line insurance companies, but permitting all economies in getting business and in administering it, for only in these respects are economies possible. All forms of banking should be under the supervision of the state department of banking and all forms of insurance under the supervision of the state department of insurance. In no other way can the users of other people's money be adequately and inexpensively watched. As good a thing as the Legislature can do would be to fetch all these recreants into camp, not to harm them but to help them by protecting them from unsound methods proposed by incapacious enthusiasts.

Back With the Old Ballot Oust the Ballot Machines While The Watchman, alone so far as he knows, parts with the party circle with regret (although he never used it so much as once) his grief at the parting would be much assuaged if the legislature were to discard the voting machines also. They are in use in Alameda county and The Watchman has yet to meet the voter who is perfectly contented with their use. They are not expeditious in voting, for the reason that they are so costly that there can be only one at a precinct and whoever manipulates such a complicated machine only once in two years forgets how and bungles. It would be so were the machine as simple as a sausage grinder, which it is not. Then, too, the voter would like to see the wheels go round. He is distrustful as to what the county clerk and his band might do to 'em in the counting. The machines count expeditiously, but do they count aright? There's the rub. Sometimes they do not that voters know of. They fail to register. Their sale to the counties is believed, in most instances, to have been a job with rake-off attachment. They are very costly. The objection to the Australian ballot and the little stub was that the results could not be tallied until toward morning, but what's

(Continued to page 12)

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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Municipal Reference Libraries: At the recent convention of the National Municipal League Horace E. Flock of Baltimore, who has charge of the Municipal Reference Library of that city, read an interesting paper on that subject, telling of the work that is in progress in various parts of the country, not only in the gathering of books on topics relative to the city, but also in the line of municipal research and the gathering of data for the practical assistance of city officers. The real problem before our cities, he thinks, is no longer the securing of honest government on which public attention has long been riveted, but the securing of efficient government. Knowledge of what has been done in other cities aids to efficiency, and yet there is, or has been, very little exchange of such knowledge. Mr. Flock recommends that the municipal reference library be a department of the city library, but be located, if possible, in the City Hall. He advises that the library be put in charge of some one specially qualified by study and experience for that line of work.

Flushing Pavements Under Pressure: In many cities where pavements have been laid under a guarantee as to length of life, the guarantee has been repudiated by the contractors if the city began to use water under high pressure for washing the streets. No case has yet, so far as we are aware, gone into court, probably because city officers are ready to admit that water under pressure is hard on pavements. An examination of the gutters after the process is over show deposits of sand and fragments of asphalt or other paving materials. The solid wooden pavements of Boston and New York seem to stand the strain best. This objection to pressure does not apply to washing by hose and brushes. It is contended that a well constructed paving will stand the wear involved in this process, and most of the big cities are returning to it.

Population Centers: If the Census Bureau carries out its plan to give with the population of each city the number included in the region of which the city is the immediate center, the Merchants' Association Review figures that this will show San Francisco as the population center for three-quarters of a million people. The area to be taken as the unit—as proposed—is that of the city of London, or 700 square miles. This, in the case of San Francisco, would extend from Sonoma and Napa on the North to San Jose on the south and would include Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, San Rafael, Mill Valley, San Mateo, Redwood, Niles, Haywards, Palo Alto, Martinez, Vallejo and Port Costa. A similar extension of the limits of Los Angeles would make a population center of 500,000.

Harmless Phosphorus: The Diamond Match Company, which was the sole owner in this country of the patent rights for the harmless brand of phosphorus, has assigned its rights to a committee consisting of Prof. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, Chas. P. Neill, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, and Jackson Ralston, attorney for the American Federation of Labor. This committee is given power to fix terms such as they think fair with independent companies desiring to use this material. This is one result of the movement to put a stop to the use of ordinary phosphorus in match making from which come deadly diseases to the workers.

The Rights of the Children: At the opening of the Child Welfare Exhibit in New York city, President George McAneny of the borough council said that the officials of that city recognized that the municipal government should be the greatest of social workers. The exhibit lasted for several weeks, and was visited by great numbers of people. A series of meetings were held that were productive of great good in directing public attention to the work of the various agencies, church, private, educational and municipal for the protection and development of the children.

The Kingshighway: One of the most notable plans for city improvement in any American city is the project now well under way in St. Louis for a great boulevard connecting the principal parks and running the full length of the city. It is called the Kingshighway and will cost several million dollars. It measures fifteen miles in length and varies in width from 100 feet at the narrowest to 350 feet. Practically all the needed right-of-way has been secured, and nearly a million dollars worth of contracts for bridging, planting and paving have been let.

Beautifying Des Moines: Operating under the commission plan, Des Moines is able to find money to put into the beautifying of the city. Of the many bridges that span the river, only one is artistic and that was finished a year or two ago under the commission. It is of reinforced concrete, 66 feet wide and 502 feet long. Seventy-five thousand dollars has already been expended in cleaning up and beautifying the river banks. Ultimately much of the river region is to be made into a park and civic center.

Peculiar Rule: The Fire Department of Indianapolis has put in force a new set of rules which are posted in the engine houses. One of these reads as follows: "When any superior officer enters a fire station, all men are to refrain from what they were doing, rise to their feet and salute and remain standing until dismissed by their superior officer." This rule is probably not as funny as it sounds. Its purpose is laudable enough to deserve expression in better language.

Recall in Boston: Many efforts have been made to improve on the Recall, and Boston is one of the experimenters. There the mayor is elected for a four-year term, but at the end of two years the people are called upon to vote (at a general state election) whether the incumbent shall continue another two years or whether there shall be a recall election at which he may be a candidate. This looks like taking a lot of trouble to accomplish nothing at all.

First Aid Railway Car: The Red Cross Society has equipped a Pullman car to be used, both as a first aid training school and in disasters. The car is in charge of experienced physicians and nurses, and as it moves about, visiting especially the mining and manufacturing districts where disasters are most likely to occur, lectures and demonstrations are given, and at the same time the car is held in readiness for service at any place where it may be needed.

Highly Prosperous: Cohoes, New York, is a highly prosperous manufacturing town of about 25,000. It was selected by the postal authorities as the one city out of New York State in which a savings bank should be located. But for a number of years Cohoes has led all the cities of New York in the amount of tuberculosis it develops—a sorrowful reflection on its alleged prosperity.

Suppressing Tuberculosis: In the list of the ten States that are doing the most for the suppression of tuberculosis, California ranks as number nine; New York leads, with Pennsylvania and Massachusetts next. New York spent last year over three millions of public funds and a million of private. California is credited with spending only $88,000 public funds and $316,000 private. The amounts spent by all the states in 1910 were double what was spent in the preceding year, and that too was a year of great increase. These figures are given by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

After the Spitters: Cities that have had anti-spitting ordinances on their books inoperative for years are digging them up and putting them into force. Walla Walla authorities have posted warning signs with this piece of information: "A world without careless spitters would soon be a world without consumption."

St. Paul City Club: St. Paul has a city club made up on a plan essentially different from that of most organizations of this same name. Its membership is of delegates from other organizations civic and religious, and its special purpose is to secure a comprehensive city building plan and make it a practical fact instead of a mere theory.

Sewer Explosions: Erie, Pennsylvania, is one of the latest cities to have its streets torn open by a terrific explosion. The theory now generally accepted to account for these explosions, of which there have been a number, is that gasoline is allowed to leak into the sewers from garages and cleaning establishments.

Municipal Loan Establishments: A bill has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature authorizing cities to establish municipal pawn shops. Several of these are in existence in eastern cities, and they are common enough all over Europe, where loaning of money to people in bad circumstances is universally recognized as a legitimate public function.

Playgrounds in New York: The Parks and Playgrounds Association of New York City had charge last year of 36 play centers, four of which were located on roofs. The total attendance was over 150,000. This seems like a good many, but what is it among two million children?

Misstatement About Recall: The February issue of Municipal Engineering reproduces the Pacific Outlook's article in which correction was made of statements by A. L. Mason in Municipal Engineering concerning the Recall. Mr. Mason asserted that it had been used for political purposes in Los Angeles.

Total Bond Sale: During the last three years San Francisco has sold general municipal bonds with a par value of $14,512,000, for which it has received $15,738,631.50, showing a net premium of $1,226,631.50. The city's credit is in excellent order.

City Pay and Private Pay: The City Comptroller of Chicago declares in a special report to the Mayor that city employes as a rule get 30 per cent higher pay than employes in similar places in private concerns.

For Beautifying the City: San Francisco's Merchants' Association has petitioned the Board of Supervisors to establish a municipal art commission to work for the beautifying of the city.

Price of Electricity: The present price of electricity to consumers in Toledo is 9 cents. The city solicitor is contending for a 7 cent rate, and he declares that the figures show a fair profit at 5 cents.

Commission Government: The commission form was adopted by Carbondale, Moline and Rock Island in Illinois and refused by Rockford. Texarkana, Texas, adopted the commission plan.

Commercial Course Preferred: Of the 12,560 pupils in the Boston high school 5600 are taking the commercial courses—and this is the ancient home of classical learning in this country.

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The New Order of Things

By the Doorkeeper

Heney's Effective Argument Favoring Recall of Judges—Legislative Reapportionment a Knotty Problem.

Sacramento, Feb. 7.—Eight years ago E. W. Camp of Los Angeles, then a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, introduced into that body a constitutional amendment providing for direct legislation through the Initiative. The bill was prepared by Dr. John R. Haynes, who is known as the father of direct legislation. The measure passed the Assembly but was killed in the Senate.

Direct legislation and the method of its operation was then little understood by the people of California Under any circumstances the Legislature of 1903 could hardly have been expected to permit any such radical proposal as the Initiative to be voted upon by the people, regardless of the strength and volume of the popular demand therefor.

Similar measures were introduced into succeeding Legislatures, each time chiefly through the efforts of Dr Haynes, who in the meantime had organized the Direct Legislation League of California. The result was always the same. Two years ago two-thirds of the members of the Senate agreed to support the Initiative amendment, but enough of them either disregarded their promises or failed to be present when the roll was called to insure its defeat. This year, however, both houses are in control of Progressives and there is no doubt that the people will be afforded an opportunity to vote upon a provision for both the Initiative and the Referendum, and very likely for the Recall also, including a provision for the recall of the judiciary.

The Initiative and Referendum amendment which it is believed will prove most acceptable to the administration is being handled in the Senate by Senator Gates of Los Angeles and Assemblyman Clark of Oakland. In it are embodied the best features of similar measures which have been tried out in Los Angeles and other cities and the state of Oregon, but in some particulars it is in advance of any law now in operation. The judiciary committee of the Senate has unanimously approved it and a poll of the Senate indicates that it will pass that body with little opposition numerically. Its passage through the Assembly is also a foregone conclusion.

Its chief provisions are, briefly, that a petition signed by electors equal in number to eight per cent of all the votes cast for Governor at the last preceding election shall be required to secure a place upon the ballot for a proposed law to be voted upon directly by the people, or to propose a constitutional amendment. Five per cent is required to initiate a law to be proposed to the State Legislature. Five per cent is required to secure a referendum on a law enacted by the Legislature.

Consolidation in Danger

The proposed constitutional amendment permitting consolidation of city and county government for Los Angeles city and such portion of Los Angeles county as may be disposed to enter into the new political arrangement is in genuine danger of being relegated to the junk heap. The incipient feud between San Francisco and the other bay cities, especially Oakland and Berkeley, stands at the present moment as the greatest barrier to legislation enabling the formation of the city and county of Los Angeles, excepting the opposition of two of the Los Angeles Senators, Gates and Thompson.

Senator Hewitt will lead the fight for consolidation. Senator Gates will lead the fight against it. He will be strongly supported, it is apparent, by the Senators from San Francisco. It is also the current impression that certain corporations of Los Angeles may take a hand in the fight against the proposal.

If the Los Angeles city advocates of the measure mean business, **It behooves them to get busy without delay, otherwise the amendment will be defeated.** It now looks as if it were doomed to defeat in its present form under any circumstances. A divided delegation from Los Angeles does not tend to woo strong support for the measure from disinterested Senators. With Hewitt and Hurd favoring consolidation and Gates and Thompson opposing it the chances for the adoption of the amendment are decidedly slim.

In my humble judgment the only way in which the amendment can be pulled through will be through tremendous pressure from friends of the project in Los Angeles. The fight is on in dead earnest, and it will be a hopeless struggle without powerful moral reinforcement from the ranks of the proponents of the measure at home.

Local Option

The Local Option bill is in the spotlight this week. Possibly it may be acted upon finally in the Senate before this goes to print. If delays ensue, perhaps readers may gather some idea of how they have been brought about from the following brief statement:

This measure passed the Assembly last week by an overwhelming vote, chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Gandier, well known as the livest man on the job in California. In the lower house an attempt was made by Booze to change the unit from county to township. Under the bill the first unit is the incorporated city and the second unit the county outside of incorporated cities. By amending so as to make the township the unit Booze hoped to be able to hold at least some portion of most of the counties, giving thirsty denizens of "dry" townships an opportunity to step over into the "wet" township and get what they wanted.

The fight failing in the Assembly it is being carried over to the Senate. How far the opponents of the bill will deem it advisable to go is, of course, mere guesswork. But within the last day or two hints have been dropped in corners of the hotel lobbies that somebody had a "sack." I hardly believe Booze will try that trick. My own opinion is that it would fail miserably. The present Senate is not the sort that can be bought with money. Much as one may despise one or two of its members for the tactics they employ to encompass the defeat of good measures—bills long demanded by the mass of progressive citizens—I hardly believe that they would fall to the temptation of gold. And even Booze, which hitherto has cared nothing, apparently, for public sentiment, is catching onto the fact that it is a mighty dangerous game, this offering of money for votes.

Watch the Vote

But—if the proposed amendment to substitute the township as a unit finally prevails I would suggest to readers of the Pacific Outlook that they closely scrutinize the votes of their representatives—not on the bill when it comes up for final passage, but their votes on the amendments. This will be the test whether they are for or against local option that means anything. If the amendment prevail, those who secretly oppose local option will vote for the amendments and then, **by voting for the amended bill, will go on record as supporting the measure.** The fact that the measure as amended is not acceptable to the people who have been struggling to secure an **effective** local option bill will cut no figure with legislators of this stripe.

So, I say if the bill be thus amended and passed, make a memorandum of the way in which your representatives in the Senate voted on the motions to amend. This will be the real, the only, test of their fidelity to the cause of effective local option.

Fight on the Recall

Another measure before the Legislature provides for the recall of elective state officials, including the judiciary. Some opposition to the application of this principle to the courts has arisen among conservative lawyers, although the sentiment in its favor among the masses of people is apparently overwhelming. There is a possibility that the Recall amend-

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ment may be divided—one amendment providing for the recall of all elective officials excepting the judiciary, and one applying to the judiciary alone.

The hearing on the subject of the recall of judges held by the Senate and Assembly judiciary committee recently marked an epoch in political history in America. It is said to have been the first hearing of the kind ever held in the United States. Charles S. Wheeler, one of the most eloquent lawyers of San Francisco, appeared in opposition to its submission to the people, and Francis J. Heney and Matt I. Sullivan of San Francisco spoke in favor of the proposal.

At this moment it appears that the movement for the application of the Recall to all judges has gained tremendous impetus from Mr. Heney's argument in its behalf. The great point brought out by him was that a judge constitutionally and temperamentally equipped so as to be susceptible of being swerved from a just and proper interpretation of a statute by public opinion would be equally liable to quiver when menaced by the mailed fist of a corporation which had been in the habit of making and controlling judges. He emphasized the fact that it is no more wrong for a judge to fear the people than to stand in awe of corporations such as the Southern Pacific.

During the course of the argument made by Mr. Wheeler he declared that if the American people insisted upon the right to recall the judiciary they would find that they had established a pure democracy. The moment these words were uttered every advocate of direct legislation in the Senate chamber perked up as if to say: "Exactly what the masses of American voters expect to do in due course of time." Mr. Heney's reply indicated that the trend of public sentiment in this direction was unmistakable.

Representatives or Agents?

If members of the Legislature regard themselves as agents rather than representatives of the people, declared Mr. Heney, and entertain opinions different from those held by the people, their principals, and they vote in accordance with their personal views rather than in harmony with the views of their constituents, then we have not representative government, but government by agents; for as agents, legislators do not represent the wishes of the people. Which is worse, he asked, "mob rule" as it has been characterized, really rule by the people, or rule by the "system?"

He directed attention to the fact that though the Constitution provides for impeachment of judges of any court by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Senate, there is slim chance that any judge of a high court will ever be impeached by a Senate controlled by a railroad corporation. This particular constitutional provision is a club in the hands of corporations to menace the courts and compel them to do the bidding of the corporations under penalty of impeachment. It is true that with the Senate constituted as at present there is no danger that the Southern Pacific or any other great corporation will be able thus to secure the impeachment of any judge, high or low, but the political history of the state has taught us the great danger in the limitations imposed by the present system.

Some Heneyisms

"If the people cannot be trusted to recall judges," said Mr. Heney, "they cannot be trusted to elect them."

"There is but one case in my memory where an incumbent on the bench was ever defeated, and that was the case of the judge who rendered a decision unfavorable to the railroad—the Fresno rate case, so-called."

Mr. Heney severely criticized the proposal of William Denman and others that judges should be nominated by the bar itself. "Why," said he, "in San Francisco a certain judge was drunk nearly all the time for three years, and the local bar association, which now wants to nominate the judges, did not dare to take action in his case."

"Though you may think you believe in the people," he said, addressing Mr. Wheeler, "you really don't unless you trust them. The only test of your confidence in the people lies in the trust you repose in them."

"The bar is too cowardly to object to a judge when he is once upon the bench. Most lawyers do not dare to sign petitions against judges, for they know that in so doing they are only signing away their clientage."

Relief for Small Cities

Senator's Black's bill permitting cities of the fifth and sixth classes to adopt provisions for the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall has passed the Senate and possibly before this is printed will have passed the Assembly. For initiating legislation the bases is thirty per cent of the vote cast at the last preceding general municipal election, for the Referendum twenty-five per cent and for the Recall thirty-three per cent. Senator Hewitt made a splendid fight in behalf of the measure. Senator Curtin demanded a property qualification for initiating ordinances affecting licenses, etc., but the Senate voted him down. Under this proposed law every small city in the state may become actually self-governing on the Los Angeles plan, excepting as to the number of signers required for petitions.

Free Labor Bureaus Proposed

In each house there has been introduced a bill providing for the establishment, under direction of the state Bureau of Labor Statistics, of free labor bureaus, or employment agencies, in Los Angeles and San Francisco. The bill makes the deputy State Labor Commissioner manager of the San Francisco bureau and the assistant deputy State Labor Commissioner manager of the Los Angeles bureau. All services of the bureaus shall be obsolutely free to persons seeking employment. Factory and workshop inspectors shall be required to furnish reports of their work to the Commissioner, who is directed by the bill to collect statistics relating to labor conditions throughout the state, including supply and demand, wages, hours of labor, treatment, and other information, showing in what sections of the state labor is congested and where it is scarce and in demand. These statistics are to be printed and distributed for the information of wage earners.

The chief trouble with the bill as presented appears to be that ample provision for paying the expenses of the work planned is not made. With the proposed reorganization of the state bureau and the appointment of a live and competent man at its head something along the lines suggested in this bill is generally regarded as desirable; but there is a growing opinion that until the state bureau has undergone a general overhauling it will be just as well to leave the free labor bureau proposition out of consideration.

Legislative Reapportionment

The greatest of all the great fights this session is going to be over the question of the reapportionment of legislative districts, if I am not mistaken. It is a subject that requires the most careful consideration, and I am hoping that no mistake will be made. In order to arrive at an equitable basis of reapportionment there should be taken into consideration other things besides politics and the ambitions of legislators to divorce fellow-statesmen from the glory surrounding the enactment of a bill of tremendous importance to the state. I confess the problem is too deep for me at the present time, for if I am correctly informed there is as yet no official population basis by precincts. The air is filled with mutterings and threats and recriminations. If any great injustice be done to any of the most populous cities and counties the breaches will be further from permanent healing than ever before.

It is a good time to make haste slowly. It is a subject whose final consideration may well be postponed until the closing days of the session, when members may find themselves in a position where thy can concentrate their minds and their energies upon the questions of fact and equity that must be taken into consideration.

"In Wrong"

Senator Wright of San Diego and Assemblyman Clyde Bishop of Orange county seem to be "in wrong" a fair share of the time. Wright opposes as many of the progressive measures as he finds time to; Bishop makes it evident that he regards a legislator as some sort of special agent, rather than representative, of the people of his district, though I cannot quite follow his logic. The latter says he expects to come back as Senator next term or some other time not specifically decided upon. If his record in the present session parellels that in the session of 1907 I fear he will be unable to see the fulfillment of his ambitions in this direction. Bishop has a fine voice and a manly presence at times, but I suspect that he is not yet onto the fact that a new order of things political has been inaugurated in California. He probably will accumulate wisdom during the present session. Even the redoubtable Leeds of Los Angeles and his fellow-member of 1909, John N. Otto Rech, both of whom thought they had cinches on their jobs last fall, were repudiated by their constituents when the latter got onto them.

Both Rech and Leeds, by the way, have been in Sacramento this session lobbying—the first for his friend E. A. Meserve as a candidate for the shoes Judge Works had handed to him a month ago, and the latter for some legislation that he wanted pulled through. Rech got one vote for Meserve—at least, Meserve got one. Leeds was one of the loudest shouters against lobbying on the floor two years ago. His opinions on this subject appear to have undergone a radical change.

Hard Workers

W. E. Hinshaw, Assemblyman from the district which includes Long Beach, is one of the hardest worked members of the lower house. He is a member of the Assembly Committee on constitutional amendments, which this year not only has its hands full but is struggling with some pretty

(Continued to page 13)



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The California Institute of Technology

By Dr. James A. B. Scherer, President Throop Polytechnic Institute

It seems reasonably sure at this writing that the California Institute of Technology will be established during the present session of the Legislature.

A week ago the idea of this institution in the form that is now energizing into reality was shut up in the minds of a dozen men; and yet the foundations had already been rooted deep and broadly in the new college of the Throop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena.

A few weeks ago the deep-seated and long continued desire of the people of Southern California for an insituation of higher learning under the care of the State culminated in the going of Mark Keppel to Sacramento to agitate for a State university. Mr. Keppel, the Superintendent of Schools for Los Angeles County, is a man of large political experience; and he had not been long at the Capital before learning that the opposition to any institution which might rival the great University at Berkeley is so general and so determined as to make his project impossible. Indeed, this opposition is not confined to the northern end of the State. For my own part, I opposed it in the public press, although without any idea at the time that Mr. Keppel would transform his agitation into a movement for a State college of technology. But that is just what he did; and this new idea swept the whole State like wildfire. The multitudes of us who have a jealous regard for the University at Berkeley and an equally zealous desire to see the educational demands of the great Southwest adequately supplied, find our desires completely fulfilled by Mr. Keppel's somewhat belated inspiration.

For the moment, however, I was dumfounded by his suggestion. On Sunday morning, January 31, when I took my morning paper in out of the rain and saw in big letters the legend, "State Institute of Technology for Southern California," I exemplified the famous victim of the "solar plexus" blox. When my breath came back, however, I saw at a flash that there are tides in the affairs of institutions, as well as of individuals, which, taken at the flood, may lead on to fortune. As a matter of fact, those charged with the expansion of Throop Institute had looked forward to eventual support from the State; but within the last week we have found greatness thrust upon us, so to speak, without our having to achieve it.

And yet it may be said without boasting that the work done at Throop within the past couple of years has been great. About the beginning of the year 1908 the board of trustees determined that whereas the school had done excellent work in manual training and the liberal arts ever since its establishment by the late Amos Throop in 1891, the time had come when the rapid development of the empire of the Southwest demanded a great technical school rivaling the one at Boston (although with broader courses)—a school that should set the pace for American institutions in attempting to get even with Germany, whose marvelous commercial expansion within the past few decades has undoubtedly been chiefly due to her superb technical training.

This board comprises men of large means, wide experience, and broad horizons. One of them is Arthur H. Fleming, whose frequent visits to Germany have convinced him of the correctness of the position above indicated. Another is George Ellery Hale, easily the foremost man of science in America; a member of the board of trustees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as well as of Throop's. A third is the chairman of the Throop board, Dr. Norman Bridge, an eminent physician and a man of large business affairs, now residing in Los Angeles. Mr. Fleming's first step was to purchase and give to the Institute, at a cash outlay of $50,000, a magnificent campus of twenty-two acres adjoining the famous Tournament Park in Pasadena, over a mile from the older Throop in the heart of the city. George Hale, whose educational experience is second to that of no other man in America, was deputed to find a president and give general direction to the scope of the school; while Dr. Bridge, with unbounded enthusiasm and splendid executive ability, directed the whole movement with the masterful ability of a lientenant-general.



I confess, however, that I have often wondered why I was called to be president of this new undertaking. Probably the chief reason was because I had imported into an old-fashioned Southern college of which I was president, a department of technology; being convinced that the needs of the South demanded not merely preachers and teachers, doctors and lawyers, but chiefly big builders. Hale knew of this movement through an acquaintance formed with me during a visit to Mr. Carnegie's castle home in Scotland. It was the desire of the board to do just the opposite thing in the proposed Greater Throop; that is to say, to import into a polytechnic college culture studies in a larger degree than has ever been done before, since it is the opinion of the best educators that engineers can hardly be too broadly cultured—especially in English, as language, the sole means of expression, is the engineer's most important tool.

In September, 1908, I took charge of Throop. In June, 1910, our first great building on the new campus was completed and dedieated. By the end of the year 1910 a second building was finished, and now the two, equipped with the best engineering apparatus in electrical and mechanical branches to be found west of Chicago, house the four regular college classes, with an able and adequate faculty pledged to the highest standards of scholarship—the whole representing the equivalent of fully one million dollars, with the older Throop in successful operation as a fitting school for the institute.

Doubtless none of us can measure the significance of this movement for the great State of our love. I do not doubt that it will be hailed throughout the country as one of the most important educational undertakings of the times.

In Southern California the conditions and the need for technical education are unsurpassed. In no part of the world is electrical engineering more highly developed, especially in the transmission of power for great distances. In hydraulic engineering, the Southwest faces undertakings of enormous magnitude. Eastern technical schools are far removed, Throop Polytechnic Institute being the only college devoted primarily to technology west of the Mississippi river. Under such conditions, and with the advantages afforded by climate, by the immediate neighborhood of mountains where water-power can be developed and experimental transmission lines installed, the new institute has a field of unbounded opportunity in carrying forward the plans of its founders.

Pasadena is not only one of the most beautiful of cities, with a climate of unapproached equability and healthfulness, but it is also noted for the morality, refinement, and culture of its citizens. Being purely a residential town, ten miles from the factories and marts of Los Angeles, it is surrounded by safeguards and privileges that fit it for the guardianship of youth. Saloons are prohibited by charter. Boys under age are shut out by statute from questionable places of amusement, such as pool rooms, of which trere are few. A curfew law keeps younger boys off the streets at night. It is known as "the city of churches and schools." It is also frequently called "the most beautiful town in the world." To be surrounded by an atmosphere of purity and beauty is no hindrance to a training in utility.

Throop Academy will remain intact. To it will go the small endowment provided by the late Amos Throop. It will be known as Throop Polytechnic Institute, and will be regarded as a preparatory school of the first rank for the California Institute of Technology. The other polytechnic high schools of the State will find a logical goal for their graduates in the courses of the "Pasadena Tech."

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP PROGRESS

Assemblyman Sutherland's measure for indeterminate franchises for public utilities is a step forward and blazes the way for public ownership without having to pay extortionate penalties when the people decide to take back what is their own. The proposed public utilities commission also is part of the plan, and the two ought to work for the public good. Much of the notion that we really do not have a free country arises from unpleasant memories of the time when we have felt the oppressive hand of the arrogant owners of public utilities and have had to submit like slaves to their demands in order to live in comfort.

Organized capital may argue that it will be hard to raise money for new enterprises on indeterminate franchises, but the investor can rest assured that if his properties are taken over by the people it can only be after a fair appraisement of the assets, which will prevent too much water being put into the capitalization.—Los Angeles Herald.

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Prison Labor Problems

Secretary of Charities and Corrections Board Addresses City Club.

Mr. W. A. Gates of San Francisco, secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, addressed the Los Angeles City Club at its weekly luncheon last Saturday in the Hotel Westminster. The subject before the club was, "The Labor Problem in Our Prisons."

As the result of years of observation, Mr. Gates claims that two of the greatest problems in California prisons today are those of teaching prisoners trades and of making the prisons self-supporting.

"Every person has certain wants that have to be supplied," said he. "It is necessary for us to have food and clothing and shelter. These wants are, of course, primitive, and they are necessities. It is the duty of every man to supply his own wants and not depend upon somebody else. Of course, there are those in every community who are mentally and physically unable to do this and then it seems necessary for those who are immediately connected with them to supply these things for them. But I lay down as a fundamental principle that this is the obligation of every man who has the physical capacity and mental ability, to supply his own wants, food, shelter and clothing. Some of us have other wants, which are acquired by habit, which must be supplied and of course it is our duty to supply those wants as well as those which are described as the necessities of life.

"As civilization grows our wants become more complicated and as civilization grows still more, our wants become yet more complex and a division of labor takes place, as it has in the present state. I lay it down in the second proposition that it is just as much a man's duty to supply his individual wants in our time under the system of division of labor as it was under the primitive system. It is not only his duty, but it is right to supply those wants in any occupation he chooses to enter. We have no right to say how a man shall supply those wants. We can modify the method; we can say a man has no right to engage in the practice of the law or the practice of medicine until he shall have qualified therefor. But, every man has a right to choose and qualify himself for any occupation which he desires and I think we can also say that we have not the right to limit the number who shall engage in any one occupation and say 'This one is full and nobody else shall enter that occupation.' If we are to supply our wants we have the right, under the system of division of labor to choose the method we wish to supply those wants.

Basis of Crime

"We have, in every community, a certain class who do not care to labor to supply their wants. They much prefer to prey on others. They prefer, instead of working, to steal or engage in something else by which they prey on the community, and for protection to the community it becomes necessary to gather this class of men together and confine them in prisons. I think we have all come to understand that the prison is not for the purpose of punishment or retribution but, on the other hand, it is to protect the community. The basis of nearly all crime is the desire to get a living without working for it.

"I hold that it is the duty of men in prisons to earn their own support just as much as the men outside; that our prisons should be conducted in a manner by which the men who are confined therein will be compelled to earn their own living.

"We must also remember that the man who goes to prison goes there for the protection of society and that he is some day coming out. What is he going to do when he comes out? Prey on society some more? Many who occupy our prisons have been denied the opportunity of learning an occupation. They have not been trained to do that which will support them. If we are to protect society against the ex-prisoner it becomes necessary to prepare him, while in prison, to go out. We are failing largely in our duty if we do not prepare a man while we have him in prison for self-support when he leaves the prison. A prison system then, that does not teach a man to be self supporting, is a failure. The first necessity of a prison system is to make it remunerative. It must first pay for the support of the men who are in there. It should be laid down as a cardinal principle, that it is the duty of those who are bodily and mentally able to do so, to earn their own support. The prisons should, for that reason, if for no other, be made self-supporting.

Prisons Should Be Educative

"In addition to that we should make the prisons educative, so that when a man leaves it he does so prepared to assume his place in society. After labor in prison is remunerative it should be educative and it should be a healthful occupation.

"Do you know that more than one half of the criminals in this country today are under 25 years of age? These are young men to whom have been denied the influences of home and the opportunity of learning an occupation. They are not prepared for life and yet have been thrown out on the sea of life to sink or swim and most of them have sunk until they landed in jail.

"Young men who are in the formative stage should be taken away from the older prisoners and put in an institution for the purpose of teaching them a trade. We have no such institution in this state.

California Prison Cost

"Let us consider the conditions of our own prisons. We have two, San Quentin and Folsom. At San Quentin we have 1900 prisoners and at Folsom 1000—2900 in all. At San Quentin the occupation is working in a jute mill. Last year 900 men worked at that jute mill and 1300 on reconstruction. The remainder have various duties around the buildings. The state lost $3600 on that jute mill in the last two years and it sunk that much without taking into consideration the cost of feeding the prisoners during the time they were working. Why? Two reasons; first we bought jute when it was high, manufactured it into bags and sold when jute was on a falling market. Again, our competitors in the jute bag business are in Calcutta, India, where labor costs only 16 cents a day. It costs us 32 cents a day to feed our prisoners.

"At Folsom we have a stone quarry. About 100 men work on the rock crusher. We made a profit out of Folsom of about $12,000. Deducting the loss of San Quentin our prison population of 2900 have earned for the state a little less than $10,000. I say it is time to stop such nonsense. They cost us in the last two years $1,001,000, a little more than $500,000 a year more than they earned. This burden is on the taxpayer.

Where Prisons Pay

"That is one extreme. Minnesota is the other. They have 665 prisoners there and they earned during the two years for which I have a report, $257,000 over and above the cost of their support. Figuring this down to a per capita basis, a prisoner in Minnesota has earned the state $197 a year more than the cost of support, while in California he has cost the state $179 a year more than he earned."

Mr. Gates called attention to the evils of the practice of giving a discharged prisoner "five dollars and a suit of clothes that every policeman in San Francisco knows," turning him loose in San Francisco with no means of support. "Every prisoner will steal before he will starve. Under our system I do not see how he can do any better."

The speaker stated that the atten-

(Continued to page 12)

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Stock in Globe Savings Bank at par (market value $95,000)	63,300.00	
Stock in City & County Bank	12,500.00	
Real Estate (market value $2,455,635.00)	2,109,607.46	
Fixtures	6,083.22	
Cash on hand	263,679.72	
		$5,450,857.50

LIABILITIES

Dividends payable (uncalled for)	$ 5,219.31	
Gold Notes	51,450.00	
Home Certificates and Mortgages on property purchased (not a legal liability)	193,273.13	
		$ 249,942.44
NET ASSETS:		
Capital Stock paid in cash	$2,065,135.00	
Reserve (surplus and Undivided Profits)	3,135,783.06	5,200,915.06
		$5,450,857.50

No unpaid bills.

THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF PROFITS FOR 1910 ARE AS FOLLOWS

REAL ESTATE	$345 310.53
INTEREST	240,586.36
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	11.292.36
CARRIED TO SURPLUS	1,186,322.98

There were also miscellaneous profits from architectural, legal, insurance, rental and publishing departments.

Quarterl cash dividends were divided among the stockholders amounting to $448,392.11.

NO INVESTOR IN THIS COMPANY HAS EVER FAILED TO RECEIVE ALL OF HIS MONEY ON DEMAND.

Politics and Morals

From a Lecture Delivered by Rabbi J. Leonard Levy of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Moreover thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating unjust gain; and place such over them. (Exodus xviii., 21.)

When a citizen of the United States becomes a minister of religion, he does not, by that act, politically disfranchise himself. The subject of politics is of as great interest to him, if he is an upright minister and a worthy citizen, as it is and should be to every other honest man in the country.

The Clergy and Politics

It has often been charged that it is wrong for a minister of religion to dabble in politics. The charge is as false as the hearts of the men who have made this charge popular. Honest men and honest women seek the honest advice of the honest teacher. It is the crook, the blackleg, the corruptionist, who fears the utterances of the united clergy of a community. From the earliest times down to the present era, there have been clergymen whose names are invoked as illustrious examples, preachers who were held in esteem by their contemporaries and are still admired, who took an active part in the political activities of their age.

Such names as Theodore Parker and Henry Ward Beecher evoke spontaneous encomiums from modern Americans. Parker lived in Boston and was a preacher. He conceived it to be his duty, at great personal sacrifice, to inform the people concerning their obligations in connection with the fiercest and bitterest struggle in the history of our country. It is paying a tribute by no means too exalted when we say, in this hundredth anniversary year of the birth of "Boston's conscience incarnate," that Parker was one of the men who helped to create the issue between the North and the South, that he was one of the American fathers of Abolition.

When the United States Government found itself in grave difficulties because of the attitude of England during the Civil War, it sent Beecher over to England to preach in that land in the hope of explaining the real issue, so that the nation that had given birth to a Wilberforce and had passed the Anti-Slavery Act of 1807 might not be deceived by a misrepresentation of the facts.

Politics, Not Partisan Policies

The time has come when we should squarely face this question of politics and the right and duty of the clergy in connection therewith. Mere party issues, mere partisanship, should never be made the theme of the pulpit. Moral principles are always the rightful topics of pulpit discussion, unless we disapprove the attitude of the prophets and such preachers as we have already cited. Not parties, but politics, ought to receive the wise consideration of moral and religious instructors. Parties represent divided opinions, and many parties may be represented within the congregation. But politics represents no divided issues. For politics means "the principles of civil government and the conduct of state affairs." Only in a partisan sense can politics be construed to be other than "a special application of the principles of morality and religion." The very origin of the word indicates that it bears reference to the duties of the citizen and the life of the state, and that it has nothing to do with Republican, Democratic, Socialist, or any other kind of politics denominated by a partisan term. Politics refers to the attitude of the people toward the life of the nation which should secure for them and their offspring the ripe fruit of civilization, which should save them and their children from being robbed of their birthright. It is as absurd, therefore, to say that the clergy should not dabble in politics, as it would be wrong for the clergy to give partisan political advice to a congregation representing many political views.

Present Political Conditions

There is much in modern American political life to give us pause. Political conditions require the most thoughtful consideration of the electors if that, which the founders of the Republic and its most faithful public servants have gained for us, is not to be obliterated in a deluge of public misfortune. The citizen must remember that liberty is maintained only by the most careful vigilance. If we wish that the Republic receive no harm we must remove from us the disgraceful conditions which have come to the public notice within the past few years. The American who pays a visit to Europe in this degenerate age comes back much chastened in spirit. Leaving home he feels that there is only one nation on earth, the people whose domestic territory is bounded by the Lakes, the Gulf and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He believes that there is only one nation in the political firmament, only one flag worthy of reverence. He believes this so truly that he wears a flag in his buttonhole, or carries one in his hand and another, in handkerchief form, in his pocketbook. When sailing for the Old World he waves the flag with demonstrations of joy; coming home he keeps his flag hidden in his pocket.

Not that the flag is not worthy of our highest regard, for every loyal American may be justly proud of all for which the flag stands. But on his journey he has learned a very important lesson. He has observed that American political methods have made our nation a stench in the nostrils of honest men abroad. He has learned that, always excluding the honorable exceptions, politicians are not leaders but bosses; that a free people lies prostrate before the will of political party dictators. He has learned that this nation, the latest political product of the human struggle for liberty, has become a by-word, a scoffing, a disgrace; not because the people are bad, nor because the country is undesirable, nor because the climate and soil are not inexpressibly grand, nor because the resources of the land are valueless; but because public affairs are often administered by men who are utterly unworthy, because political rings which are absurdly worthless have often controlled the public issues, because craft and graft have temporarily won, because the people have, in many cases, resigned their will to those who misrepresent them, because the nation is bound hand and foot by the caucus and the boss, because the nation's wishes have been made a baggage-car by railroads, and its hopes thwarted by agents of corrupt business corporations.

Moral War to the Knife

It were an unhappy day for the Republic if we were to despair in face of this distressing situation. It were still more unfortunate for the nation if we were to resign the struggle in favor of those who, no matter how worthy they be in other directions, are the enemies of representative government. The price of liberty and free institutions is perpetual watchfulness and unending peaceful warfare. Loyal American citizens cannot lay down their arms, cannot relax their constant endeavor to have the public policies maintained by methods moral and upright. It is a moral war to the knife in behalf of conscience in public life. There can be no discharge in this war,—a war in which not brute force and military power are invoked, but a war in which the righteous will of an honest people is registered in order to be obeyed by its duly elected or appointed servants.

Corruption in Europe

Nor need those who believe in the Republic despair when contracting the prevailing conditions in America and in other lands where municipal and state governments are so highly approved.

England has been as corrupt as the most corrupt district in our own land today. The French have been no more immune to the influence of the corruptionists than were their neighbors across the Straights of Dover. Reading the history of Germany and Austria, we find that the German-speaking people were no freer from corruption than their French and English neighbors.

European Lands Vastly Improved

Nevertheless, Austria, Germany, France and England have, more or less, outlived political corruption. Municipal government among these peoples is a world ideal; the general conduct of public affairs evokes the admiration of the civilized world. Where may be found the causes that produced the change? Why do men yield implicit faith to their judges in England? Why do they trust their City Councils? Why do they rely upon their members of Parliament?

The chief cause of this desirable change lies in the admixture of morality with politics. When Macklin wrote his "Man of the World," he makes the father of an aspiring political candidate urge his son to join a certain party in the hope of success. The young man protests that he cannot conscientiously support the policy of the party his father wishes him to join. "Conscience, quother," says the father, "who ever heard a man talk of conscience in political matters?" The change in public sentiment in Europe has been effected by an introduction of just this element into political affairs. What has been possible over there is equally possible over here. The day is not far distant when a moral revolution will occur in America as it has occurred in other lands. We may already see the dawn of the new day, the promise of better things. There may be temporary defeats from time to time, but the tocsin of a new age has sounded, the beginning of a new era is at hand.

Roosevelt's Immortal Service

There was graft during the period of the Civil War; who bothered his head? There was graft during the seventies; who cared? There was graft during the eighties; who minded it? There was graft during the nineties; whose concern was it? Graft has been disclosed during the first decade of the twentieth century; who is now concerning himself? Why, the country is aflame with a desire for better things! There is scarcely a voting precinct in any city from Maine to California but someone is discussing in public this matter of incapacity and corruption in public life. All over the land there is a growing demand for "able men who fear God, men of truth, hating unjust gain." There is a moral awakening coming in America. There are evidences that the national conscience has been touched to the quick. If not yet, then soon, we shall see the evidence of a nation morally quickened. Political revolutions are easy compared with moral revolutions. We must, therefore, not be discouraged if improvement is slower than we wish; but we must be blind if we do not see rays of hope on the political horizon. Many good citizens have labored to effect what we are now beginning to enjoy. Many clergymen have added their influence to the efforts of public officials. Many, to their own undoing, have pleaded that the affairs of the nation must be set far above private and personal gain. But I wish to say in this presence this morning, that whether you like the man or are opposed to him, whether you trust him or fear him, whether you love him or detest him, whether you honor him or revile him, whether you follow him or denounce him,—the man who, in my judgment, has done more to arouse the political conscience of this nation than any other man, is the ex-President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt,—the man who has taken the opportunity of making as a clean-cut issue the need of mingling morality with politics. This is unpopular doctrine in certain quarters, yet I should detest myself if, fully conscious of what I am saying, I did not say what I have just said.

The Blameworthy Citizens

If there is corruption in public life, and few will deny it, who is to blame? No one but ourselves. Louis XIV. said, "L' etat c'est moi," I am the

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state. American citizens may rightly say, "We are the state" The men who are in public office are our representatives. They are chosen by us. A majority of us put them where they are. Our votes elected them. We asked them to serve us. We are, therefor, as much to blame as they. "Like people, like priest," said the prophet of old. Like people, like representative, may be said with equal truth today. The government is but rarely higher in morals than the people. The people, as a whole, are little higher morally than the government. I, of course, exclude the noble exceptions. Our representatives are a reflection of us, or on us. It is the duty of each and every one of us to endeavor to realize the power of the citizen to vote into office those who will serve the interests of the few or of the whole people. We ought to regard our opportunity as a sacred duty, and we ought to be sure that we are placing in positions of importance men who are able, who fear God, who hate unjust gain. We should use the suffrage as a means of selecting men who know what they owe to their constituents and their country. Free institutions and a liberal government can only endure if the citizen is prepared to vote as his conscience dictates, and not as personal or merely party interests demand. The nation is more than the individual, and national well-being should be our first concern when we exercise the function of free, enlightened and patriotic voters.

Shall the Republic Endure?

In all seriousness the question may be put to the citizens of the United States whether they wish the Republic to succeed or fail. I commend to your attention the work of Prof. W. S. Davis, entitled, "The Influence of Wealth in Imperial Rome." The causes of Rome's downfall are at work in our day as they were twenty centuries ago. When men think more of money than of morals; when they prove that the "crooked cannot be made straight"; when they connive with venal politicians to acquire unjust gains; when they consider wealth of greater importance than the methods by which it is obtained; when men build up fortunes in defiance of right and justice; when, by base intrigue and still baser occupations, they get rich quickly; when they "add house unto house and field unto field and not by right"; when they show utter contempt for the weak and defenseless;—only one result can finally be expected: the nation will avenge itself upon the wrongdoers, revolution will replace orderly evolution, the Republic will be converted into something which, from the American standpoint, can only mean disorganization and decadence.

Economics and Morals

The economic prosperity, the business interests of the nation are important matters. I believe in the rights of property. I have always done my best to teach that those rights should be conserved. I have at all times endeavored to do what I could to have those I could reach respect those rights. The nation must have money. Every household needs money to provide food, shelter and clothing, not to speak of higher things, for its members. But that money must be obtained honestly, by occupations and methods on which we may justly ask the blessing of God. That money must be gained in respect for the moral law. It must be free from the widow's tears and the orphan's sighs. It must be honest money, not blood money. The business interests of the nation are so sacred that he who would wantonly destroy them is the enemy of the nation. But it is equally true that he who considers only business interests to the exclusion of the moral welfare of the nation is the greatest enemy a people can have, is infinitely more inimical to the country than he who, in the hope of ultimate betterment, may become the innocent means of temporarily disturbing the commercial relations of the nation.

The Jew's Interests

I am a Jew. I am speaking to a Jewish congregation and to many here today, who are not born in Israel, but who are in sympathy with our views. I plead with all of you, especially with Jewish Americans, to see that the question presented to us on Tuesday next represents clean cut issues inviting us to add morality to politics. Vote for whom you please, but let your vote be the expression of your conscientious views, let it be as honest, as between us and the state, as would be a commercial transaction. Some Jews cry aloud: "We are discriminated against. We cannot get a fair hearing. We are not wanted. We are ostracized." We have an opportunity to prove that we are wanted, that we are of great use in the battle for the right. We ought to be able to hear the unjust attitude of men toward us as faithful members of the covenant of Israel; we ought to be able to laugh at their absurd pretensions. But woe worth the day when the enemy of Israel can rise and indicate, by fact and figures, that the Jew puts himself at the back of the impure elements in American political life. Woe worth the day for the Jew, and more especially for the children he loves, if it can be truthfully shown that he aided the base, vile political "gang" whose influence must mean the ultimate downfall of the Republic, instead of supporting and standing for the things that are clean, honest and upright. I plead with you today to exercise your sovereign rights as American citizens, to vote for whom you please according to the light of your conscience; but, because I am a Jew, because I love this Republic, because America has given us the opportunity Jews have yearned for during many centuries of oppression, because this is the one country which has, from the day of its foundation, given the Jew practically all the rights conferred upon all American citizens, I ask you to vote for "able men, men that fear God, men of truth, who hate unjust gain, who are willing to set the nation's interests above their chiefest joy."

We Must Help the Cause of Decency

Some men in political life ask, "What's in it for US?" I ask the same question, but I want to have a period inserted between the letters of the word US. The question that should be uppermost in our mind at all times when we exercise the right of franchise is "What's in it for the U. S.? What will my vote mean for the Republic? How can I place it at the disposal of my country's lasting welfare? How can I serve the nation that has afforded me protection in the past and grants me opportunity for the future?" Men speak of dividends. Of course business ought to be able to produce dividends! But America was not called into existence only for the purpose of producing large dividends. America spells liberty, not license. It means opportunity, not success in cunning misdirection of commercial and political forces. America was not produced to make men rich, but to make them free, as well said Senator Cummins. Dividends are an important factor in economic life, but without character they are a deadly influence. It is nowhere commanded that a man be rich; it is written in the stars, in the laws of the universe, in the constitution of human society, that men must be honest. Therefore must we support the moral element in American public life. Therefore must we aid those who would conserve and preserve the highest interests of the nation. Such a government as that under which we live is only a vast corporation. It has its charter, the Declaration of Independence; it has its Constitution and By Laws. Its stockholders are the citizens of the United States. In electing public servants we should exercise the same degree of circumspection we would exercise if we were to elect directors of the various commercial interests in which we may be individually or collectively concerned. We must put able, God-fearing, honest men in positions of political trust. If we do not, we imperil not only the future of the Republic, but also the well-being of those dependent upon us, we invite the destruction of the peace and welfare of our children.

Principles, Not Men

In the endeavor to cloud the issues we are invited by those who, quite often, seek personal ends through political machinery, to ignore the office-seeker and regard the principles for which he supposedly stands. Be not deceived! Men who are without principles make poor advocates of party principles. An unprincipled man is unfit to plead for principles. No man of principle can serve the people if he stands for unprincipled party purposes; no party principles can be truly advanced by men who are corrupt, and the corrupt man is the enemy, not the friend, of the people. Some ask, "Why do you rage and imagine a vain thing? Don't we love our country? Don't we display the flag on the national holidays? Don't we cast our ballots? Don't we keep the national feasts? Don't we attend our political assemblies? Don't we praise our national heroes?" Paraphrasing the utterance of the great prophet whose words were read at the beginning of this address, I might say, as did he, in the name of the Eternal, "I hate, I despise your holidays, I will take no delight in your adoration of your flag. Take away from me the music of your bands, the noise of your parades, the glare of your red fire, the cheap oratory of your corrupt campaigners. But let justice flow like a river and equity like a mighty stream." With justice and equity as the anchor of the ship of state, we are safe; without them we shall drift upon the sunken rocks of deceit and founder on the fateful shoals of injustice.

Temporary Advantage and Permanent Good

We suffer from a plethora of laws and a pernicious anaemia of justice. To gain permanent security we must mean with all our hearts the tribute we pay our nation when we chant our national hymn. We must not sing "My country, 'tis of thee," and dedicate ourselves in our inmost hearts to selfish interests by meaning "My Pocket, 'tis of thee." We must learn to differentiate between the temporary advantage and the permanent good. We must add morality to politics. Only when the citizens of a free land are pledged to personal and public righteousness will their real interests be truly preserved. Honest men and upright principles must be allied. Without them we are lost. Ours is not the first Republic called into existence by the protest against special interests and special privilege. It can no more endure than did others if we invite their fate by ignoring the eternal verities of the moral law.

The great issue in American life is not Politics versus Morality, but the need of making politics moral. On this side of the Atlantic it would seem that, all too often, politics has come to be synonymous with fraud, deceit, chicanery, unjust gains and base corruption. Last year I had occasion to seek the address of an English statesman, Mr. Herbert Samuel. I consulted one of the Year Books in which I hoped to find the information I sought. I found his name therein and immediately after the name I found that his present Postmaster-General was denominated "Politician." That term is not malodorous in England. It means one who devotes his life to the service of the people, one who is faithful as a public servant. It conveys a different impression among us. It is identified very frequently with faithlessness, rather than faithfulness, to the interests of the electorate.

Honorable Failure and Dishonorable Success

We must remove this disgrace. We must seek our representatives from among the citizens who are known to be clean, decent, honest and trustworthy. If we do not this, then we deserve to suffer all the ills from which our city and other communities have suffered, and more added thereunto. I am full of hope for the future, although I do not anticipate that the cause of public honor will immediately triumph. I expect that, for a time, decency will be defeated and that ignoble politics will be in control. But it will not be ever thus. Honorably to fail is better than to succeed with dishonor. There are gains that are losses, and losses that are gains. There are victories that are defeats, and defeats that are victories. There are successes that are blank failures, and failures that become lasting successes through all the ages to come.

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Anent Alien Ownership

Editor Pacific Outlook: In your issue of January 28th, under "Political Table Talk," I have read with much interest the article "The Problem of Alien Ownership." The article is directly in accord with my own views and with what I have expressed on several occasions in relation to this most stupendous question.

It is somewhat of a surprise to me, however, appearing as it does in your paper, because I had understood that you were against all legislation affecting the ownership of our real property by aliens. But for the last few lines of the article, wherein you suggest a commission to consider the matter for another two years, I can agree with the article in its entirety.

It does seem to me to be suicidal to put it off for another Legislature. The only objection to it of any material force comes from Japan and the Japanese representatives. Two years ago before the opening of the session the Japanese Vice Consul visited Fresno and came to my office "to talk the matter over," he said. After a lengthy conference I said to him: "Mr. Takahashi, doesn't your country prevent the ownership of your lands by aliens?" He replied, "Yes," but went on to say, "we are a thickly populated country and there is not enough room for other peoples to own our lands." What right has Japan to interfere in this matter, and why haven't we independence enough to say, not only to Japan but to the whole world, "No person shall own the soil of California unless he is a loyal subject of the United States, or at least entitled to so become."

Our people cannot possibly live on a plane of equality with the Japanese. They are aggressive, wide-awake and intelligent, but so far as social equality is concerned it should not be brought about, yet they are crowding into every walk of life—they are buying our best agricultural lands everywhere, and within the last two years a large acreage of the San Joaquin Valley has passed into their permanent possession. It creates friction and dissension wherever it occurs and an increase of the conditions will only aggravate the question. If we say to these people "you cannot have our real property because you are not and never can be subjects of our country," that will settle it for all time.

I speak of the Japanese in particular because that is the most vital question before us, yet I am as strictly opposed to any alien owning our real property as I am the Japanese, although people of another race are more objectionable than people of our own race.

I note one thing, that you speak lightly of the question of miscengenation, saying that four or five generations will cause that to disappear. I hold that this is a mistake and simply point to the pages of history to prove it. The Aryan stock has never amalgamated with any other stock of the black, brown or yellow, but to the utter destruction of the Aryan. Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Spain, Portugal, the South American countries and Mexico, have all gone down under this curse and the United States will follow in their footsteps unless something is done to prevent such a result. We have only to look at our own Southern states to see the curse of miscegenation. It is the most withering blight that can strike the Aryan stock.

I wish your "Watchman" would urge the passage of a bill at this session of the legislature in line with the one I introduced two years ago. Both the Senate and the Assembly are ready and willing to pass it if the influence of Japan is ignored. I am opposed to anything like "jingo legislation," such as municipal segregation or school segregation, but this one piece of legislation is of the utmost importance and should not be postponed for another two years.

A. M. Drew, Fresno.

Political Table Talk

(Continued from page 4)

the hurry? Given a little stabber and an ink pad the voter can know what he does. So far as his duty is concerned he can discharge it that he knows of. Not so with the ballot machines. Anyhow the voters of Alameda county, who have used them several years, would cheerfully see them go to the scrap pile. Can the legislature do anything to facilitate their going there?

Shall the Legislative Session Be Divided? The work of legislating should somehow be so arranged as to make it possible for legislators to do their work in the light of a full knowledge of what is proposed to be done. It is not so now. Every legislator has to depend on some other legislator to tell him how to vote on most measures for the reason that there are not hours enough in the day or days enough in the session to enable any legislator to acquaint himself with one bill in ten introduced. Lack of knowledge of the subjects in hand has been a more serious drawback to sound legislation than all the lobbying that has ever been done. And it has not been possible to gain that knowledge. Senator Caminetti proposes to divide the session into a thirty day period for introduction of bills, and preliminary discussion, and take a recess of ninety days to allow members to go home and digest the stuff, then come back to take up the serious work of legislating. It will be possible under such a system for serious minded legislators to inform themselves regarding a considerable part of the legislation proposed. It is not likely that all legislators would diligently use that time, and it likely that lobbyists would be fully as diligent, meantime, as the legislators; but out of all the effort to influence and to understand, and the public discussion that would be going on the while, a good deal of light would be made to shine on the law-making process. The Watchman would like to see the experiment tried. It would be a blessing to the governor if to no one else. It would give him a chance to catch his breath between taking office and having to pass on legislation, a luxury that is not afforded him under existing methods.

The Weinstock Plan for Industrial Peace It is to be regretted, if it be true as reported, that labor leaders are not favorably impressed with Mr. Harris Weinstock's plan for promoting industrial peace It is a disgrace to civilization that society has not long since afforded a better means for adjusting industrial controversies than to permit the waging of industrial wars, and Mr. Weinstock's plan is as modest as any that can be proposed. It consists in having each of the parties choose a representative and these two choose a third, the three thoroughly to investigate and make public their findings as to the facts in the controversy, leaving it to public sentiment, when so informed, to bring what moral pressure it may to secure justice without a fight. It is seldom that the public is in possession of all the facts in such controversies. It has a right to have them. The public is an interested party and not infrequently the party having the most important interest involved. The Watchman ventures the hope that Mr. Weinstock will press his plan upon legislative attention undaunted by any misgivings labor leaders may express. His plan will afford a beginning and it is time a beginning were begun. The East Bay cities of central California have just gone through a week of warfare between milk dealers and their drivers. There have been about one hundred persons directly involved and in the neighborhood of 250,000 persons indirectly inconvenienced if not exasperated by a conflict not of their making. There have been scrimmages innumerable, at least one man was shot and the community was put to large expense to preserve order, and yet not a householder knows to this day what it was all about or which side was right or which wrong. Mr. Weinstock is asking ever so little of the belligerants in asking that the rights and wrongs of these controversies be made evident to the public in order that the rights of non-combatants may be protected. The fact that labor leaders, even of the highest character, oppose the Weinstock measure should not be held conclusive as to its merits or as to the policy or impolicy of legislating thereon.

Senatorial Log-Rolling and Board of Control Senator Sanford has expressed the opinion that the Board of Control bill, that recently passed the Assembly, will be beaten in the Senate for the reason that legislators representing communities where state institutions are located are all banded together against the measure. The Watchman has not seen the bill as it passed the Assembly but the fact that the institutional boards, and the legislators representing them, are against it predisposes The Watchman in its favor. It is a bane of the institutional life of California that its institutions are looked upon as of local rather than as of state concern. Not a legislator from a district containing such an institution but is warped and twisted and handicapped and more or less swerved from a right course by having such an institution in his district. He is expected to log-roll, cringe and crawl, if need be, in order to "get something" for his local institution to the end that dollars may be locally expended, and the same malevolent influence overshadows the local boards of control to the moral injury of their membership. State institutions are of state concern and are none of the business of the communities where located. All such institutions need to be managed with eye single to the welfare of the state as a whole and that cannot be under local boards of control, each pulling and hauling, log-rolling and trafficking for its own institution. The Watchman regrets that he is not able to speak advisedly as to the bill itself, but as to the general idea of it he has not a shadow of doubt. A centralized control of state institutions will make for the best interests of the state whereas local control cares naught for the state but is concerned only for the locality. The spectacle of so good a man as Senator Sanford walking in the shadow of the Mendocino mad-house should move his fellow senators with such a commiseration for his predicament as to prompt them forthwith to provide for a centralized state control of state institutions.

William R. Williams William R. Williams is a surprise. The Watchman well remembers how he could scarcely believe the evidences of his own senses when he first learned that William R. Williams had espoused the cause of an anti-machine and progressive Republicanism, for was not Williams also a product of the infamous Santa Cruz convention? He was. But no sooner had he gotten behind the scenes where he could see how things were working than he made a break for the exterior boundary of the "organization" reservation. His manhood revolted at what he saw and heard and the legislative session of 1907 had hardly gotten half through before Williams declared: "I am against this sort of government from this time forth if I lose out on it," and from that time forth he was against it. He served notice in all directions that, so far as his office was concerned, political pulls did not count and they have not counted. He came into the Lincoln Roosevelt camp, tendered his services, worked like a Trojan, gave of his means and fought the good fight to the finish. His appointment to the office of State Superintendent of Banking means that the banks will be superintended. He is no Carrie Nation with a hatchet. He is more of a General Grant disposed to lay down a line of action and to fight it out on that line if it takes all summer and all winter. He is a living example of the development theory. He is a growing man, capable, honest, resolute, full of fight for a good cause, yet tractable, reasonable, prudent and no stirrer up of strife for the joy of combat. The bankers will find him reasonable and self-restrained, but immovable when he once takes a position justified by his conscience and his judgment. No better selection for the office could have been made. Congratulations to Governor Johnson.

Prison Labor Problems

(Continued from page 9)

tion of state officials have been called to these conditions many times but it was not until the present administration went into office that action could be obtained but at present both the Governor and the Legislature are taking steps to remedy the conditions complained of.

Mr Gates recommended the manufacture of school desks and furniture in the prisons. "The labor unions have no objection on this score and the school desk trust is about the closest one I know of. I was told by the prison officials at Auburn New York, when I visited there, that they could not supply the demand for New York City alone. We have a furniture factory at San Quentin that has been lying idle for years. We could make all sorts of furniture for the capital building at Sacramento as well as all state institutions. If we do that alone it will go a long way to support these prisons.

"We have to have cloth for our state institutions, and cloth has to be made up into suits. Why shouldn't we turn those jute mills into cotton and woolen mills, making the cotton goods from cotton grown in the Imperial Valley and woolen goods from the thousands of sheep we have on our ranges? Our prisons should be just as healthful places to work in as any factory in the country."

Mr. Gates briefly discussed the parole system and stated that he was heartily in favor of it but suggested the elimination of the $25.00 payment which is now required of prisoners.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gates' address. President Jas. A. B. Scherer of Throop Polytechnic Institute was introduced and made a plea for the support of the City Club in the plan to turn over the property of Throop Institute to the State for a California Institute of Technology. Dr. Scherer was followed by Russ Avery, who introduced a resolution favoring the establishment of such an institution,

[illegible]ation was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was also offered, by Mr. Avery, and adopted, endorsing a request of the Los Angeles State Normal School for an appropriation of $346,092 from the State Legislature. Of this sum, it is intended to use $150,000 to provide for the purchase of a new site on which may be built a Normal School properly fitted to take care of the present enrollment of the Los Angeles State Normal School, and allowing for such additions as may hereafter be necessitated by reason of its future increase; $167,200 is to be used for the maintenance of the present school for the next two years.

The New Order of Things

(Continued from page 7)

stiff problems. Though not a lawyer Mr. Hinshaw is a bully good judge of the quality of justice and fair play, and he is teaching some of his associates the lesson that laymen sometimes have ideas on the subject of justice and equity that are worth considering.

Dr. W. A. Lamb is also making good as chairman of the committee on retrenchment and reform. In the past this committee has been something of a joke, on occasion, but it is not thus this year. It is a live member with a business end to it. In spite of the fact that Dr. Lamb has been a victim of the Sacramento climate for a good deal of the early portion of the session, he has kept well in touch with the work intrusted to this committee and he is helping to save the state no small amount of money.

Assemblyman Randall of Highland Park is also a hard and effective worker. So is Henry Lyon of the seventy-third assembly district. Mr. Lyon is making good on his job. He has become a specialist on "bugs" and some of his friends have, for this reason, suggested that a new committee be named by the house, with him for chairman—a committee on legislative entomology.

Reactionary Disturbers

The remnants of the old machine, both on the floor of the Senate and Assembly and through the medium of the "faithful" newspapers, never miss an opportunity to attempt to make it appear that the Progressive members of the Legislature are growing more and more at outs with one another. If there is no semblance of cause for such charges it is easily manufactured. For example, two or three days ago the San Francisco Chronicle printed a story to the effect that Assemblyman Bohnett, who fathered the Eshleman Railroad bill in the lower house, had put one over Senator Stetson, sponsor for the measure in the Senate, by rushing it through to passage for the purpose of stealing the glory that would accrue to Stetson in the event the bill was put through the upper house first.

The fact is, as explained by Senator Stetson on the floor, that the latter asked Mr. Bohnett to expedite the measure in the Assembly so that it might be sent to the Governor at the earliest possible moment. As a matter of fact there probably isn't a single instance of the kind, involving alleged disagreements between Reformers regarding essentials on progressive measures, that has any more basis of fact than had the story of the incipient Stetson-Bohnett feud.

JOSEPH FELS TO ADDRESS CITY CLUB TODAY

At the regular weekly luncheon of the Los Angeles City Club to be held at the Westminster Hotel today (Saturday), at 12:15 p. m., Mr. Joseph Fels, of Philadelphia, will speak on "The Single Tax Doctrine"

The Jester's Bells

Getting Even

Judge—It seems to me I've seen you before.

Prisoner—You have, Judge. I gave your daughter singing lessons.

Judge—Twenty years.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Economy

A New England mother had come upon her eight-year-old son enjoying a feast whereof the components were jam, butter, and bread.

"Son," said the mother, "don't you think it a bit extravagant to eat butter with that fine jam?"

"No, ma'am," was the response. "It's economical; the same piece of bread does for both."—Lippincott's.

Different

The Candidate (having quoted the words of an eminent statesman in support of an argument)—"And, mind you, these are not my words. This is not merely my opinion. These are words of a man who knows what he's talking about."—London Sketch.

Always Behind

"Is your son still pursuing his studies, Mrs. Brown?"

"Yes; but it seems to be a stern chase."—Life.

No Secret

'Mrs. Chucksley, is your husband a member of any secret society?"

"He thinks he is—but he talks in his sleep."—Chicago Tribune.

Love of the Right Stamp

A collector of postage-stamps, possessing 12,544 specimens, desires to contract a marriage with a young lady, also a collector, who has the blue Mauritius stamp of 1847. No other need apply.—Advertisement in the Figaro.

A Problem Unsolved

The Violinist—I want an E string.

The New Assistant—Would you mind selecting one for yourself, sir? I 'ardly know the 'e's from the shes yet.—London Sketch.

Too Quickly

"Sir, I wish to marry your daughter, Susan."

"You do, eh? Are you in a position to support a family?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"Better be sure of it. There are ten of us."—Toledo Blade.

No Gentleman

"That young man Pufferly is the rudest person I ever saw," said one young woman. "I reminded him that we were standing under the mistletoe."

"And what did he do?" asked the other.

"He simply smiled and said, 'By Jove! The joke's on me."—Washington Star.

Very Considerate

"I suppose, Jennie, you wouldn't want to go to the concert Wednesday in your old hat?"

"You dear thing—I couldn't possibly think of showing myself in it."

"That's what I thought, so I——"

"What?"

"Bought only one ticket to the concert."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Well Recommended

Two negro men came up to the outskirts of a crowd where Senator Bailey was making a campaign speech. After listening to the speech for about ten minutes, one of them turned to his companion and asked:

"Who am dat man, Sambo?"

"Ah don' know, what his name am, Sambo replied, "but he certainly do recommen's hisself mos' highly."—Success.

No Choice Left

A taxicab chauffeur was discharged for reckless driving, and so he became a motorman on a trolley car.

As he was grumbling over his fallen fortunes, a friend said:

"Oh, what's the matter with you? Can't you run over people just as much as ever?"

"Yes," the ex-chauffeur replied, "but formerly I could pick and choose."—Detroit Free Press.

Women, Wonderful Women

Muggins—Women are gradually usurping the places of men. I heard the other day of a woman bill collector.

Buggins—Well, if a woman is as successful in running down a bill as she is in running one up, she should be a wonder.—Philadelphia Record.

In Advance

"Bridget, why are you sweeping the parlor a second time? You did it an hour ago."

"Yes, mum; but you see tomorrow is bakin' day an' I won't have a chance to do it at all."—Boston Transcript.

All in the Name

"How did you persuade your daughter to learn kitchen work?"

"By calling it domestic science."—Washington Herald.

A Criticism

Wilson Eyre, Jr., the noted Philadelphia architect, can criticise with delicate wit architecture of which he disapproves.

A brother architect induced Mr. Eyre the other day to come and see one of his latest constructions—a flaring edifice not far from the city hall.

Mr. Eyre looked over the new building gravely and silently, and at the end of the inspection the host said in rather anxious tones:

"Well, how do you like it? It's pretty good, don't you think?"

"Excellent," said Hr. Eyre. "It only has one fault."

"What's that?" the other asked.

"It's fireproof," was the reply.—Buffalo Express.

A Lesson in Banking

The leading negroes of a Georgia town started a bank and invited persons of their race to become customers. One day a darkey, with shoes run down at the heels, a gallus over one shoulder and a cotton shirt, showed up at the bank.

"See here," he said, "I want mah ten dollahs."

"Who is yuh?" asked the cashier.

"Mah name's Jim Johnson, an' I wants dat ten dollahs."

"Yuh ain't got no money in dis here bank," said the cashier, after looking over the books.

"Yes, I has," insisted the visitor. "I put ten dollahs in here six months er go."

"Why, man yuh shure is foolish. De intrist done et dat up long er go."—Chicago Daily Sketch.

Being Fitted

"She is being fitted for the stage."

"Studying hard, I suppose?"

"Oh, no. Just being fitted with the necessary gowns."—Detroit Free Press.

His Act of Kindness

An old couple came in from the country with a big basket of lunch to see the circus. The lunch was heavy. The old wife was carrying it. As they crossed a crowded street the husband held out his hand and said: "Gimme that basket, Hannah." The poor old woman surrendered the basket with a grateful look. "That's real kind o' ye Joshua," she quavered. "Kind!" grunted the old man. "I wuz afeared ye'd git lost."—Argonaut.

The Latest Wrinkle

In a shop recently a well-known actress, who is noted for her perennial youth, asked for a traveling bag of alligator skin. The shopkeeper, who had none of that particular sort, brought out instead some of smooth leather.

"And you tell me this is alligator skin?" objected the actress. "Why, where are all its wrinkles?"

"Ah, madam," replied the wily dealer, who knew his customer, "wrinkles are out of vogue. The correct alligator bag is made from the skin of an alligator that has been massaged."—Tit-Bits.

Overheard on the Stairs

A Washington man inadvertently overheard some tender exchanges between a recently betrothed couple, who, it chanced, attended some social function at the national capital to which the aforesaid Washingtonian was also asked.

It was on the stairs that the happy pair chose to talk the matter over, and it was from the recesses of an alcove, whither he had gone to get his coat, that the Washingtonian proved to be the accidental recipient of the couple's confidence.

"Just think, dear heart!" exclaimed the young woman. "You proposed to me but twenty-four hours ago!"

"Yes, sweetheart," came in thrilling tones from the fortunate man, "and it seems as though it were but yesterday!"—Lippincott's.

Modern Weights and Measures Table

In view of the many exposures of short weights and measures, why do we persist in teaching children things in school that they will have to unlearn when they go into business for themselves? Why not revise the tables in the arithmetic to read:

14 ounces make a pound.
80 pounds make a hundredweight.
1,500 pounds make a ton.
11 inches make a foot.
33 inches make a yard.
1½ gills make a pint.
3 gills make a quart.
7 pints make a gallon.
7 quarts make a peck.
3 pecks make a bushel.

—Life.

Advice to the Judge

A colored man was brought before a police judge charged with stealing chickens. He pleaded guilty and received sentence, when the judge asked how it was that he managed to lift those chickens right under the window of the owner's house when there was a dog in the yard.

"It wouldn't be no use, Judge," said the man, "to try to 'splain dis thing to yo' all. Ef you was to try it you like as not would get yer hide full of shot an' get no chickens, nuther. Ef yo' want to engage in any rascality, Judge, yo' better stick to the bench, whar' yo' am familiar."—National Monthly.

"I see your son has gone to work." "Yep." "How is he getting along?" "Oh, fine. Anything in the way of a novelty always appeals to him."—Washington Herald.

Sophomore—Wonder what makes the telegraph lines hum? Senior—I've wired dad for dough, and I guess he's talking back.—Chicago Journal.

Theatre

Orpheum

To report the best attractions on this week's Orpheum program would be to repeat a portion of last week's review. Miss Alice Lloyd, Lew Sully and the other Road Show stars still twinkle transcendent, not a whit dimmed by any competitive lustre, even though the newcomers include the handsome Bonita and the handy Hanlon Brothers. The Lloyd-Sully combination (for though they appear separately the comedian's burlesque of the comedienne implies a friendly co-operation) is one hard to excel in the realm of vaudeville.

Miss Lillian Burkhart has returned to "What Every Woman Wants" after one performance (unsuccessful) of "Steerage."

Bonita's offering is a "condensed musical comedy," really a clever singing act, in which she has the capital comedy assistance of that funny little farmer, Lew Ahearn. She makes a distinct hit with her stunning gowns, goddess-like beauty and bigness, and the unpretentious use of her smooth low voice.

The Hanlon Brothers appear in their peculiar and somewhat old-fashioned clown pantomime stunts, a brand of entertainment which smacks of the past decade, but which they handle with unexcelled deftness. The latter part of it is gruesome, childish and stupid. Who can see anything of point or value in the "Bell Boy's Dream?"

Charles B. Lawlor and his daughters, Mabel and Alice, are hard-working and speedy in a character turn entitled "Night and Day on the Sidewalks of New York," but there is a coarseness about their demeanor which detracts noticeably from their success. When the two girls exchange their hideous East Side disguises for the dainty attire of the Irish colleens and look as pretty as the limitations of nature vouchsafes them, the applause proves that what the public likes best after all, is the lightsome, fresh and bonny.

Elise, Wulff and Waldoff end the bill with a passable fantastic acrobatic turn. The motion pictures show the industry on a rice plantation.

D. R. L.

Burbank's New Leading Woman

Miss Elizabeth Stewart, who stepped into Miss Marjorie Rambeau's place at the head of the Burbank Stock Company beginning with the Sunday matinee of "The Fox" on—presumably—short notice, is giving a very smooth performance of the role of Kate Delaney. She is a distinctly feminine young woman with appealing mannerisms and an unusually sympathetic, yet carrying, voice. Local theatre-goers will await with interest her performance in a part of greater demands and opportunities than that of the daughter of the house in this highly successful comedy of Lee Arthur's.

D. R. L.



Marie Stuart, Orpheum Next Week

"The Midnight Sons"

"The Midnight Sons," a musical comedy of very ordinary quality, was produced at the Majestic this week by a company whose numbers made up for what it lacked in talent. Like the majority of musical comedies it lacked plot or unity of action and took the place of a rather good vaudeville show.

The music of the production was nothing extra but there were times when the audience got a good laugh with George Munroe and some of his partners. Some of the comedy fell flat and there were lines which were "over the head" of the audience.

As a whole the production, while pretentious as to scenery and number of people in the cast, was quite mediocre and not up to the standard which the Majestic has shown us this winter.

A good word should be said for the "Whirlwind dance" of Rosalie and Hilarian Ceballos. These two young people besides being eccentric dancers are aerobats of a high order and their dancing while calling out their full powers as acrobats and dancers is never suggestive. They received as was their due a genuine encore.

J. L. B.

Coming Attractions

Brimming with melody and effervescent with the satiric humor of George Bernard Shaw, "The Chocolate Soldier" will come to entertain local theatre-goers with the equipment of the Whitney Opera Company including the Whitney Opera Comique Orchestra on Sunday night and for the ensuing week at the Majestic.

Not only is the melodious score of this opera by Oscar Straus real music, overflowing with the appealing sensuousness of the Viennese love music and whirling, gypsy-like marches that, if one may judge by the fragments that have preceded its coming, its plot is consistent and plausible, and the characters are human beings doing human things in an explainable way.

Viennese in tone, "The Chocolate Soldier" finds its locale in the romantic Drageman Pass of Bulgaria, and Frederic C. Whitney has brought all the quaint costuming, embroideries and martial glitter direct from that region. The company includes Antoinette Kopetsky, the little Bohemian Grand Opera singer; Margaret Crawford, formerly of the Hof-Theatres of Berlin and Dresden; Ilon Bergere as the eoquettish Mascha; Arthur Grover, an English baritone, and Frank Belcher and Edmond Mulcahy who played the bouffe roles with the New York and Chicago organizations.

The "one best bet" at the Orpheum beginning Monday matinee, Feb. 13, of course, is Clayton White and Marie Stuart, in "Cherie." "Cherie" is by George V. Hobart and is a vaudeville classic that has played here before.

Cycling of the different sort is offered by the Five Auroras. They are a feature annually with the Tower circus in London and are booked through the Orpheum's affiliations abroad.

A negro ventriloquist is sufficiently rare to be an oddity, no matter how good or bad he may be, but in proffering Frank Rogers, the Orpheum proclaims a ventriloquist who, despite his color, can conjure up rivalry with most ventriloquists.

Kennedy, Gertie DeMilt and Kennedy compose one of those teams whose expertness in passing out airy persiflage the while they manipulate nimble heels makes a joy of good vaudeville. The consequence of this is that they are prime entertainers, without attempting to be anything more.

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Lilly Dorn, Soprano;
Gertrude Ross, Pianist
Prices 50, 75, $1.00, $1.50

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 15
Folk Songs and Hellenic Musie
Penelope Dunean and
Raymond Duncar
Seat Sale Auditorium
Prices 50, 75, $1.00, $1.50

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THURSDAY NIGHT, FEB. 16
The Los Angeles Prima Donna
Soprano
Edna Dareh
Olive Hurlbut, violinist;
Will Garroway, Pianist
Prices 50, 75, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

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Negro Ventriloquist
DeMilt & Kennedys,
That Jolly Bunch.
Bonita & Lew Hearn
"The Real Girl"
Lawlor & Daughters
"Sidewalks of New York"
Hanlon Brothers,
"Just-Phor-Phun"
Elise, Wulff and Waldorff
After the Football Game"
ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES

The good things still on the bill from last week will include Bonita, with Lew Hearn as her foil, Charles B. Lawlor and his singing daughters; the original Hanlons in their foolishhouse episode, "Just Phor Phun," and Elise, Wulff and Waldoff, whose athletics are so good that even their German comedy fails to mar them. New motion pictures will be a feature

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So great has been the success of Lee Arthur's comedy drama "The Fox," that the fifth week will begin with the matinee Sunday.

While one of the great points of interest in this play is the puzzle which confronts the audience at the close of the second act, making everyone guess, and almost invariably guess wrong, who it was that committed a certain burglary, the fact that "The Fox" has attracted audiences of such dimensions for so long proves that its appeal is much broader than that of a mere puzzle play, for the secret must have traveled considerably, and yet the audiences do not diminish each week. It is the character studies with which Mr. Arthur has embellished his play that give it its stability with the public.

If you would laugh, prepare to be amused, for "The Girl in the Taxi" is to be seen in this city at the Mason for an engagement of one week, beginning February 27.

America was compelled to wait two years before "The Girl in the Taxi" was presented, owing to its success in Paris and Berlin, in, which two cities it scored immense hits. It was booked for four weeks in Chicago, in the belief that a month would serve in that city. Instead, it played to capacity business for five times four weeks and was taken away to Boston only because of contracts calling for its appearance in the latter city which could not be broken.

FLORENCE MAYBRICK TO LECTURE HERE

The W. C. T. U. of Los Angeles has secured in Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick a most interesting speaker. Mrs. Maybrick is now a resident of Highland Park, Ill., and in the past three or four years, in fact since very soon after her return to America, she has been engaged in the work of prison reform, and aiding prisoners to reach real manhood and womanhood.

In the prosecution of her life work she visits prisons, penitentiaries and reformatories, and from these visits come many needed improvements. Then she appeals to public sentiment by speaking in churches, before women's clubs, Chautauquas, civic clubs, etc. She has traveled through more than twenty-eight states of the Union and has spoken hundreds of times, always to big audiences and to the intense interest of her hearers. In pursuing her line of work she has received so many invitations to speak that it is only this season that she has been able to reach the Pacific Coast, and the W. C. T. U. of this city has engaged her for one lecture at the Auditorium on the evening of Feb. 14th, where she will tell the story of her life and give some inside facts of the penal institutions of England and America.

IOWA PICNIC

The twelfth annual Iowa picnic will be held at Eastlake Park, Los Angeles, Wednesday, February 22. If rainy the picnic will be postponed to Saturday, February 25. All resident and visiting Iowans and their friends are always welcome at this annual social reunion.



That Josef Hofmann's former recitals in this city are well and enthusiastically remembered was attested by the large crowd which his recital of Tuesday evening last attracted. Mr. Hofmann is a pianist of scholarly attainments and wide experience and his recital Tuesday evening exemplified all that is highest and best in the interpretation of music through the medium of his chosen instrument. The two Beethoven Sonatas which formed part of the first program section, as well as the "Rondo a Capricioso" and the "March" from "Ruines d'Athenes" received masterly treatment, though Mr. Hofmann was no less satisfying in the Chopin number or in the six pieces by Russian composers which closed the program. The second Hofmann recital which will be held this afternoon, will be reviewed at more length in these columns.

Richard Strauss' "Comedy with Music," "Der Rosenkavalier," was favorably received at its first production in Dresden, on January 26th. It is light opera of a good type and is likely to be a popular success.

A meeting was held in New York on the evening of January 25th for the discussion of the advisability of Grand Opera in English. Among those in attendance were many whose names are closely connected with opera productions in this country as well as prominent critics and teachers. The project received strong endorsement from most of the speakers, though Henry Russel, director of the Boston Opera House, expressed some skepticism as to the public appreciation of opera in our own tongue. Speaking for the affirmative were Charles Henry Meltzer, music critic of the "American"; Tito Ricordi, head of the great firm of Milan music publishers; John C. Freund, editor of "Musical America"; Reginald de Koven, critic and composer; Sylvester Rawling, Arthur Farwell and others. A paper was also read from David Bispham.

Alessandro Bonci, the tenor, who has deserted grand opera for the concert stage, is coming to Los Angeles for his first recital program on February 28. Bonci, in his first attempt at songs in English, has proven that he possesses a better English diction, enunciation and articulation than a great many singers who use no other language. So well has Bonci learned his art that he has but the barest trace of accent, and so excellent is the enunciation that there is no need of the book of words that is usually thoughtfully provided for Italian singers. He is a most popular man in the East, and has shown that the beauty of the bel canto school will never grow stale. Bonci is the sixth event on the Philharmonic Course.

Several years ago a most promising young vocalist, Miss Edna Darch, was heard in Los Angeles in concert and every one then remarked that she had an excellent future as a vocalist and musician before her. She left Los Angeles for Europe to study. She comes back with a reputation both as a musician and a vocalist. She had the honor of singing in recital throughout Germany and Austria under royal patronage. She has been a member of the grand opera at Prague, Berlin and Vienna, and now comes home to rest for a few months and visit her friends and family. She has consented to give a welcoming home and farewell recital on Thursday evening, February 16 at Simpson Auditorium, at which time she will be assisted by Olive Hurlbut, violinist, and William Garroway, pianist. An interesting program has been arranged as the following numbers will show:

June; Twilight; Across the Hills; Ecstacy (Walter Morse Rummel)
Prayer from "La Tosca....(Puccini)
Parlai ..... (Arditi)
Zigeunerweisen..(Pablo de Sarasate)
Meditation from "Thais"..(Massenet)
Feldeinsamkeit .....(Brahms)
Dein Augesicht; Der Nussbaum....
.....(Schumann)
Neue Liebe .....(Rubinstein)
Recitative Cantabile from "Mignon"
.....(Thomas)
Scene et Gavotte from "Manon"....
.....(Massenet)

On next Wednesday evening, February 15, at the Auditorium, Raymond and Penelope Duncan will present a unique evening of Hellenic music, uniting folk songs of England, Ireland, Scotland, China and Greece, the Hellenic sacred hymns and Chinese dramatic music by Penelope Duncan.

The singing of Penelope Duncan is considered unique, and both her art and her technique and her quality of voice and profound musical education aid her in giving to the musical world a new idea of the beauty of song. Her rendition of the music of the different races is given with fidelity to the various moods and quality of intervals. She masters more than forty-five distinct scale arrangements of various degree of tones which the folk songs demand. Her delivery is simple, suited as well to the unmusical public as to those who understand the exactitude of rhythm. Mrs. Duncan sings without accompaniment of any kind except for certain of the Greek Shepherd songs and Chinese dramatic songs, which she preludes upon the native flute of these countries.

Raymond Duncan will give an introductory lecture on his discovery of the laws of folk song and the relation of music to nature, assisting in the understanding of the ancient Hellenic ideals of art.

A popular modern piano recital will be given at Gamut Clug Auditorium on Thursday evening, February 21, by Miss Lillian Adams, pianist, whose work as soloist and teacher has earned her a high reputation. She willl be assisted by Mary LeGrand Reed, soprano, and Homer Grunn, accompanist.

"I want to be well informed," said the ambitious girl. "I want to know what's going on." "Well," answered Miss Cayenne, "I would suggest that you get one of those telephones that will put you on a line with five or six other subscribers."—Baltimore American.

Knicker—Jones and his wife are singing the "Marseillaise."

Bocker—Yes; they are bracing up to discharge the cook.—McDougall's Magazine.

Mother (at lunch)—Yes, darling, these little sardines are sometimes eaten by the larger fish.

Mabel (aged five)—But, mamma, how do they get the cans open?—Ideas.

A Resourceful Diplomat

The late Lord Salishury was careful not to confer too much authority on young men in diplomatic circles. On one occasion, according to London Tit-Bits, he sent an emissary to make some demands upon a certain republic. Before setting out, the emissary, to whom his lordship had explained the exact nature of the demands, desired to be informed as to the course to take if, after he had said everything, there was a refusal.

"Oh," answered Lord Salisbury, "this is not a matter in which we have the least thought of fighting. If the President refuses, why, you will simply have to come home again."

The emissary went, and had his say to the President of the republic, who blankly refused to give in; and the diplomat retired to think things over.

A few hours later he wrote to the president:

"I regret that your excellency does not see your way to recognize the justice of the claims which I have had the honor to present. I have now to say, on behalf of her Britannic Majesty's government, that unless your excellency yields on all points which I have named, it will be my painful duty to act on the second half of my instructions."

Under this vague and significant threat the President yielded at once. —Detroit News.

What Must the Salary Be?

BUTTON—SPALDING—On the 2d inst., at Dunalley, by the Rev. F. Taylor, B. A., Leonard Claude, second son of the late James Button, of Dunalley, to Elsie Olive, youngest daughter of Henry James Spalding, of Dunalley. The funeral will leave 147, Marquarie Street, for Cornelian Bay Cemetery on Saturday.—Tasmanian Mail.

It would be interesting to learn from the Hobart Income—Tax Assessor what sort of salary the Mail pays the man who explains away this sort of thing to the indignant bridegroom. —London Pink 'Un.

Famous Musician (angrily)—"I hear, sir, that you're boasting that you studied music under me?"

Young Musician (calmly)—"And so I did, sir, so I did—why, I occupied a room under your studio for nearly a month."—Tit-Bits.

Hospital Physician—Which ward do you wish to be taken to? A pay ward or a—

Maloney—Iny of thim, doc, thot's safely Dimocratic.—Puck.

"And you really think, doctor, that you must perform the operation today?" "Oh, yes. There may be no necessity for it tomorrow."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A correspondent is very shocked at hearing that the Lord Chamberlain has removed the ban from Salome. She thinks she was already too scantily clad.—Punch.

He (tired of dodging)—Would you marry a one-eyed man? She—Good gracious, no! He—Then let me carry your umbrella.—Boston Transcript.

"What is the height of happiness?" mused the philosophical girl. "Well, in my case," laughed the pretty June bride, "he is about five feet ten."—Judge.

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PACIFIC OUTLOOK

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Both Right

PRESIDENT TAFT AND SPEAKER CANNON are not in accord on the Canadian reciprocity issue, and yet they are both right. The President is right in affirming that reciprocity with Canada will not seriously hurt the American farmer and Cannon is right in affirming that such reciprocity is in the interests of the manufacturer. Reciprocity will tend to reduce the cost of living, to make Our Lady of the Snows some day the bride of our Uncle Sam and, what is very much to the point, will tend toward that general lowering of tariffs in the interests of fair trade for which the public mind has long been ready and will soon become insistent. It is time to "rezpross."

Entirely Fitting

THE RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT adopted by the employes of the late Editor Dargie of the Oakland Tribune fittingly began with, "The best friend of man is he who sees some good in all men." Entirely true. There was some good in Dargie. In fact very much. Let God be his judge. His newspaper, however, is our affair and that has stood for all that no newspaper ought to stand for and has prospered by means that no newspaper ought to employ. Not even in the presence of death are we warranted in obscuring that power to judge betwixt good and evil that has cost unnumbered generations so much in blood and tears.

Exit Electoral College

THEODORE ROOSEVELT HAS SCORED one ahead of the foremost Republican progressive on record in that he has declared for the abolition of the electoral college, which means that we should vote for president and vice president direct just as, being residents of city or county, we vote for governor of our state. Why not? There is no greater need for electing our president by states than there is for electing our governor by counties. Here in California, we all know that an advisory vote for United States senator by district is not to be tolerated, and yet we elect presidents in much the same way. Talk it up Colonel. It will make better Americans of us all to vote directly for an American for president.

A Long Time Between Baths

OGDEN ARMOUR, ET ALS, lately arrested for violation of the anti-trust law, have made the astonishing plea that, inasmuch as they were given an immunity bath in 1905, that should exempt them from prosecution in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred eleven. Isn't six years between baths about long enough for meat packers to go, the more especially as evidence shows that they have been up to their old tricks ever since the last one? And would not a good scrubbing down, such as they give at Joliet, prove a more salutary sanitary measure than bath by immunity? It is moved and seconded that its efficacy be tried.

Invading Her Rights

IN SEVERAL STATES, notably New York, legislation has been proposed for the regulation of the female hat-pin, prescribing how long it shall be, how far it shall protrude from the "creation" it penetrates, etc.—all of which is clearly unconstitutional. Woman cannot vote but the constitution of her country protects her in her right to bare arms and a hat pin with a rhinestone head on it as big as a door knob, and the sharp end sticking out half a foot the other side, cannot be regarded as a concealed weapon. What if she does thrust out now and again an eye in a street car! She would rather be out of the world than out of fashion.

Oh! Yes They Can

"THE PEOPLE CANNOT BE CHECKED," declared President Taft at Springfield, Illinois, in speaking of the demand for reciprocity with Canada and a lowered cost of living. Oh! yes they can be, Mr. President. You checked them when you signed the Payne-Aldrich tariff iniquity, also when you clung to Ballinger and discharged Pinchot. You checked them but did not stop them. The American people can be checked but—bless their devoted heads!—they cannot have the kibosh put on them so that it will stay put while the standpat politician can.

Not Much

THE THREAT HAS BEEN MADE that unless the state and national governments ease up on taxing corporations widespread disincorporations will follow and partnerships will take their places. Not much. The fact that each member of a partnership, no matter how small his interest, is by law made liable for all partnership debts whereas in corporations liability attaches only in proportion to the stock held, will cause stockholders to think twice before disincorporating. Try some other bluff. That one is bu'sted already.

Will the Governor Please?

WILL GOVERNOR JOHNSON PLEASE ORDER Attorney General Webb to take charge of the remnants of the graft cases in San Francisco and see what can be done about them? He might also send a special message to the legislature asking for a credit at the state treasury to cover the expense. When a judge like Sewell of San Francisco characterizes the conduct of a case as a farce and a travesty on justice, as he plainly did in the Halsey trial, it is time to do whatever may be done to raise the prostrate form of justice from the gutter and restore her to her rightful pedestal.

The Fair

THERE ARE MANY WHO FEEL that the Panama-Pacific Exposition is not the thing that San Francisco most needs to rehabilitate her fortunes and give that city such a basis for a solid prosperity as its citizens deserve and should achieve, but that is of the past. Now there is but one course to pursue and that is for all portions of the state to take hold and help to make the exposition a success. The state will gain greatly by the fair and San Francisco will learn much from the experience. Take hold, everybody, and help.

Trousers Are Coming

WORD COMES FROM PARIS, whence all our feminine nightmares proceed, that trousers are inevitable. If so be it, yet in mercy may we hope that the seat thereof may fit somewhat better, for instance, than the trousers that the elephant wears?

Could Not Have Done Less

THE PRESIDENT SHOULD BE LIGHTLY CRITICISED, if at all, for appointing Duncan E. McKinley surveyor of the port of San Francisco. He could scarcely have done less for McKinley has done everything the President wished him to do. He campaigned for the nomination of Taft when Herrin did his best to pull him down, and he has gone into insurgent districts innumerable to carry to them an unwelcome and unprofitable standpat message. He has policed the progressive caucusses in order to keep the President advised of what was doing. Let us be reasonable. How could the President have done less than to give Dunk about the softest snap he had to bestow?

WORKS AND THE RECALL

The desperate straits to which the reactionary papers and their disciples in the Legislature are put to find anything t capital against the progressives shows in the uproar they made over Judge Works declaration that he was not in favor of the recall of the judiciary.

If the matter was of sufficient importance to deserve attention, it was for the concern of the progressives themselves, as the recall is part of their doctrine, and Judge Works was elected Senator by progressive Republican votes.

But the matter is fundamentallv of small importance. The recall was included in the Republican platform which was dictated by the progressive element of the party—but there is room for latitude of opinion on the scope of its application and on various details in its method. A great many progressives, particularly in the legal profession, believe that there is a peculiar quality in the line of service rendered by the judiciary that distinguishes it from other kinds of public service, making it unwise to leave judges subject to the possible intimidation of recall. While we do not agree with this theory at all, we cheerfully concede Judge Works' entire right, both as a citizen and as a progressive Republican, to give the public his views on the subject and to hold such views as he has expressed. But if Judge Works had come out with a statement that he thought the government of the state should be restored to the Southern Pacific, or that he favored a fifty percent increase in the tariff on woolen goods, we should not for a moment concede his right to hold such opinions and call himself a progressive Republican. It makes a vast deal of difference whether the point of disagreement is vital or incidental.

In this connection it may be well to say that the insurgent movement has been carried on thus far, and will be carried on, by men of independent temperament who do their own thinking, and who have a habit—of questionable wisdom sometimes—of saying just what they think. In the main there will be harmony among them, but it will not be the "Order-reigns-at-Warsaw" variety of harmony that is maintained by the machine. In the big essentials there will be unity, but in respect to details it will be every man for himself.

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NO PEONAGE ON LAND OR SEA

When mining crazes were rampant a ship docking at any port in California was not unlikely to be deserted by every able seaman on board that they might join the stampede to the mines in search of fortune. That day has long since passed and now if sailors desire to leave their ships, with portions of their salary owing them, it is for some reason other than that which once justified hunting deserting sailors as deserting soldiers are now hunted. The justification that once may have existed for section 644 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to entice away a sailor from his ship, does not now exist. An effort is now making to repeal this section. It should be repealed. What greater justification is there for making it a misdemeanor to entice away a sailor from his ship than a railroad brakeman from his train, a fruit picker from an orchard when the harvest season is on? All workers should abide their contracts, but not sailors more than others so far as state authority may go. No sailor will leave his job and the hostage he has given in the form of retained wages without such justification as would appeal to any freeman elsewhere engaged. We want peonage on neither land nor sea. Besides, the law is now and again perverted to a use not intended by its makers. It is invoked to prevent going to the rescue of a sailor restrained of his liberty much as laws against larceny have been invoked by proprietary Chinese to hold women of their race in their possession for immoral purposes. It is time to value the sea-man as being as much a man as a brake-man, a line-man, a motor-man or any other man. Section 644 lags superfluous on the statute books.

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AN IRREPRESSIBLE PROBLEM

It is the destiny of the little fish to be swallowed by the big ones and not less so is it the destiny of suburban cities to be swallowed by the metropolitan centers which they surround. The need of the metropolitan center for its suburbs is constant and insistant and will prove the determining factor. Self preservation ordains it. The best citizenship of every city lives outside the city and no city can be healthfully self-governing without that best citizenship.

Per contra, the suburban citizen is an alien in his own bailiwick and a non-resident landlord and master as to his metropolis. His business being in the central city his heart is where his treasure is and he scarcely enters into the civic life of his residential suburb. There is hardly a large city in the United States that does not feel, and that is not suffering because of, this anomalous state of affairs. Therefore, instead of fighting off consolidation the minds of men should be directed to working the consolidation problem out in a way that will be just to the suburb and redemptive of the metropolitan center. There must be a way to do it.

Just now Oakland and San Francisco are at war on the issue. Oakland's commercial future depends upon the development of her harbor facilities, and yet every ship that docks at Oakland means one ship less to dock at San Francisco and Oakland knows that, once in San Francisco's power, her western water front would remain undeveloped indefinitely, and yet San Francisco's political life desperately needs the infusion of the blood of greater Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Piedmont and other communities. Fighting will not help the situation and some solution for the difficulty must be found that will at once protect the special interests of the suburbs and subserve the common interests of the metropolitan district.

This is not alone the problem of San Francisco and her environs, or of Los Angeles and hers. Boston is struggling with it and so are other cities in all parts of the United States of America. The logic of events predetermines the ultimate result, but not the method of reaching it. That requires real statesmanship, and what is so rare as that?

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MR. FELS, WHO IS IN EARNEST

It is a satisfaction to find that there are still extant in this sane and cautious world a few men that absolutely live up to their beliefs. Most of us are more or less suspicious of the things we claim to believe in. We know that our faith has its foundation not in logic but in enthusiasm, feeling and hope. It is an affair of the heart, rather than of the intellect, and we have trained ourselves to be always on guard.

Not so with Joseph Fels, who has been visiting the Coast during the past few weeks, talking, mixing, proselyting for the gospel of the Single Tax. When he believes a thing, he believes it all over. He is satisfied that the world can be made over, poverty abolished, crime and disease reduced to a minimum, ignorance swept off the map, and an infinite number of good things made to happen to us—how? Merely by putting all our taxes on land. Pretty good stunt in believing, hein?

However, Joseph Fels is not alone in believing all this. There are several hundred thousand others. The peculiarity of his case is that he lives up to his belief. Having acquired a fortune through the manufacture of a soap that works better in cold water than most of them do in hot, and enjoying now an income of $100,000 a year, he is able to allow himself the luxury of absolute sincerity. There are plenty of people who have money enough to do the same, only most of them have nothing that they feel is worth being sincere about. But men of the Fels type are becoming more common, and the world is beginning to move a little faster as a consequence. One of these days it will get to be "the style," and then things will come with a rush. Even now we advance agents of reform have to maintain a pretty brisk pace to keep ahead of the show.

With Mr. Fels travels Daniel Kiefer of Cincinnati—a remarkable specimen of good out of Nazareth, and in that same connection the fact should be noted that Fels comes from the corrupt and contented Philadelphia. Certainly there is hope when two such men come from two such cities. Kiefer is a reformer of the type that can see right through a hole in a mill stone. Thus it was largely through his influence that the single tax people took up the fight for direct legislation—as a means to an end. It was not enough to convince the people of the wisdom of the single tax; they must be given power to carry out their convictions. Furthermore, he understands how this works backward as a matter of education: that if the people acquire the power to act, their interest and enthusiasm in the work of government is awakened, and their minds

are open to the problems of human betterment.

What the single tax people are now trying to do is to get their scheme in actual operation in some region of the United States as a practical illustration of its working benefits. To that end they took an active hand in the late campaign in Oregon, where forty-odd propositions were submitted to the voters, and they succeeded in securing the passage of a law by which counties are allowed to adjust their taxation in accordance with the wishes of their people as expressed in a referendum. The cities of Northwestern Canada have adopted the land tax plan, and Oregon is near enough to be able to watch the result and be affected thereby. Vancouver, for example, began nine years ago to drop off each year twelve and one-half percent of its tax on improvements, until now land alone bears the burden. This is not the Henry George theory complete, because Canada has a high tariff and many forms of internal revenue taxation, but it is an approximation; and it is one of the best features of this particular reform that it is serviccable in pieces, and is not, like Socialism, essentially an integer. Thus the Lloyd-George English budget applies it in a dose of one-fifth: all English land is valued in the new Domesday Book and assessed to the owner at a penny in the pound (which is about what we pay the city under a dollar limit and a 40 percent valuation), but whenever a sale is made the government collects one-fifth of the increase, after allowing full value for any improvement made in the land in the meantime—such as for example, drainage, clearance, etc. This not only provides a considerable revenue, but also tends to open up land for actual use. The real horror of the situation in England lay in its huge population huddled in the cities, and the great areas of unproductive land held by the aristocracy for amusement or speculation.

We find ourselves, like many other people, ready and willing to follow the single taxer through the first phase of his plan, but not to its ultimate conclusions. That the enormous and rapid increment in the value of land in and about cities, which is the creation of the community and not of the individual owner, should be shared by the community and not accrue to the sole profit of the owner, seems reasonable enough; although it must be remembered that land is not the only form of wealth that takes perquisite from increase of population. But the climax of the George theory is that by dumping all burdens of taxation on land alone—burdens which tend toward rapid increase as the communal spirit develops among men—the holding of land for anything else than actual profitable use would cease, there would be no speculation in land, one would not be able to hold his home place for sentiment if another could use it for a store—this is offered as illustration not argument—and the entire income from the use of land would pass into the hands of the community that had made the income possible.

Not land only but all forms of tangible and intangible wealth must fall back for most of their value on the existence of a community about them. It is an engaging thought that since these values are communal, possession should be common. The single taxer sets up various forms of distinction between land and other kinds of wealth. Indeed he does not admit that land is wealth, any more than air or the ocean is. Here is where the Socialist parts company with him. If you nationalize land, why not all the means of production, he asks.

But for all that, Joseph Fels and his coworkers are helping to throw light on the privilege of the few that are destroying the rights of the many.

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THE WOMEN DID IT

The recall of Mayor Gill of Seattle was an excellent piece of work. He was elected about a year ago on a liberal platform. He had the support of the saloons, the tough element, the political machines of both parties and the "boobster" crowd that did not want "business" interfered with. Because of its nearness to the frontier of Alaska and its large traffic with the sailor man, Seattle is very much inclined to be "liberal," and those who ventured to oppose Gill running on a platform of that sort made little headway. The people thought they wanted a tough town, and "Hi" Gill, as they call him at home, was just the man to give it to them.

Seattle's point of view was pretty well illustrated by an experience Senator Frye of Maine had in that town about twenty years ago, when there was active rivalry between Seattle and Tacoma. He told the story to a group of senators, among whom was Stephen M. White, who afterwards retold it in Los Angeles. Frye said: "A reception committee showed me about the town, very proud of its growth and enterprise. Finally they brought me to a big building, like a hotel, and right out in the open, which was a combination saloon, gambling hell, dance house and red light emporium. It was elegantly gotten up and running at full blast. I was filled with horror, and felt it my duty to do a little plain talking, 'Now, my good friends,' I said, 'You seem to admire this place; but I don't. I think it is a disgrace and a detriment to your city. It corrupts the young and attracts criminals. You ought to drive it out immediately.' There was an awkward silence and the committee seemed crestfallen and unhappy. Finally one of them looked up and said: 'But, Senator, you don't seem to understand the situation at all. Don't you see that if we were to drive it out, Tacoma would get it?'"

After a year of the wide-open system under Hi Gill, things had grown so bad that the decent element had hopes that the people would be ready for a change and they undertook a recall. It is evident now that, as the case stood, they were destined to disappointment and defeat. The majority of the male voters of Seattle still wanted a tough town, even with the horrible results in the way of grafting police and an official red light district that the Gill administration was giving them. But in the meantime the whole civic situation underwent a change by the passage of a votes for women amendment to the state constitution. When the recall issue came to be tried out, the ballots of the women saved the day and the tough town business came to a sudden end.

It is not to be wondered at that the liquor element everywhere opposes the right of women to vote. Let the issue be drawn anywhere between the tough town, full of gambling and carousing, and a decent town, where youth and the home are protected, and who can doubt how the women will vote? There may be some room for argument over the question of whether women, with all their burden of domestic duty, should be called upon to carry this new responsibility, but there is no ground for debate on the question of whether they will vote for the right on the greatest issue that occurs in government—the issue of public morals. There will be in every community a small percentage of women who will fall in with the so-called "liberal" point of view, and there may be women who will vote as their husbands order them or persuade them, and there will be some bad women—although experience has shown that the latter will not vote save under compulsion—but the total of all these is far below that of the women whose chief interest in the city government will be for decency and good order and practical civic progress. On any issue in which these are at stake, a city might wisely choose to abide by the vote of the women rather than that of the men.

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A STATE CONSTABULARY

A bill has been introduced into the legislature providing, at least tentatively, for a state constabulary. It ought to be. Our method of establishing justice and preserving order is, so far as the state is concerned, clumsy, costly and inefficient. It ought not in all cases to be left to the several counties and their peace officers to speak and act in the name of the People of California. Often the people of a county are only slightly interested in the detection and punishment of criminals, whereas the interests of the state are direct and paramount. Robbers coming from far away hold up and rob a train in some county merely because convenient for the enterprise. They do not have their homes there. Are in the county and out of it between two days, and yet the onus of the crime and the onerousness of the detection and punishment of it are heaped upon that unfortunate county merely because of the accident that the crime happened there instead of in any one of a hundred other places perhaps as advantageous. Is it small wonder that such counties are loth to bankrupt themselves with the cost of running down and convicting such culprits?

Now when the state starts out after criminals it has to go with a company of National Guards, which is exactly how not to do it. The guardsmen are untrained for that service and the expense is enormous. What is needed is a band of trained man-hunters in charge of a competent chief, ready to be called into service when needed for the apprehension of that class of criminals that rob and waylay and infest first one community and then another as they pass from county to county and state to state. To supplement the state constabulary the attorney general should be empowered and required to assume full control of the prosecution of criminals charged with offenses peculiarly against the state rather than against the county wherein they operate. Thus equipped the state would soon assert its dignity and power and root out and drive out, or imprison, marauders and highwaymen, roving burglars, bank and train robbers. A state constabulary will yet become a recognized part of every state government.

The discovery of 60,000 new worlds m[illegible] us all the sadder that the ship s[illegible] crowd, the Sugar Trust and Senat[illegible] mer happened to light on this o[illegible] State Journal.

POLITICAL TABLE TALK

By the Watchman

Danger of Revulsion The Watchman is a reformer. His schedule of reformation measures runs like the royal line of Banquo beyond the crack of doom, but his advice both to the administration at Sacramento and to the reform forces in the legislature is to beware how they outrun the consensus of opinion of the people of California and so induce that revulsion of feeling to be counted on as one of the most dependable of human characteristics. Public sentiment ebbs and flows like the tides and the higher the flow the greater the recoiling ebb. Hope for progress lies in the expectation that the ebb may not quite equal the flow and the way to prevent that is not to flow too high upon the crest of any reform wave. The tardiness of Lincoln was a thorn in the flesh of Sumner, but Lincoln was, as he himself quaintly expressed it, at all times only about three weeks behind Sumner. Those were very precious weeks. They enabled the sustaining sentiment of the country to catch up and keep pace with the forward movements of the wise, prudent, sagacious, progressive "Father Abraham." If the forces of reform at Sacramento are wise they will halt just short of where further progress along certain lines is sure to cause serious divisions in the ranks of the reformers themselves. It is good, now that we are in power, to take all the advanced ground that we can fortify and hold, but not more. There appears to be at least some danger of going farther and faring worse. Something should be left to be done two years hence.

A Few Things More While We Are at It The Watchman does not wish to be understood as favoring a general halt all along the line of progress. The advance already made is splendid and should be held at all hazards and some more forward marches made. The administration and legislature ought not to fail of redeeming still other pledges in the party platforms. The merit system should be introduced for filling subordinate offices. Administrative functions should be much centralized and responsibility fixed so far as can be without changing the constitution. Amendments for changing the constitution in the interests of a shortened ballot should be prepared and submitted. The criminal procedure needs to be reformed, but the abolition of institutions may well await two years of experience on the part of those now in office. They will then be able to see more clearly and speak more advisedly as to the needs of the state.

Transformations in Governments Not only in California but in many other states in the Union the sentiment is gaining ground that the national constitution affords a much better model for republican government than do the state constitutions. New York has made some progress along such lines and is likely to make more. The department with a single head, responsible to the governor as a cabinet officer is responsible to the president, commends itself to sober second thought as preferable to a commission with a divided responsibility, interests widely diffused giving local interests rather than the many states are making ready tice a reward along lines here in railroad if California can lead the picker f will be to her glory, but season ence will be time enough ere should be a department of prisons and reformatories, of hospitals, agriculture, justice, engineering, purchases and disbursements, of public health and of education. Perhaps others. Now is a good time to prepare and submit constitutional amendments making such reforms possible that we may expend the next two years in talking them over and the two following years in working them out. This will give public sentiment a chance to keep pace with the work of reform so that what shall be gained may be held.

The NEW SKIPPER



Plenty More in the Hold, Cap't

Adroitly Done But Did It Pay? Two years ago Mr. Herrin succeeded, through the valued services of the ever serviceable Wright, in handing California a particularly juicy lemon in the form of a railroad regulation law. No doubt the consummation was appropriately signalized with hot duck and cold bottle and full many a quirk and gibe, but did it pay? In the long run was it worth while? The sober, reasonable, moderate sentiment of the state stood, two years ago, for the Stetson bill. The state would have been satisfied with it. That phase of the railroad issue would, had the Stetson bill been enacted, hardly have entered into the campaign. As it was the whole state was exasperated by the substitution of the Wright for the Stetson measure with the result that, in only two short years, a more drastic railroad regulation law has been enacted than was contemplated by the Stetson measure of two years ago. With all his sagacity Mr. Herrin failed to understand the temper of the people or to read aright the signs of the times. The politician seldom looks ahead, the statesman seldom fails to.

Don't Abolish the Printing Office It is not surprising that legislators, and others, get so angry with the State Printing Office that they would like to kick it out of existence, but it would not be the part of wisdom to do it. The state would soon find itself at the mercy of a combination of Sacramento printers as costly as the badly managed state printing office has been ever since it was established. No private firm can afford to own a plant equal to the demands of a legislative session for which there would be so very much less employment during twenty-one months out of every twenty-four. The remedy is to take the state printing office out of politics, put it under the merit system as to subordinates and under a superintendent responsible to the governor. No form of public service is likely to be as efficient and economical as the best form of private service can show, but only better at its best than any form of private service is likely to prove in the long run. There is no greater reason for despairing of the state printing office than there was of despairing of the state railroad commission. The thing to do is to find a way of getting a good management and no management can be good that is forced by political pressure to make the state printing office a home for incurables and a haven for those afflicted with senile decay. That is and ever has been a principal cause of inefficiency in the state printing office.

Demands of the State Forester State Forester Homans wants two hundred thousand dollars for the protection of private property in this state. Doesn't that jar you? The state owns no forests. It has some thousands of acres that should be forested, but it does not, outside the Big Basin Park, own so much as a wood lot. Of the forests of California about 42,000 square miles belong to the United States government and the remainder, nearly 24,000 square miles, belong to corporations and private interests, and yet California, without ownership of hardly so much as a clump of trees, has a paramount interest in all that is owned by individuals, corporations and even the national government. Both the private ownership and the ownership of the national government are as trustees for the people of California, and it is time California were insisting on that trusteeship being exercised in good faith. The national government is doing much for the protection of its forest holdings. The private owners are doing much less if not next to nothing. These owners want their forests exempted from taxation. It would be a wiser policy to subject them to a special tax for the preservation of the forests taxed. When, six years ago, the present forestry law was enacted, the friends of it were glad enough to get on the statute books any kind of forestry legislation at all, so hostile were the dominating political interests and, but for Governor Pardee and his subordinates, not so much as a beginning would have been made. Gillett, having had a logger's education and no other, was averse to strengthening the law and so conservation marked time during his administration. It is now time to go forward. Two hundred thonsand dollars for the next two years, to be expended in preserving the forests of California from destruction by fire, will not be too much, but the land that gets the benefit should bear the expense or most of it. That is a good place to stick a peg.

District Attorney in Divorce Cases A bill has been introduced in the legislature providing that district attorneys shall appear in all divorce cases in order to represent the public interest. Of course it should be the business of the courts to safeguard the public in-

(Continued on page 12.)

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Alas for San Diego! We have had for some time a suspicion that something was wrong with San Diego. Its vote last August was not at all what it should have been. It re-elected the impossible Wright—a man who talks progressive and votes reactionary—to the legislature. And it threw itself without reserve into the preposterous campaign to elect a rich man, who was nothing but a rich man, to the United States Senate. It all looked bad, but, all told, was nothing to this latest break, this voting a fifty year franchise for Spreckles street car system. The vote of last Tuesday has this merit and advantage. It shows pretty clearly just what is the matter with San Diego: it is reduced to the pitiful rank of a "one man town." Over 15 years ago J. D. Spreckels of San Francisco took over the Babcock interest in the Coronado Hotel on a mortgage and a bad debt. Then he and his crowd began systematically to pick up and take over things as they became available at low figures during the long period of San Diego's depression: the water company, the shipping and storage interests, the street car system, choice pieces of real estate here and there, newspapers, utilities, politicians and generally speaking the "control" of things. It is not a wholesome proposition for any one man to be the whole thing in a community, and it is possible only in a small, isolated and provincial community. There is an element in San Diego that is not proud of the city's position as a Spreckles satrapy, but they, it seems, are not numerous. In the final line-up, he had the commercial organizations, all the newspapers and other publications, except the one owned by E. W. Scripps, the political organizations, the labor union leaders and also not a few of the Socialists. Incredible as it seems, all these people were out working for the 50-year franchise charter amendment. Spreckles had refused a 25-year franchise on the ground that he could not finance extensions on so short a term. Joseph Fels, who happened in San Diego just at that time, offered to take the 25-year franchise and buy out the Spreckles interests at an arbitration value, but the offer was refused. Enemies of democracy will no doubt point to the San Diego incident as proof of the fact that the people are not to be trusted with power; and the argument is sound as far as it goes Nothing human is perfect and democracy makes mistakes. It is only a question of percentages. Here was a case where big business had succeeded in getting such a strangle hold on an entire community that all judgment of future needs and of the rights of their successors seems to have been choked out of them. Only under extraordinary conditions could such a result work out. However, the fight is not over yet. There are still chances to remedy the mistake. And there is a day coming, not more than ten or fifteen years ahead of us, when the courts will hold that no body of people has power to sign away their own and their successors' rights to public property for almost indefinite periods of future time.

Garbage That Is Not a Nuisance: To Minneapolis must be credited a new idea in the matter of garbage treatment. The Board of Health, which has charge of the collection and disposal of garbage, three years ago adopted a rule that no garbage would be received from the householder unless it was dry and wrapped up in paper. It took a lot of missionary work and some fighting to bring people to this program, but now they are used to it, the Minneapolis housewives say they would not think of going back to the old filthy system. All garbage is drained and rendered reasonably dry. The morning papers, after they are read, are sent to the kitchen and kept conveniently ready, and when a peck or so of garbage has accumulated it is rolled up in a bundle with several thicknesses of paper. It may be tied up with a string or the ends curled in, as the authority of the kitchen may prefer. It is then put in the garbage can. The latter is under this system kept perfectly clean and free from smell. There are no flies, and even the dogs soon get discouraged. When the bundles are dumped in the wagon they rarely break open, and there is seldom any odor or nastiness about the wagon. The whole transaction is sanitary and wholesome, instead of being dangerous and disgusting as under our present system Other cities are beginning to adopt the Minneapolis plan, and some health authorities hold that it is only a matter of a short time when it will be put into effect by ordinance in most of the cities of the Union. This brings us one step nearer toward getting rid of Mr. Fly, and with his departure will go a quantity of disease.

Saving Shade Trees in Buffalo: In 1908 Buffalo adopted into its charter a provision for control by the Park Commission over the shade trees on the city streets. A forester was appointed and war was straightway declared on the caterpillars that were destroying the elms at a rapid rate. Among other expedients adopted was that of paying school children 10 cents a quart for cocoon eggs. Each quart contains about 50,000 eggs, and 60,000 quarts were paid for in one month, which disposed of three billion of the pests. Twenty thousand trees were treated, and many that were nearly gone were nursed back to life. It costs $65,000 a year to maintain Buffalo's forestry department, but it will soon come to pass that no city in the Union will begin to compare with Buffalo in the number and beauty of its shade trees.

Narrow Roadways in Des Moines: The mayor, or head commissioner, of Des Moines calls upon the people of that city to begin a paving campaign. Less than one-seventh of the 600 miles of streets, he says, is paved, and if paving the full width of the street is attempted the burden will be too great. "There is no reason," he says, "why pavings from 18 to 22 or 24 feet in width in purely residential districts will not serve all the purposes of the pavings 30 and 40 feet wide. We can then have the parkings of double the present width, filled with trees, grass and flowers." This system will apply admirably in California cities, where the parking remains in commission all the year through.

Swell Piggies: Aristocratic and elegant Pasadena has established a municipal piggery in connection with its municipal sewer farm. It collects its own garbage and feeds its own pigs, sorting over the garbage carefully, to make sure that the pigs are kept in perfect health.

Dodging the Trust: The two paving concerns that have been doing most of the work at Washington have consolidated and raised the price about 20 per cent. Whereupon the commissioners applied to Congress for funds to construct and operate a municipal paving plant.

Danger of Officialdom: Frederick Law Olmsted thus describes what he calls the "Disease of Bureaucracy": "Every official who gets out of the well worn ruts of established routine encounters obstacles and opposition, hurts the feelings of his neighbors and friends, and gets little credit and no thanks. After he has suffered this experience a good many times, and found that he can accomplish but little good by these individual sallies, he is apt to get tired and to settle down into the habitual official attitude of 'not looking for trouble.'"

Convicts Taste in Literature: The state public library of Vermont has a number of traveling libraries, and the state's prison constitutes a station in the chain. This arrangement has existed for three years The latest report of the library commissioner contains the information that not only are the books sent to the prison given the very best of care, but the choice of reading matter is of a considerably higher grade than that of most of the other stations. Yet Vermont is a state where the general standard of intelligence is unusually high.

Tuberculin Test Legal: The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has sustained the legality of the Milwaukee ordinance requiring that all milk dealers should show certificates from reputable veterinaries of tuberculin tests for their cows. The health authorities of the state contend that 20 per cent of the cases of tuberculosis among children arise out of the use of milk from cows that are affected, and they regard this decision as one of great importance in the fight against tuberculosis.

A Good Bad Example: Galesburg, Illinois, will do service for a time as an example of municipal mismanagement of utilities. The city has its own lighting plant, to which extensive repairs and changes were necessary. Somebody blundered, the new machinery was not ready on time, and the result was two weeks of darkness for the streets, which interfered with business and made policing difficult.

Bright Idea in Chicago: They have discovered a new way to get rid of snow in Chicago. Instead of loading it in cars and sending it out of town where it must be unloaded at considerable expense, it is put into trains of returning "empties" for the southern states. Soon after the cars get over into Dixie, the snow begins to melt and there is no expense for unloading.

Bonds for Small Investors: Toledo is discussing ways and means of getting its city bonds direct to the small investor without any rake-off for the middle man. It is proposed to make the issue in $100 dollar pieces, and give the small buyer preference. Trial will be made on an issue of $110,000 for the building of a public market.

Protecting Water Courses: The town of Henderson, Kentucky, was recently haled into court by the state authorities and fined $50 for allowing its sewage to run into a water course. This will compel a complete reorganization of the sewer system of Henderson, but the state is determined to keep its rivers and creeks clean.

Low-priced Gas: The people of Springfield, Massachusetts, are paying only 74 cents per thousand for gas, and yet they are agitating for a municipal plant.

Electric Fire Motors: A hook and ladder wagon and a chemical engine and squad wagon now in use in Springfield, Massachusetts, are equipped with electric motors, instead of gasoline. They give satisfaction. As far as known this is the only instance of this form of motive power for fire apparatus.

Looking Ahead: Figuring that the life of a shingle roof is not much over ten years Boston has decreed that all such roofs must be replaced by fireproof material before the year 1920. This is to remove a common cause of fire.

Milwaukee Municipal Reference Library: The sum of $5000 is added to the annual library appropriation of Milwaukee by the city council, to cover the expense of maintenance of a municipal reference library, which will be located in the City Hall, but will be in charge of the library authorities.

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The New Order of Things

By the Doorkeeper

The People Coming Into Their Own —Sane Reformers at the Capitol— Legislators Should Know Their Constituents' Wishes as to Consolidation.

Sacramento, Feb. 15.—A revolution is in progress in the state of California, and few people seem to realize the fact. Never before in the history of any state in the Union, in the humble judgment of the Doorkeeper, has a historic scheme of legislation been so violently disturbed and finally overturned as during the first six weeks of the legislative session of 1911 in this state.

The reactionaries are powerless. Chaos reigns in their camp. The wrong Mr. Wright sits back and half-snarles a lonesome "no" when his name is called on the proposal to give the people a voice in framing legislation. Eddie Wolfe has been made sick, literally. "Constitutional John" Curtin plays battledore and shuttlecock with his convictions. Topsy-turveydom has conquered Sacramento.

"Where am I at, Mr. President?"

"What hit me, Mr. Speaker?"

"Won't somebody let me object?"

And then the galleries, wherein sit the common people, set up a horse laugh.

The common people—they are at the bat at last. Occupants of the bleachers for years, they are now permitted to take part in the game. And, gracious, how they are scoring runs! And so easily! Umpire Wallace, he sits back and lets the erstwhile "mob" run things. Umpire Wallace used to be one of the mob, you remember.

Bell, he of political cold storage fame, who used to cool his heels in the corner of Warren Porter's pasture, while Eddie Wolfe and Frank Leavitt, the friend of the racetrack gamblers, ate all the grass, nibbles away contentedly on the freshest and most delectable shoots, leaving the old-time pets to graze upon the husks.

Hewitt threshes out the grain, Gates gathers the roses, Thompson saws fine big chunks of wood in silence.

Wolfe and Wright, they groan. It is "too mutch," as Josh Billings said.

Reform Not Run Mad

Seriously—and it is a time to be serious—reform occupies the spotlight. And, Judge Works to the contrary, reform has not run mad. There never was a saner lot of men in action than those who have taken possession of their inheritance in Sacramento. I fear Judge Works has not yet quite caught on to the fact that this is a revolution, not the Mexican variety, either. The people WILL, and that is all there is to it.

And that brings me to the proposition to recall the judiciary. I have been reading the newspapers, and not alone the few with painted faces that have sold themselves to the highest bidders, just as some creatures made in the image of their Creator have sold themselves ever since man first lusted for things forbidden. I have been reading the honest, virtuous, unpurchased and unpurchasable press of the state—the newspapers of the interior towns, the newspapers that have consciences constructed along the lines not long ago described by Reynold Blight. These are the newspapers which reflect the real public ment in California. These are the the newspapers which see in tice issner a self-seeking boss, in Earl a creator of sordid railroa eedily after pelf, in Chespicker an anarchist who would season sacred foundations of the Frank Heney the reincarnation of the first apostle of Retribution with a capital R, in Franklin Hichborn a fool possessed of a sharp pencil, and finally in Hiram Johnson a worse than bomb-thrower.

What do these newspapers say? Whose sentiments do they reflect? They say that California's government must be restored to the people—which means that there must be a revolution, and they reflect the sentiments of the average man—and the average man outnumbers the Special Interest-bossed creature several to one.

No, Judge, reform has not run mad. A judge upon the bench is a mere man only, and in some cases we find him to be a man of that type we do not care to see projecting his legs beneath our table. We find him, in certain other cases, to be a man whose experience in the trial of cases is reckoned by the use of a zero mark. We find him to be, in altogether too many cases (this appears to be in line with the sentiment of the common people as reflected in the unpurchasable newspapers of the state) the tool of the very forces which the people have routed on other fields. We ask him to administer justice, and then we find, in a case here and there, that a comma, or a misspelled word, a failure to note that a man was a constable when he was a constable, or some equally vital fact, has so upset the equilibrium of some bench that its occupants—oh, pshaw, what's the use? We all know that four-fifths of the people are ready to apply the boot to some of their judges and that the legislature and the Governor are ready to clear the path to the seats of the mighty.

There's no use trying to beg the question. Judges, like district attorneys who kill off the blind pigs and wink at graft in higher places, must be prepared to take their medicine. There is nothing particularly sacred about a judge. If he gets drunk and disorderly, neglecting his business for years, should he be immune from criticism just because he wears a robe instead of a pair of overalls?

And continuing this desultory scrap of lop-sided conversation about the recall of the judiciary, hasn't it been in force, as a matter of fact, for years? Have we forgotten the case of a certain judge who was recalled by the Southern Pacific railroad because of his decision in the Fresno rate case? Or was it some other rate case? Did we ever hear of judges going to Boss This or Boss That to find if they could be nominated for a higher bench. Hasn't the spirit of the recall been alive ever since the Southern Pacific first reached up and grabbed the bench?

We Get It

As I started to say, there will be opportunity in the future for the people to exercise the right to reach up to the bench themselves, if they decide that they want that right. The legislature surely is going to give them a chance to say whether they wish that privilege. The provision for the recall as handed to the people by this legislature will apply to judges as to other elective officials. The sham and hypocrisy of the fight against this particular feature of the recall has been torn away.

That Word "Representative"

I had a brief talk the other day with William Denman, a lawyer of high standing from San Francisco, a man who has shown his disposition to help progressive movements more than once. Mr. Denman is a strong advocate of a non-partisan judiciary. He drew the measure known as the "Denman bill," which failed of passage in the last of the Southern Pacific's legislatures two years ago. This bill provided for the printing on the official ballot of the names of candidates for the judiciary without designation as to political affiliations.

Now comes Mr. Denman with a proposal, not yet put in concrete form, so far as I am at this hour able to learn, to have all candidates for the bench selected by the lawyers of the state. It is as near to an utterly impossible proposition as a half-radical like myself can imagine. Of course Mr. Denman opposes the application of the principal of the recall to the judiciary. I believe he fears that the adoption of this measure would result in the establishment of a pure democracy in place of the "government by agents" that we now have.

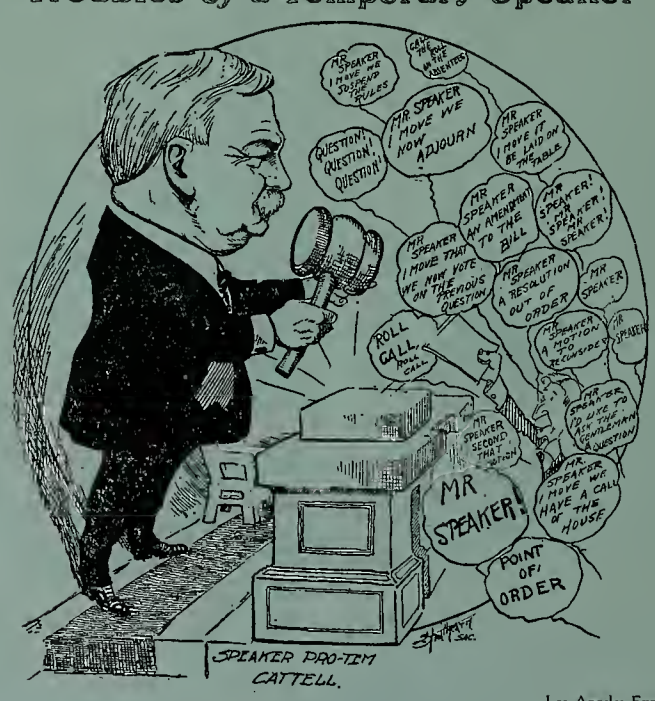
On account of his high standing Mr. Denman finds some sympathizers, as does Charles S. Wheeler, another eloquent opponent of the democratic idea. But the members of the Legislature, excepting Senator Wright, Clyde Bishop, reactionary from Orange county, and a few others, are beginning to comprehend the fact that if they are to be regarded as representatives of the people they must represent the people, not their own personal views as to what should or should not be.

Need for a Fight

This brings me back again to my good friend, Senator Lee C. Gates, who will make a fight against the plan for the consolidation of city and county government for Los Angeles and vicinity, fathered in the upper house by Senator Hewitt. Senators Hewitt and Hurd are for consolidation. Senators Gates and Thompson are against it, up to date. If the masses of voters want consolidation they should have it. It seems to me that if public sentiment in Los Angeles is strongly for consolidation, Senators Gates and Thompson will not act as representatives, but as agents of the people, if they continue to oppose the scheme.

We are getting nearer to the idea that representative government means government by men who correctly represent the views of their constitu-

Troubles of a Temporary Speaker



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ents when such views are ascertained. I am therefore moved to suggest that the residents of the senatorial districts which have sent these two gentlemen to the Legislature get busy and set forth in unmistakable terms their opinions in the matter. It is only fair to both of them that they be made acquainted with popular sentiment in their districts. If the people want consolidation and do not demand it in terms that cannot be misunderstood, they have only themselves to blame if they fail to secure it. If they do not want it, let them signify their wishes. At any rate, it is not fair that the Senators from Los Angeles should be left in the dark as to the attitude of the masses of people on this important question.

Last week I tried to sound a note of warning in regard to this matter. I trust the readers of the Pacific Outlook will pardon me for my apparent excess of zeal in touching the matter again. Here are two men who unquestionably are conscientiously opposed to consolidation. I believe they both want to represent their constituents fairly. It is obviously up to their constituents to advise them as to their desires. And time is the essence, etc.

Boom for Woman's Suffrage

The result of the recall election in Seattle has given the cause of woman's suffrage great impetus in Sacramento. The fact that a bad mayor was pulled down out of office through the votes of women has demonstrated to the satisfaction of many men here that the women may be depended upon to vote with intelligence on a great moral issue, at least. Some of the members of the legislature who voted to submit the suffrage amendment to the people declared at the time that they would vote against it at the polls. At least two of them have stated, since the Seattle election, that they were satisfied that women had sense enough to vote right with a clearly defined issue before them, and that they would stand with the supporters of this particular reform.

Election Reform

The party column and the party circle, which gave Los Angeles county another four years of John D. Fredericks, among other things, will be banished from election ballots in the future. We are to return to the original Australian ballot. On this ballot will appear the names of all candidates for office in this wise:

FOR GOVERNOR

John Adams, Democrat.
William Brown, Republican.
Henry Campbell, Socialist.
George Downing, Prohibitionist.

The voter will be compelled to use the rubber stamp opposite the name of each candidate of his choice. He cannot vote a "straight" ticket. There will be no danger of sacrificing the head of the ticket because of quarrels over candidates for local office. And when the voter comes to the names of candidates for judicial office, he will find on the ballot nothing to indicate whether a man be a Republican, a Democrat or a Socialist. This is one of the greatest reforms which will be consummated by this legislature. If the people secure nothing but the Initiative, the Referendum, the Recall (including the recall of judiciary), and the Australian ballot, they should fall to their knees and thank Herrin and the Southern Pacific for having forced the election of the present body of lawmakers.

I am beginning to believe that the best thing that can happen to a people is to have it driven to desperation. Then something will be doing. One fights hardest when his back is against the last wall.

COMES FIRST IN STATE SENATE



Los Angeles Express

Judiciary Should be Subject to Recall

Writer Gives Arguments in Favor of Its Application.

Editor Pacific Outlook:

Dear Sir: I am writing this to say a few words in favor of the recall of the judiciary.

Judges are human like other individuals and are just as liable to commit errors as any other class of people. To prove this assertion one has only to follow the course of history in order to be convinced.

It was the judiciary that condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock. It was the judiciary that upheld every devilish act of Henry VIII of England. The Bourbons of France at the height of their cruelty and debauchery were sustained and encouraged by the judiciary. The judiciary sustained Charles I of England in all his meanness and kept England in a turmoil for nearly twenty years; and so it was the judiciary that said that slavery was right in this country and thus precipitated the greatest war of all time.

The idea that the judiciary is infallible and different from other people is an inherited superstition handed down from the days when kings created the judges, and as the kings were possessed of divine rights so were their judges.

The removal of an officer by impeachment is almost impossible in this country as many instances have proved. First the articles of impeachment must be proposed by the lower house of the legislative body and then the trial must be conducted by the upper house and a two-thirds majority is required for a verdict. Politics is always injected into these trials and it is seldom that the two houses of a legislative body are in complete harmony.

To prove the futility of impeachment proceedings one has only to follow these trials in the various States where the number of convictions are as scarce as hen's teeth.

Many of us who formerly lived in Kansas still recall the case of old Judge Bodkin who was acquitted by the Kansas Senate after he had been proved guilty of almost everything in the category of crime.

One has only to follow the recent decisions in the various states and he will be thoroughly convinced that the modern judiciary is very much like the judiciary of other days. In two instances in our own state within the last three months the judiciary has been accused of violating its sworn duty.

It is also true that the judiciary always lags behind in every reform.

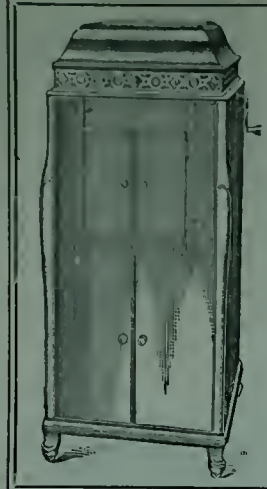
Those who elect the judges are certainly competent to put them out of office for neglect of duty or gross error and no one need fear that popular opinion will coerce the judiciary for the judge who could be swayed by popular opinion against doing his duty is the very one who ought to be recalled.

M. Morgan Cloud, M. D.

Roosevelt's Latest on Labor Unions

From the N. Y. Outlook, Feb. 4, 1911.

Wages and other most important conditions of employment must remain largely outside of governmental control and be left for adjustment by free contract between employer and employe, with the important proviso that there should be legislation to prevent the conditions that compel men and women to accept wages that represent less than will insure a decent living. But the question of contract between employer and employe should not be left to individual action, for under modern industrial conditions the individual is often too weak to guard his own rights as against a strongly organized body or a great capitalist. In the present state of society, and until we advance much farther than at present along lines of genuine altruism, there must be effective and organized collective action by the wage-workers in great industrial enterprises. They must act jointly through the process of collective bargaining. Only thus can they be put upon a plane of economic equality with their corporate employers. Capital is organized, and the laborer can secure proper liberty and proper treatment only if labor organizes also. It is, I trust, unnecessary to say that the most emphatic recognition of this need does not mean any condonation of whatever is evil in the practices of labor organizations. Labor organizations are like other organizations, like organizations of capitalists; sometimes they act very well, and sometimes they act very badly. We should consistently favor them when they act well, and as fearlessly oppose them when they act badly. I wish to see labor organizations powerful; and the minute that any organization becomes powerful it becomes powerful for evil as well as for good; and when organized labor becomes sufficiently powerful the State will have to regulate the collective use of labor just as it must regulate the collective use of capital. Therefore the very success of the effort we are making to increase the power of labor means that among labor leaders and among other citizens there must be increased vigilance and courage in unhesitatingly rebuking anything that labor does that is wrong.—Theodore Roosevelt.



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State Civil Service

By WILLIAM A. SPALDING
Secretary Los Angeles Civil Service Commission

If a bill pending at Sacramento becomes law, California will be the seventh civil service state in the Union. Let us hope there is luck in odd numbers! The six predecessors are New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Illinois and Colorado. We thus have an opportunity to join an illustrious line of progressives from the Atlantic seaboard to the middle and farther West, and the transcontinental span will be effected when we drop in.

Any student of public affairs can see that civil service reform has come to stay; when it once obtains a foothold it never withdraws, but after a grim period of holding fast, it pushes forward to gain more territory. The line of advance seems to be through the larger cities, which have pretty uniformly been the badly governed cities. This is probably an exemplification of the old saw that, when matters come to the worst, they must mend. The great moral impulse by which New York City arose and overthrew Boss Tweed carried it along eventually to the adoption of municipal civil service. This nucleus of reform, holding its own against the onslaughts of Tammany and the other forms of darkness, finally moved forward and took in the entire state. It has been the same in other sections, municipal regeneration invariably leading to state redemption. And California is likely to prove the latest exemplar.

The merit system was incorporated in the charter of San Francisco ten years ago, and it has had a mighty up-hill struggle ever since. The fact is, conditions were very much against it from the beginning. The mayor under whom this reform was inaugurated signalized his devotion to principle by exempting six hundred positions which he kept as his share of patronage. Then a raid was made through the courts and a decision was handed down to the effect that, while the law applied to city positions, it did not hold as to those of the county. As San Francisco had a consolidated city and county government, that decision cut the service in two in the middle. When Schmitz came on the scene, he carved out of the forlorn relic another slice of patronage and McCarthy appropriated the commission and whatever was left. When we consider all of these circumstances, and the further fact that the atmosphere of San Francisco has nerer been wholesome for reform movements, the wonder is that there is even a vestige of the civil service system left; that its provisions have not been eliminated from the charter.

Los Angeles incorporated the merit system in her charter in December, 1902. During the eight years that have followed, the department has had a good many ups and downs, and has passed through several critical ordeals. To many earnest reformers it



William A. Spalding

has appeared that the department was losing ground, or at best that it was merely "marking time"; but possibly it illustrated Milton's thought that

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

During these years the civil service was in evidence as an established, organized, nucleus of reform. During these years it graually, systematically and firmly educated city employes to the idea that they were not obliged to do politics or contribute to any political boss in order to obtain or hold positions. It also inculcated the lesson that it was a good deal more wholesome for them to let partisan politics alone. In this way the compact working organization of the machine—the Praetorian guard composed of those holding places and those hoping to gain places—was greatly demoralized.

Had it not been for this work slowly, systematically, progressively accomplished it would have been a good deal harder matter for the reform forces to capture the city government when they made their onslaught. And had the reform element failed to redeem the city of Los Angeles from misrule and corruption when it did, we should not have had the wave of reform that swept over the state in the last election.

It is thus made apparent to the thoughtful that large political oaks may be produced from seemingly insignificant municipal acorns. What the reform elements of a community most need to make their influence felt is organization; a central rallying point—an inner citadel, fixed, stable, permanent, where guards are always posted, where the flag is always flying. This allows time for the hosts to gather and encouragement for them to keep together; this gives continuity, direction and force to their efforts; this gives them, in time a victory, and "nothing succeeds like success."

The progressive movement of civil service from municipal to state organizations is then easily understood. It originates in establishing a citadel in some large center of population, then gradually pushing out the lines for larger conquest. The same record has been written over and over again in the states that are now under civil service; it is probably to be written again in California. And there are still other states where the process is illustrated in its earlier stages. Cleveland, Ohio, and Kansas City, the wide-awake, progressive and aforetime badly governed metropolis of Western Missouri, have adopted the civil service system within the past year or so. In the due course of development, look for Ohio and Missouri to take their places in the line of civil service states.

President Eliot of Harvard was right when he said, "Civil service is the cornerstone of all civic reform."

Concerning the bill that is pending in the California legislature, it will be sufficient to say that it is drawn along the approved lines worked out in states that have had the longest and most successful experience with the merit system. There is nothing very new and nothing purely experimental in the proposed California law. The New York system has been a sort of general model for the other states, because in New York the system has been longest on trial, has been adapted to the most extensive service and every essential feature has been put to the test of the courts.

Senator Roseberry's bill provides for a State Civil Service Commission of three members, with a central office in San Francisco, and a meeting of the commission must be held there once each month. The state is to be divided into three civil service districts and one commissioner is to take active charge of the work in each district and report back to the commission. There is to be a chief examiner and a secretary and such additional assistance as may be required. It is intended that the position of civil service commissioner shall be a working position and in no sense for political ornament or a soft snap. The usual systems of examinations, preparing eligible lists and certifying therefrom for employment are provided. There are the usual restrictions and inhibitions against state employes engaging in partisan politics or contributing to political funds. Tenure of office during good behavior is given to civil service employes, but dismissals are made less trying than in the Los Angeles department. The burden of proof is on the discharged employe to show that an injustice has been done him or there will be no public investigation by the commission. In other words, the discharged employe and not the head of department is placed on trial. There is a wholesome provision for checking and certifying the payrolls of all state departments by the Civil Service Commission, which enables the commission to draw the purse strings against violations of the law.

If the bill referred to is adopted by the legislature (and every friend of reform devoutly hopes it may be) there is no reason to doubt its approval by the governor, and California will have a good workable civil service law.

Support Urged for Hospital Bills

Editor Pacific Outlook:

I am writing to you in behalf of Senate Bill No. 450, introduced by Hon. L. C. Gates, and Assembly Bill No. 627, introduced by Assemblyman Butler.

These bills provide for an appropriation by the State for the purpose of establishing in Los Angeles a hospital in conjunction with the medical department of the State University now being conducted in our city. The advantages of such an institution are so numerous that it would be taking too much of your valuable space were I to attempt to enumerate all of them. However, some of the facts should be given in order that its objects and purposes may be better understood.

In the free dispensary connected with the College of Medicine there were seven thousand new patients who applied for and received free medical advice during the past year.

With the increase in population in this city in the next five or ten years the free hospital accommodations will certainly be inadequate to care for the increased number of sick who will apply for admission into the County Hospital. This will be a direct outlet for the overflow from the County Hospital and will place at the disposal of the worthy poor an institution where they will be able to receive not only medical and surgical attention but also advice upon other matters pertaining to hygiene and the proper methods of living.

The object of my writing is to arouse the enthusiasm of some of your readers who will see far enough into the future to realize the benefits to the people of this city that would be derived from such an institution. I hope that they will make it their personal business to write or otherwise communicate with the Senators and Assemblymen from this part of the State calling their attention to these bills and asking their support.

Respectfully yours,
Henry H. Lissner, M. D.

Visitor—I envy you that light and skilful hand of yours!

Young Sculptor (flattered)—And so you saw my "Amazon?"

Visitor—No; but I hear you shave yourself.—Fliegende Blaetter.

A FRIENDLY TRIBUTE TO "PACIFIC OUTLOOK"

"The Real Estate News," a Chicago publication with a large circulation, discussing "Wall Street and the Election" recently, prefaced a quotation from "Pacific Outlook," with the appreciative paragraph which follows:

"The West understands Mr. Roosevelt, and knows that nothing worries him less than his personal political future. There is a paper which visits us weekly from the extreme west, which we have commended before, and which hits the bull's eye more regularly than any other transient publication we know; so much do we like it that, in a moment of self-forgetfulness, we were about to counsel our prospective subscribers to send first a dollar to Los Angeles, California, for a year's trial of the Pacific Outlook. Affecting, as we do, a more restrained style of expression, as well as greater moderation of judgment, we experience nothing short of a riot of the senses in letting this more stalwart champion voice our secret thoughts."

The editor then proceeds to quote from "Roosevelt and the Elections" an editoriall appearing in Pacific Outlook.

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The Single Tax Doctrine

Disciple of Henry George Addresses Los Angeles City Club

Mr. Joseph Fels, of Philadelphia, entertained the City Club of Los Angeles last Saturday with an address on the "Single Tax." Mr. Fels is a wealthy manufacturer who has retired from active business in order to devote his time and money to a propagation of the doctrine of Henry George.

Mr. Fels spoke, in part, as follows:

To explain my position, I can do no better than to read you one or two things that Henry George has written. I consider Henry George the greatest man that lived in the last century, and before this particular century is out, he will be pronounced by the right-thinking people of the world the greatest man that has lived in the last five centuries, if you will put it that way, because, as time goes on, the recognition of the good rises and the recollection of the bad drops out.

Henry George says: "In the case of the rich man today who is honestly desirous of devoting his wealth to improving the condition of labor, what can he do? Bestow his wealth on those who need it? He may help some who deserve it, but will not improve general conditions. And against the good that he may do will be the danger of doing harm. Build churches? Under the shadow of the church poverty festers and the vice that is born of it breeds. Build schools and colleges? Save as it may lead men to see the inequality of private property in land, increased education can affect nothing for mere laborers; for, as education is diffused, the wages of education sink. What, then, can the rich man do to improve the condition of labor? He can do nothing at all, except to use his strength for the abolition of the great primary wrongs that rob men of their birthright. The just God laughs at the attempts of man to substitute anything else for it." And from the bottom of my heart I endorse every word of those four paragraphs.

That being the case, my friends, I stand before you an advocate for free men by having free land and free trade.

Special Privilege Is Wrong

I do not believe that it is at all a natural condition which permits a few men to hold in the hollow of their hands the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. I do not believe that one man can get rich in a short time under present conditions by his own individual labor. I believe that, if a man gets rich in an unduly short time, he does so by making use of some special privilege, some ownership of something that belongs to more people than himself, and which a law of his country may make perfectly legal. At the same time it does not necessarily make it moral, because we have seen today, in your own discussions between your own members, that men differ, and their opinions are honest among themselves, but part of those opinions certainly are wrong, because you can't have two constructions diametrically opposed to the same proposition and have them both right.

Now, there is only one right in dealing with the privileges that are created by the people, and that is that the people shall own the privileges.

The land, I believe, was given by Almighty God, to all the people for all the people, and not to a few for a few.

We have now in Great Britain, where I spend much of my time, the peculiar situation in existence, of 1500 men—whether they be called dukes with tin pots on their heads or capitalists or what not—1500 people owning practically two-thirds of the land of Great Britain, a country, which, small in itself, is large enough to support a population of 100,000,000 and leave something to spare; a country in which, in the very city of London, a place of 7,000,000 people,—the greatest city of either modern or ancient times, so far as I know—10,000 acres of unused land within that metropolis exist today, which have not had the tickle of a spade since the plow of the yoeman ran through it; which has not had a building on it of any kind, and which is being held by that hawk who is watching for chickens—the land owner, for the unearned increment of that land. And I say it is a damnable condition which permits that.

Charity Not the Solution

In the city of London, with seven million people, we have a half a million people always on the verge of starvation; and when people come to



Joseph Fels, Single Taxer

me and say, "You should subscribe to help this orphan asylum or that hospital or that flower mission," I say, 'No; the hospitals and orphan asylums and other ingenious substitutes for justice, which you are carrying on are supposed to be saving three hundred little children's lives every month. You make a boast of it. And I say it were better for the future to let those little children die and go back to the land from which they came. The sacrifice of those three hundred little babies would do more to redeem the three hundred million people that are suffering from the present condition than any one thing that possibly could be achieved.'"

I do not believe in charity, and, as I said to a lodge of my own people in Chicago, where I was invited to address them upon the subject of charity, "If this were not so sacred a place, I should say, 'Damn your charity;' and if you objected to that, I would say, 'Damn you for not damning your charity.'"

Now, my friends, I oppose any speculation in land values whatever. I teetotally oppose the private ownership of land in any one. I teetotally oppose the ownership by an individual or a company or a public utility institution or any other institution of the special privileges created by the presence of population in any community. I except none. And I say that until the very basis of the work of this City Club is brought to mean the wiping out of the original monopoly, the basic monopoly, your work will be just about like flies buzzing on a window pane in summer.

Whole People Should Benefit by Increased Values

I believe that, as the public created all the increased value of any land, by reason of the increase of population and industries and the work that the population brings to the different sections of a city or a country, those increased values belong to the people who created them, and not to the man who monopolizes the land. I say that no man can own any land. Nothing can be owned, in my opinion, except those things that are movable and can be carried away. Land occupies a peculiar position. It can neither be increased or decreased. It cannot be carried away. I say that all those values created by the public belong to the public, and the only way to get them is in land value taxation; in taking for the use of the public all that the public has created, and in leaving to the private individual everything that the laborer has created; and I exempt from taxation everything created by labor, personal property of every kind; houses, buildings; even the highest sky-scrapers we have, because it represents labor.

If you had the conditions in your town that would exempt from all taxation everything created by your citizens and by their labor and by their presence, including the hotels, the factories, the workshops, the machinery, the sky-scrapers, and everything else, and place that taxation on land values alone, you couldn't hire enough workmen to build your houses here.

What Western Canada Is Doing

I have been in twenty-four cities up to date, and was especially interested in Western Canada. In Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchawan and British Columbia there is not a penny of taxes on any personal property. In Vancouver they do not tax any buildings, any machinery, any personal property, and they have reduced the taxation to three different kinds of taxes. I will tell you what they are: A tax on liquor, because it is a dominion tax and can't be wiped out in Vancouver, or in anything short of British Columbia. The next tax they have is a tax on dogs, because they don't want dogs, and you tax those things that you don't want. The next thing they have is a land value tax.

This exemption of all personal property and buildings from taxation was enacted in Vancouver just one year ago last month. What happened? Within one month after that law went into effect, 1100 working men living in the slums and center of Vancouver began to build 1100 shacks and cottages and little houses on 1100 different lots of ground about Vancouver. They had bought these little lots of ground,—some of them only 20 by 80 feet,—with their savings, intending one of these days, if the Lord would ever give them a chance, to put up a roof for themselves. One thousand one hundred of these men moved out of the slums and the low places of Vancouver, and in one month they had put up these 1100 houses, and there were 1100 rooms or tenements or shacks in the center of Vancouver that had to be looked to by their landlords, because they wanted tenants. And they wiped out the partitions in the tenement houses and turned them into better places for living, and a better class of people have moved into them. The whole taxation in Vancouver is 20 mills on land values, and 20 mills on land values supplied all the public money that was needed last year for the city of Vancouver. So far as I know, they didn't go into any additional debt. The result of this was that, during that 12 months, the citizens of Vancouver erected buildings to the amount of $13,156,000 as against a little over 7,000,000 in 1909; and I am told by the building inspector, that the people of Vancouver had always been more or less in the habit of lying as to the values of houses, when they were taxed on them; and so he considered that the $13,156,000 was 30% under the actual amount of cost. So you see Vancouver put up seventeen million and odd thousands of dollars of buildings during 1910. As the town is only 110,000 about one-third of the population of this city, unless some Los Angeles people lie about their population,—I don't know,—about one-third of the population of Los Angeles put up $17,000,000 worth of new buildings. Did you in Los Angeles put up $51,000,000 of new buildings in 1910? I say, No.

Not only in Vancouver is this single tax beginning to take root, but Edmonton and Prince Rupert, the new terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway of Canada, and Nanaimo, and several other towns have done the same thing, and all of them report the same progress.

Now, I want to appeal to Los Angeles to exempt in whatever way she can all the product of the labor of her people from any kind of taxation, and to put that taxation where it belongs, on land values.

Home Rule in Oregon

In Oregon there is a man by the name of U'Ren, and I call him the law giver of Oregon. U'Ren has been working in Oregon for the single tax for nearly twenty years. He is quiet, unostentatious, diffident. And he has succeeded, with the help of the Fels Fund Commission and the $16,000 and odd dollars that we subscribed to the Oregon work, in getting home rule in taxation in Oregon, so that every county in the state may assess its taxes in any way which it wants to, if they so vote in 1912, when the next election is. And we propose to say this: that we shall continue to wage a battle in Oregon, to be decided next year, which shall put that state in the line of the first state in the United States to have he single tax. And when that is done, my friends, I want to say that, if Washington State and California don't come into the line, you blessedly quickly will move to Oregon.

Mr. Fels related an experience he has had in land speculation in Philadelphia. Garnishing his talk with many humorous asides, Mr. Fels told how, through a real estate friend, he was induced to invest $32.700 in 11½ acres of farm land in Philadelphia, and how, ostensibly, to pose as a philanthropist, he had settled forty-four poor men on the farm and loaned the farm house to a working girls' club. That was seven years ago.

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Since then he has been offered $50,000 for the land, then $75,000, then $100,000, and finally he was told that if he held it two years longer the property would bring $125,000. He is still holding, and will continue to hold until he gets a profit of at least $90,000, and this he will devote to the propagation of the single tax philosophy.

"Now, said he, "I want to ask this gathering who created that $90,000 profit that I am going to get as certain as the laws of the Medes and Persians? Who did it? Who increased the value of that land from $32,700 to $125,000?

"I say, first the fact that 3000 poor men went out there and built their 3000 houses during the six or seven years which I held that property did that; that through them the city of Philadelphia did that; that through the city of Philadelphia the state of Pennsylvania did that; and through the state of Pennsylvania the United States did that; and, I believe, the whole people shall ultimately have such profits."

Shifting the Burden

Father (sternly)—"Can you support my daughter in the manner she's been accustomed to?"

Lover—"Yes, sir, I'm sure I can."

Father—"Well, I can't do it any longer, so take her, my boy."—Judge.

"I'm glad they're going to take the pork barrel out of Congress," said Mrs. Bliggins, who had just returned from the ladies' class in current events.

"Indeed?" said her husband.

"Yes; members of Congress may not be able to compromise on their lunches so easily, and they'll give more thought to the cost of living."—Washington Star.

Socializing Commercial Ethics

Graham Taylor in The Survey

Very surely, though all too slowly, American business men are squaring themselves and their methods to the new demands of the ethics of the group. In unexpected quarters and by their own associates, they are faced with the imperative mandate of a changed situation. The open resentment or silent cynicism which such facts would have met a few years ago have given way to a seriousness and responsiveness which surely indicate a change of front.

There have been three remarkable instances of this changing attitude in Chicago recently. Before the Commercial Club, the most influential and wealthy group of men in commercial, banking and manufacturing interests of the city, Alfred L. Baker, one of their most highly appreciated members, faced this issue perhaps more fully and fearlessly than had been done before in their presence. Addressing himself to the problem of harmonizing great corporations with democratic institutions, he urged the necessity of establishing ethical standards applicable to the relations between them. He demanded right of way for "collective rights," which he defined to be "the highest good of the community as a whole." He insisted that business men cannot consider lightly the derelictions of politicians, even when personal interests are not adversely affected; nevertheless moral and political progress is blocked in Chicago and Illinois by business men's toleration of dishonest politicians. He urged them to get out of such "corporation politics," and enter into such public service as the protection of the safety and health of working people, the abolition of child labor, educational progress, park and playground extension, safeguarding of immigrants, fostering continuation or vocational schools and city planning, in which latter cause the Commercial Club has already taken the most advanced action of any public body.

The Chicago Association of Commerce, the largest and one of the broadest and most progressive commercial organizations in the United States, honored itself in hearing four men who came from the firing line to address them. In simple, manful fashion Rudolph Spreckles told the story of his fight for the integrity of San Francisco against the commercialized politics of its exploiters:

"There never was a political crime committed that business was not at the back of it. Cut off that supply, and let the managers of these corporations take their stand and say, 'No bribe money.' If we find in operating our property that political bosses propose to hold us up, we are going to the people to get our redress and to get our rights. My experience with the people has taught me that they are fair and just and will give you what you are legitimately entitled to. It is right that you should know your own affairs and above all scrutinize the affairs of the corporations in which you hold stock, not only because you ought to know the source from which come your income and profits, but because it will pay you in money dividends, increased and saved."

Alderman Charles E. Merriam, who is professor of political science in the University of Chicago and is urged to become a candidate for mayor, spoke to the same effect out of his experience as chairman of the city council's commission on municipal expenditures. "Good government," he said, "is not a liability; it is an asset. It is economy, not expense. You will one day find it a necessity rather than a luxury."

Boston contributed its message through Robert A. Woods, who was introduced by the president of the association in the words of the president of Harvard in conferring upon him the degree of master of arts, "A man who labors to raise his fellow men, trusted alike by those who toil and those who think; a knight of Christ's chivalry, without fear and without reproach."

The only solution of the problems of good government, Mr. Woods contended, is to be found in "a city plan and policy that will include all the people, in which racial, class and religious distinctions shall be lost in the movement for civic advance, and a new start shall be taken from the doorsteps of the people." He also affirmed that "our failure to apply our personal efforts to our human relationships results in the loss of the individual's moral sense."

Gruesome facts were cited by S. S. McClure of New York in evidence of that assertion. He inquired why our American civilization turns out so badly in having the largest proportion of deaths and injuries by accident, the greatest number of murders, and the unparalleled combinations between vice and business. He accounted for our being "in so great arrears because we have not a trained



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[illegible] of men in official positions. We do not have them because, of all the occupations that a young man may enter in the United States, the occupation that affords him the least of honor of income, of certainty, of permanence, employment in government is the worst."

"We cannot have a government by crooks and have a moral community. Moral welfare is absolutely dependent upon government. Any civilization can well be judged by how many chances a baby has to live its first few years and by how many chances that baby has, as it grows up, of becoming a good man or a good woman."

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association has heard less of such talk than any of our commercial bodies, until its last meeting. Gov. W. R. Stubbs of Kansas was expected to reinforce the manufacturers' fight against increasing railway rates, but he included in his vigorous indictment every alliance between professional politicians, corporation lawyers, and financial and commercial interests, which is concerned in shaping state and federal legislation to serve its own special interests, as a menace to the welfare and life of our republic." And he added that "the relation of the federal government to the unlawful commercial institutions organized for spoils and plunder is one of the most humiliating and disgraceful chapters in American history."

A still more personal warning and appeal were incisively uttered by Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. Appealing direct to the very instinct of self-preservation in the captains of industry, he emphasized the dangers to business and the public alike in the exploitation of either in these ringing sentences:

"It will not do to exploit the public. The trouble with business in this recent period of extraordinary expansion has been too much exploitation and too little regard for the permanent interests of society. Since workingmen are being dealt with in bodies, they must be dealt with on principles of reciprocity and partnership. We are working in the interest of business and not against it, when we oblige all to regard its action as a process of service, not exploitation."

What a whirlwind is rising against the exploiters who are sowing the wind he thus graphically describes:

"What are some men doing? They attend peace congresses and sit on the platform in order to sustain the speakers and give them their moral support and applause, and these very men, engaged in business, are exploiting the Orient in such fashion as will inevitably bring on war, because they are ignoring every national prejudice of the people they are dealing with, and they are sowing the seed of passion which some day will spring up in a great crop of absolutely irrepressible bloody strifes."

Our refuge and resource he finds in the kind of politics which "adjusts all affairs to the common interests, and concerns itself with the forces of business." Because of their failure to do this, he declares that "our political parties have come to a day of reckoning and are dissolving. If somebody could draw together the liberal elements of both parties in this country, he could build up a party which could not be beaten in a generation, for the very reason that we would all join in." By "liberals" he meant "the men whose votes you cannot predict."

Despite these very imminent perils to our public and private interests—and the more because of them—there are signs of a better day dawning. The boldness of such utterances as these, and the unchallenged or responsive way in which they are received by hitherto self-assertive or silent bodies of men, betoken the daybreak after the dark night which has so long settled over our moral sense in industry, commerce, and politics.

There are waymarks of progress by which we may measure the advance. One was registered by a little group of Chicago friends of William Kent, Congressman-elect from California, in welcoming him back to his old home on his way to the National Capital. The ease with which he was elected to Congress as a progressive was contrasted with the difficulty with which he was elected to the Chicago city council twelve years ago on the issue of common honesty. The overwhelming majorities in Illinois for the Initiative and Referendum in the last election were recognized to be the legitimate consequence of those first Municipal Voters' League campaigns for integrity and independence in Chicago's city politics. The gloom under the shadows of the black bribery in the election of a United States Senator by the State Legislature, and the shame of the local failures to convince either the legislative bribers or the jury fixers, was lifted a little by the glimpse into the future which was afforded by this glance into the past.

THE STRANGE CASE OF MR. ICKES

(Good Government, New York)

The following letter from one J. M. Ickes, of Columbus, Ohio, received in answer to an invitation to membership in the National Civil Service Reform League, was printed in the December issue of Good Government:

"Your invitation to membership for myself in the National Civil Service Reform League has fallen very stony ground, and I fear the hot sun of my contempt for much of the work of the League will wither and blast the sprout.

"Civil service, as applied by Theodore Roosevelt and his kind, is a handmaid to monarchy and has no place, in my judgment, in a Republican form of government. The merit system mentioned in your letter is all right, but civil service as applied and understood is a fore-runner of New Nationalism, which eliminates the spirit of our Republican form of government, paving the way for Rooseveltism, alias New Nationalism, alias Monarchy.

"My observation and experience teaches me that civil service appointments secures mostly the molly-coddles and diminishes the efficiency of the average working force about 20 per cent; creates an office-holding class, which means a civil pension list and is something that the founders of our government never contemplated and which is, in my judgment, contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights."

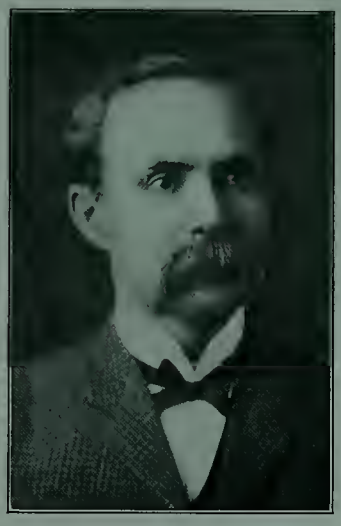
Shortly after publication of the above letter, the office of the League received a letter asking if this could be the same as Joseph M. Ickes, formerly postmaster at Newark, Ohio, who was indicted in 1894 for both soliciting and receiving political contributions in a public building and fined $400, which he paid. Information from responsible sources shows that J. M. Ickes, of Columbus, Ohio, and Joseph M. Ickes referred to by the League's correspondent, are identical. These facts as to Mr. Ickes' "observation and experience" with the operation of the civil service law may explain the origin of his "hot sun of contempt for much of the work of the League."

SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 2

By The Onlooker

Who is the shaggy party to the left as soon as you enter the Senate Chamber? That, ladies and gentlemen, is Dormant Dynamite, from Amador. As you behold it now, it is as harmless as a sucking dove, and as quiet as the waters of Hog Creek on a stilly night. But touch this peaceful object with a pin, otherwise, I say, tread upon one of its sacred rights or its hallowed traditions, and 'tis dormant not—no more. You may now retire the qualifying adjective on a pension and retain the descriptive



The Amadorable C

noun. It is now Dynamite—only this and nothing more—Dynamite after the fuse has burnt out and the cap exploded—Dynamite in full action, a sort of human Vesuvius and Pain's Fireworks in one, a mixture of molten speech and Catherine wheel gesticulations, shattering the frighted air with yells of protest and racking reverberations of tortured sound. In brief, as we were about to remark, this is A. Caminetti, senior warden of the ancient and honorable Democracy, the lone oak of Amador, the Minority of the minority, sic semper tyrannis, and lineal heir to the principles of Thomas Jefferson, deceased. We refer to Jefferson when we say deceased; we emphatically do not refer to A. Caminetti, who is not deceased, surceased nor any other ceased—far, far from it, as far from it as a live wire carrying 40,000 volts is from being a dead one.

Strangers, ere you have made this same mistake. They have made it once, only. They contemplate a repetition of the experience with that same buoyant joy which thrills the soul of a man who has picked up a red hot poker by mistake when he contemplates a repetition of that act. Starting Brother Caminetti up out of his retreat behind the brush heaps of his unshaved countenance is exciting while it lasts, but not conducive to desire to try it on again.

We referred to him just now as the Minority of the minority. Technically correct, but substantially in error. No metes nor bounds confine him, no simple adjective or phrase describes his mighty independence. He is nohody's minority save his own. He is not "a" minority, he is "the" minority—sole, single, singular, one and indivisible, the original political game of solitaire. And he has every card in his deck, too, excluding the joker.

We may as well now as later pay Senator Caminetti the deserved compliment we must inevitably confer upon him: He is about as good as they make them. He is Old Reliable when it comes to the vote. Prior to that event, he is not averse to a little light exercise for his vocal chords; he joyously flays his political opponents with the sharp knife of sarcasm; he cheerfully and noisily claims that every good thing in public affairs was stolen bodily from the Democratic platform; but when a good measure comes up for passage, A. Caminetti is there with one large vote for it, every time.

Will he fight? Gentle stranger, watch him till the cruel majority treads once upon his toes. In one second, divided by one hundred—hold a stop-watch on him—the air will be full of fireworks, grizzled moustache, gold-rimmed spectacles, sixteen pairs of arms if you try to count them, and you will be asked to pick from the shattered atmosphere the hurtling fragments of the Constitution, the Ten Commandments, the Civil, Political and Penal Codes and the choice morsels of an active and ripe intelligence. Suddenly the tumult will cease, and the Caminetti smile will beam forth, and you will feel safe once more.

Don't think, however, that he is only wind. This person has a head that has been in constant use, on his shoulders; he is one of the hardest workers—one of the very hardest—in the Senate; and he has a record, both for sense and conscience, that he isn't ashamed to hang out on the line where the neighbors can see it when he goes back to his district.

A Veteran

Lawyer—"The cross-examination did not seem to worry you. Have you had any previous experience?"

Client—"Six children."—The Truth Seeker.

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San Francisco's New Polytechnic High School

The Polytechnic High School, to be erected on Frederick street, San Francisco, between Willard street and First avenue, will comprise two buildings—an academic building fronting on Frederick street and a manual training and shop building facing on Carl street.

The following description of the proposed buildings is given by the Municipal Record of San Francisco, from which paper the accompanying illustration is reproduced:

The exterior design will be purely classic, modified to meet modern requirements. The ornamental cornices, belt courses and cast-iron work will be simple but ornate and in detail will lean toward French Renaissance. The construction will be of reinforced concrete, steel, brick and terra-cotta, with fireproof staircases.

The academic building, of three stories, basement and attic, will have a frontage on Frederick street of 350 feet and a depth of 81 feet, exclusive of an auditorium, which will break back in the center, with an additional depth of 70 feet and a width of 98 feet.

The manual training building, one story in height, will have a frontage on Carl street of 326 feet and a depth of 54 feet, with a wing at either end 51 feet by 100 feet, and two stories in height. In the center between the two buildings will be a paved court 100 feet by 200 feet.

The buildings will have complete lighting facilities for both gas and electricity, while a modern power plant will provide a sufficient supply of both power and electricity.

In the basement of the academic building will be a large gymnasium with locker rooms, showers, etc., attached, general locker rooms, large lunch room with kitchen, pantries, bake ovens, etc., also rooms for the heating plant.

The first floor of the building will accommodate the science department, with laboratories, lecture rooms, store rooms, closets, etc., also a public waiting room, principal's and teachers' rooms, library, and the main floor of the auditorium, with a seating capacity for 1500. The second floor will be devoted almost entirely to regular class rooms, of which there will be 16 on that floor. The third floor will have additional regular class and drawing rooms, and a portion of the domestic science department, with cooking rooms, sewing rooms, lecture rooms, etc.

The attic floor will be a full story, and will be given over in part to the domestic science department, and the remainder to drawing rooms and art departments, equipped with all facilities for the study of arts and crafts.

The manual training building will be devoted entirely to the mechanical arts and mechanical drawing. For mechanical drawing five large light drawing rooms, with blueprint, dark room and store rooms will be provided. For the mechanical art will be provided a large carpenter shop, cabinet and pattern making rooms, machine shops, foundry, blacksmith shops, plumbing shops, electrical shop. All the rooms will be thoroughly equipped with the necessary machinery to facilitate training along such lines to the fullest extent.

Contracts will be let and actual construction work begun within the next thirty days. The school and equipment will be paid for out of funds derived from the sale of $600,000 honds authorized at a special election held in June, 1909.



How the School Will Look When Completed

Political Table Talk

(Continued from page 4)

terest in divorce cases, but judges, having no one before them to remind them of that duty, often fail of attending to it. The public is a very real party in interest. Neither marriage nor divorce solely concerns the contracting parties and this is specially true of divorce. Setting aside the sacredness of the marriage relation. and treating it as being wholly a matter of civil contract, nevertheless the public's interest in the contract is very real and needs to be looked out for, if for no other reason than for the purpose of seeing to it that the contractural relation does not descent to a semi-legitimized species of concubinage. Whenever a travesty is made of justice, or a burlesque of marriage, society suffers injury and to what better use can a district attorney be put than to see to it that the public interest in every such case is adequately represented to the court? Divorce made too easy results in separations by whim.

Marriage of First Cousins A bill has been introduced into the legislature prohibiting the marriage of first cousins. It is a good subject to let alone for want of sufficient knowledge to justify interference with liberty of contract. Occasionally the product of such marriages is unfortunate, and yet not out of proportion to the ratio of consanguineous marriages to those that are not. Students of insanity, feeble mindedness, epilepsy, and other forms of defectiveness in progeny regard consanguinity as a negligible quantity and, strange as it may seem, if there be any taint attached to it at all it applies more frequently to marriages between second cousins than first. Where there is a taint in the blood unfortunate results are not unlikely, but that is just as true of non-consanguineous marriages as of those related even to the extent of uncles and nieces. No person tainted with insanity should marry and with that taint in the blood on both sides, whether consanguineous or not, the most lamentable consequences are not unlikely to result. More than half of all the deaf-and-dumbness in America has been traced to four families that settled on the Atlantic Coast back in colonial times and there is scarcely an institution of importance for defective humanity in the United States that does not contain some member of one of those families, and yet they have not inbred more than have other families. The more delicate the mechanism the greater the danger of misadventure and in all the world there is no mechanism more delicate or more susceptible to derangement than that by which human beings come into this world. It is this peril, and not that of consanguinity, that hurts and legislators who legislate without knowledge are likely to do a hundred times more harm than good. This is a good subject for the legislature to let alone.

Remodeling the Direct Primary The Direct Primary law is being "revised by its friends" with results more fortunate, it is to be hoped, than attended the revision of the tariff by its friends. The law was made by those who were opposed to any such law at all and the wonder is that it worked at all. Doubtless it will need amendment at every session of the Legislature for ten years to come before it will get whipped into such shape as the light of experience shall make requisite, but much will be done for it at this session. At all events it will make the nomination of judicial candidates non-partisan, will give us a state-wide advisory vote on United States senator, simplify the petition system, remove restrictions from candidates as to how they voted theretofore, afford full liberty of choice to the voter and afford a better method of announcing the party platform. In the judgment of The Watchman the Berkeley idea of making the primary election conclusive as to all those who receive a majority of all votes cast might be adopted with advantage, the special advantage being the bringing out of a full vote of all parties at the primary election. The danger always is that a primary election may go by default, but if that election is to be final as to those candidates who receive a majority of all votes cast, the primary vote will be as big as the one at the general election and we shall have no more of such mere going through the motions of a primary election as the Democrats afforded us last August. If our legislators do not, at this session, make our primary law a model for other states it will be because they fail of proving equal to the opportunity the friends of the idea now enjoy.

Why not Local Option and State License, Too? The Wyllie local option measure is good, the Sanford state license measure, at least in its general purposes, is not bad. Why not have both of them? First let all communities and counties that wish to do so rid themselves of saloons and then let the state and the cities and counties in which saloons are permitted to exist step in and tax the rest. Indiana seems likely to impose a general tax of $1,000 upon all saloons. The saloon business will stand such a license in the aggregate and still leave enough saloons to insure the state against drouth. Whisky should repay what whisky costs. It costs the county a great deal of money, it costs the city or town a whole lot and it is a principal source of expense to the state. It costs the county in the trouble and expense of convicting men of whisky crimes, it costs the cities and towns to the extent of more than half their police protection and it costs the state roundly in prisons, orphanages, hospitals and homes of one sort or another. Let whisky repay what it costs and the best way of making it repay is to tax the cost up to the saloons. Why should there be controversy between the Wyllie and Sanford measures? Give us both of them.

Utilities Commission Discussed by the City Club of Los Angeles

Committee Appointed to Study Provisions of Sutherland Bills—Passage of State and County Civil Service Bill Urged.

The intense interest which is following the Utilities Commission bills, of Assemblyman W. A. Sutherland, in their passage through the Legislature, was evidenced by a discussion which took place at the Los Angeles City Club meeting last Saturday.

Dissatisfaction has been expressed in this city over some of the provisions of the bills, and with the object in view of making a thorough investigation and report, in the interest of the club, Meyer Lissner, President of the Board of Public Utilities of Los Angeles introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 6, and Assembly Bill No 671, both introduced in the Legislature by Mr Sutherland, both dealing with the creation of a public utilities or public service commission for the state of California, seem each of them to be objectionable and subject to criticism in a number of particulars,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, by the City Club of Los Angeles, that the President of the City Club be, and he is hereby authorized and instructed to appoint a special committee of nine, who shall consider said bills and the subject of state regulation of public utilities, and make a report and recommendations for a course of action at the next meeting of the club."

Substitute Resolution

Before the club had an opportunity of taking action on Mr. Lissner's resolution, a substitute resolution was offered by A. F. Southwick, placing the club on record as being strongly opposed "to any part of such a law as may propose to take from the city of Los Angeles its power to deal for itself with regard to rate-fixing, franchise-granting and general supervision of public utility concerns within its own municipal limits or within its jurisdiction."

These resolutions precipitated a general discussion, President Finlayson, Messrs. Lissner, Southwick, Lorin A. Handley, Lewis R. Works and others taking part.

City Clerk Handley made a speech in favor of the Southwick resolution, claiming that out of the five public service commissioners to be appointed three will live north of the Tehachapi, which would mean that our rates for public utilities would be fixed by men not in sympathy with the South. "I despise the feeling that exists betwen the north and south in this State," said he, "but it is a condition not a theory." Mr. Handley also condemned the feature of the proposed law whereby rate hearings must take place in San Francisco.

Mr. Lissner's Argument

In support of his resolution, Mr. Lissner explained that the subject was one requiring much study and deliberate action. There were some features of the bills which he condemned, notably that which provided that all actions in connection with public utilities should be heard in the San Francisco Courts, but he believed the City Club should keep an open mind on the subject and have a committee investigate the proposition.

"We cannot condemn the idea of a state utilities commission," said he, "without thoroughly studying the work done in Wisconsin and New York. I am not arguing, particularly, in favor of either local or state control of rates. All I ask is that we do not put ourselves on record as condemning any feature of the bills without due deliberation."

Lissner Resolution Carries

After the assurance of Mr. Lissner that the proposed measures had only gone to first reading in the Legislature and were now in committee and that there could be no final action taken during the week, the president put the motion as to whether Mr. Southwick's resolution should be substituted for Mr. Lissner's, and the motion was lost.

The original motion, on the adoption of Mr. Lissner's resolution, was then put and carried, and the president appointed the following committee: Wm. J. Hunsaker, chairman; James A. Anderson, Lewis R. Works, J. M. Hunter, H. W. Brundige, Meyer Lissner, Thos. E. Gibbon, C. D. Willard Tracy C. Becker.

Opposition to Civil Service Bill

Dr. Francis B. Kellog told the members of the club that the proposed State and County Civil Service Bill, now before the Legislature, was in danger of being killed through the strong influences working against it and he appealed to the members for support in the bill's favor.

After the reading of letters from State Senator L. H. Roseberry and Assemblyman H. Stanley Benedict, which set forth that the opposition has developed largely from state and county officials, the following resolution was offered by Dr. Kellogg, and unanimously carried:

"Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of the City Club that the bill prepared by the committee upon the merit system for state and county service has drawn the opposition of state and county officeholders, whose influence is being exerted upon the Legislature to prevent its passage, and,

"Whereas, the merit system protects the public by giving a square deal to all applicants and securing for the public the best available service, and is a guaranty that the public money shall not be used to further any interests except those of the public,

"Therefore, be it resolved by the City Club of Los Angeles that the Legislature be and hereby is requested to give to the said bill for the merit system its early and favorable consideration."

"FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION"

The Los Angeles Investment company has just issued a neatly printed, 32-page prospectus, in two colors, entitled "Forty-five Years of Successful Co-operation." This is the first authentic story of the Los Angeles Investment company, its past and its plans for the future.

It covers the growth of that company from 1858 to the present time, gives details concerning its tracts, development work, its land holdings and the plans for its development.

It also tells of the organization of the company, its Broadway bank and office building, the Guarantee Fund, Home Certificates, Gold Notes and a short sketch of the company's directors. It contains statistics covering the past twelve years and statement of the company.

The company has also in print another edition of its Bungalow Book, this book being in its 160,000th.

WHY THE RECALL SHOULD APPLY TO THE JUDICIARY

If the people can be trusted with the election of those who shall govern them they are to be regarded as having the necessary knowledge to select proper officials.

It stands to reason that if the people be entrusted with power to elect judges, they are entitled to say whether judges shall continue in office after they have rendered decisions against popular will. The only logical conclusion is that the people, possessing enough discrimination to decide who shall be their judges, shall also possess the privilege of saying whether any judge not performing his duty shall be continued in office.

Can you show me any reason why the judiciary should be excepted from the general rules which apply to any other elected officer I agree with Senator Bourne in his letter on the Arizona constitution advising judiciary recall, when he said that judges are but human and the recall is a precautionary and a demonitory measure which may steady the hand of justice.

The argument that the law, an exact science, needs exact scientists to apply it, it does not change the necessity for watchfulness against failure of substantial justice.—Governor Johnson, in Los Angeles Record.

PROTECTING GIRLS AND WOMEN FROM OVERWORK

There are before the Senate several bills to regulate the employment of women and girls.

There is much opposition to any such legislation, particularly from laundry proprietors, who urge that they cannot compete with Asiatics if put upon a compulsory eight-hour basis, unless wages be correspondingly reduced. Canners also are actively opposing it.

It is certain, however, that public sentiment calls for restruction of hours of labor, especially of females, to reasonable limits, and twenty-eight states have enacted such legislation. The fact has been proved that overworked women, particularly those obliged to keep on their feet all day, are made unfit physically to be mothers. This is an injury to society against which it has a right to protect itself.

Consequently it is believed that the courts everywhere would and should sustain such legislation, despite the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the New York bake-shop case.

In that case legislation reducing hours of labor was held to be an interference with "freedom of contract," the court entirely overlooking the fact that such freedom is commonly merely theoretical, the employe, as a matter of fact, usually being under the necessity of working as many hours as the employer or combination of employers may require. This is especially true in the cases of girls and women not members of a labor union.

The bake-shop decision Roosevelt criticized as bad, and he was right. The law was upheld in the lower Federal Courts, on grounds of public health and the general welfare.

Every working girl or woman should be protected by the state from being required to labor more than ten hours out of twenty-four, no matter how light the employment. And there are numerous trying callings in which eight hours should be the limit.—Sacramento Bee.

URGE TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Through its committee on education, The New Jersey State Civic Federation has appealed to the managers of educational institutions in the state to establish a course of civics for the training of young men for the proper handling of public questions.

In the letter sent out the Federation says:

"The records of various municipal governments, as disclosed in public print in the last three years, have been such as to call serious attention to the inadequacy of present methods of administering public funds and recording these in a straightforward accounting to the people. Realizing that the only remedy lies in an educated and expert management and control of municipal affairs, the New Jersey State Civic Federation suggests the establishment of a course as shall prepare young men for an intelligent grasp of the powers and duties of the administrative side of a municipality, and fitting them to assume, as experts, the problems of accounting in city affairs."

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JESTER'S BELLS

When a noted Irish orator was in America a few years ago, says the National Monthly, he appeared at a meeting in St. Louis and delivered an address on the subject of "Home Rule for Ireland." There were 6000 of his countrymen in the audience. At the close of his remarks the chairman asked:

"Would any one like to ask the speaker a question?"

A man in the rear of the hall, who was quite evidently under the influence of liquor, arose and said:

"Will the gentleman tell me if there is any reason why the Irish should not be wiped off the face of the earth?"

Immediately pandemonium reigned. The disturber was attacked from every quarter. Calls of "Down with him!" and "Let me at him!" came from all directions. Finally he was rescued by policemen, and, torn and bleeding and in an unconscious condition, was placed in an ambulance which had been called. Order was in a measure restored. While the audience could still hear the clatter of the ambulance and the sound of its gong as it conveyed its burden to the hospital, the chairman stepped forward and asked:

"Would anybody like to ask another question?"

"Sixtane shilluns a day did they charrge me for my room at the hotel in Lunnon!" roared Sandy, indignantly, on his return to Croburgh Burghs from a sight-seeing expedition. "Ou, aye, it wasna cheap," agreed his father; "but ye must 'a' had a gey fine time seein' the sichts." "Seein' the sichts!" roared Sandy. "I didna see a sicht a' the time I was in Lunnon. Mon, mon, ye dinna suppose I was going to be stuck that much for a room, an' then no get the proper use o't!"—Tit-Bits.

She—They say that an apple a day will keep the doctor away. He—Why stop there? An onion a day will keep everybody away.—Tit-Bits.

Sub-editor—A correspondent sends us a full account of a cock fight, with photographs of the steel spurs used, the cockpit, spectators, birds in battle, etc., with every round described.

Great Editor—Gracious! Get it all

Sub-editor (doubtfully)—But this is a moral Sunday paper.

Great Editor—Y-e-s, I know. Head it: "A Brutal Sport—Where Were the Police?"—Royal Magazine.

Savants tell us that the hobble skirt was fashionable among the Egyptians 5000 years ago. However, it is not mentioned among the plagues of Egypt.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Johnny," said the minister, reprovingly, as he met an urchin carrying a string of fish one first-day afternoon, "did you catch those today?" "Ye—yes, sir," answered Johnny. "That's what they got for chasin' worms on Sunday."—Chicago News.

"S'pose my face is dirty," said the office boy in the elevator, "what business is it of yours? You ain't my dad." "No," replied the elevator man; "but I'm bringing you up."—Boston Transcript.

She: "Yes, I like Ted; he is so extravagant." He: "That is hardly the best quality for a husband, is it?" She: "Of course not; I am not going to marry him."—Boston Herald.

Warden: "No'm; the guy that killed his family ain't here no more. The gov'nor pardoned him." The Visitor: "What a shame. I've brought him a lot of roses! What other murderers have you?"—Cleveland Leader.

Dear Old Lady (with a view to a little moral teaching)—"Now, do either of you little boys say naughty words?"

Elder Brother—"Well, mum, I ain't much of a 'and at it myself, but young Bill here is a treat. Cuss for the lady, Bill."—"The Butterfly."

Mrs. Muggins—Don't you ever try to save any money? Mr. Muggins—Sure. I saved $4 today. Borrowell struck me for $5, and I only let him have $1.—Philadelphia Record.

"It was to satisfy your extravagant tastes," cried the desperate man, "that I committed the forgery! The crime is upon your head!" The woman started and gazed at him wonderingly. "Is my crime on straight?" she asked.—Success.

McRooney—How long was Pat sick, Mrs. Clancy? Mrs. Clancy—Only two days, Mr. McRooney. McRooney—Sure Pat was always a hustler!—Puck.

Foreman Sweepey—No more ov yer sass, Moriarty. From now on I'll have nothin' from ye but silence, an' but little o' thot."—Truth.

"Is it true that Maude refused a man worth a million?" "It is." "Was she crazy, or in love?" "Neither. She accepted a man worth two million."—Boston Transcript.

Weary Walter—I lost 'arf a crown yesterday. Tired Timotheus—Did you 'ave a 'ole in yer pocket? Weary Walter—No; the bloke wot dropped it heard it fall.—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Highup—Your husband has changed so that I didn't recognize him. Mrs. Blase—It isn't that. I've changed husbands.—Puck.

"Your wife has received some sudden shock. What has happened?" "I don't know, doctor. I came home early last night——" "Ah, that presumably accounts for it."—Washington Herald.

Young Lady—You say you were on a raft for six weeks, and had nothing to eat but mutton. Where did you get the mutton from? Old Salt—Well, you see, miss, the sea was very choppy.—Tit-Bits.

The Lady—I thought you said you were looking for work. The Hobo—Well, I am, mom. But I don't want to get it right now. I'm a detective, yer see, an' I'm jest after clews today."—Toledo Blade.

"Do you think I could keep the wolf from the door by my singing?" asked the musical young man. "You could," replied Miss Mayenne, "if the wolf had any sort of an ear for music."—Washington Star.

"Your friend is rather indelicate," remarked Mrs. Wombat. "Says she gave her husband some panatellas for Christmas." "What's wrong with that?" "I wouldn't think of mentioning sleeping garments in public."—Pittsburg Post.

Dissatisfied Patron—Gentle disposition! Why, he wants to bite the head off every dog he meets. I've been swindled! Dog Merchant—You didn't ought to keep dogs at all, mister. The animals you ought to keep wiv your temperament is silkworms!—Punch.

Theatre

"The Chocolate Soldier"

"The Chocolate Soldier" has broken all records at the Majestic, reflecting credit upon the Los Angeles public, which appreciates a masterpiece when It is music which kindles one at the many points of excellence in this comic opera is Oscar Strauss' music. It is music which kindles one at the very start, unfolds exquisite variations of melody and harmony while maintaining perfect unity of theme, mounts up to a superb climax at the end of the second act, and tapers off with the same theme echoing and dying like a thrilling bugle-note, until every mother's son of us is humming "My Hero" on his dazed, illuminated homeward way.

As everybody accedes, "The Chocolate Soldier" is the best of its kind since "The Merry Widow." Just why it does not and never will appeal as widely as did that enchanting lady it is hard to say. Certainly the music, taken as a complete entity, is superior.



Hugh Lloyd, Orpheum Next Week

George Bernard Shaw's hammer-like satire hits squarely upon the head of bombastic militarism and surface heroics, puncturing one's sense-delight in the song, color and sentiment with acrid little appeals to the humor and intellect. Of horseplay there is none There is an abundance of piquant romance, and picturesqueness a-plenty in surroundings and costuming.

Adapted from "Arms and the Man," "The Chocolate Soldier" tells the story of one Lieutenant Bumerli who, pursued as a spy, seeks refuge in the room of a Bulgarian girl. When he first bursts through the door of her balcony, he meets with a hostile reception, but his brass buttons and engaging audacity combine to break down Nadina Popoff's reserve, and she shields him from the inquisitive soldiers who file through the apartment, overlooking the one particular portiere like any modern detective. Her mother and cousin Mascha have sharper eyes, howver, and before Bumerli leaves he has received timid amatory advances, and a photograph, from each of the three ladies. Much fun results from Bumerli's casual narration of the adventure, later, to Nadina's father and fiance, whose relationship to the maiden he doesn't suspect, and from the ladies' distracted efforts to recover their photographs. Of course Bumerli's charming insolence and wheedling conceit triumph eventually, and he wins Nadina from the equally conceited but not so dashing Alexius, her "Hero."

John R. Phillips plays the debonair "Chocolate Soldier" role in most amusing fashion, using his splendid baritone as effectively as he does the whimsical play of his mobile features. Miss Antoinette Kopetzky, a dainty little miss whose voice is pleasing despite a tendency to flat, is Nadina, and acts with sweetness and humor. Miss Ilon Bergere is bewitchingly impudent as Mascha, and Miss Margaret Crawford suffices as the mother. The "Hero" of Harry Davies is unnecessarily strained.

The concerted work of the chorus is capital, and the settings, two for the three acts, are attractively foreign.

D. R. L.

Orpheum

In the week's bill at the Orpheum, the holdovers are as prominent as the new numbers, but the second-weekers ar generally so amusing that they are well worth seeing twice.

Of the new numbers, the widely-known skit, "Cherie," featuring Clayton White and Marie Stuart, is the leader. It is abundantly entertaining and keeps the audience in a delightful state of giggles.

Kennedy, De Milt and Kennedy, "that jolly bunch," make a lot of fun, and the young lady member of the "bunch" is good to look upon.

Despite the fact that cycling stunts have lost their novelty for vaudeville audiences, the Five Cycling Auroras hold the attention by some clever new feats. This troupe is about the best in its line that has appeared on the Orpheum boards.

Frank Rogers, colored ventriloquist, is quite good.

The plump and languorous Bonita continues her fascinations in "The Real Girl"; the Hanlon Brothers keep right on with their phantastic rampage, "Just-Phor-Phun," Chas. B. Lawlor and daughters repeat their character singing, and Elise, Wulff and Waldoff again take up time rather unprofitably for the audience with their acrobatic stunt, 'After the Football Game."

The biograph pictures were especially fine. They gave a graphic reproduction of Buffalo Jones and his band lasooing wild animals in South Africa.

L. B.

Coming Attractions

"Is Matrimony a Failure," a comedy by Leo Ditrichstein, will be given its first Los Angeles production at the Burbank theater next week. It was given for an entire year at the Republic Theatre, New York, under the direction of David Belasco, and is now being played in London. While the title of the comedy propounds a problem as old as the world itself, the proposition is not treated as seriously as to assume the aspect of a debate. It is all for fun, and if the wise ones can read a little philosophy into the merriment they get that much added enjoyment from it.

"Is Matrimony a Failure" takes its name from the title of a play which the leading character in it, Skelton Perry, has written. This play de-

clares that matrimony is a failure, and when its authorship is discovered, it causes a tremendous sensation in the little town where Perry lives. He is denounced by everyone, including his own relatives. Suddenly it is discovered that a great many of the marriages in the town have been illegally performed and the couples are free. Perry has previously declared that if the matrimonial shackles were removed very few would willingly resume them, and events justify his belief. The remainder of the play has to do with the complications which follow the separation of the erstwhile married couples. There is no cessation in the fun until the final curtain.

For its headliner the week beginning Monday matinee, Feb. 20, the Orpheum will offer one of the strangest sketches in vaudeville: It is called "The Visitor," was written by Oliver White and is interpreted by Porter J. White, his brother, and a company. The sketch is a mystery whose plot does not become clear till the very last line, yet throughout it is said to be of much interest.

Hugh Lloyd comes to do some stunts on the suspended rope. Lloyd carries no balance pole and scorns the usual umbrella, but his balancing tests, rope walking and the like are declared to be distinctively achieved by him alone.

The Victoria Four is one of the newest of the good quartettes to come this way. The men eschew the usual farcical makeup, and appear in fitting evening clothes with top hats, but this does not prevent a large injection of comedy material into their efforts. One of their stunts is the singing of a number in Hebrew, Irish, German and Italian, all at the same time, each man taking one of the dialects.

Arthur Borani and Annie Nevaro will furnish the new comics. They are a pair of patterers, with some new dance twists, turns and frolics.

"Cherie," with Clayton White and Marie Stuart holds over. Others who remain are the five Cycling Auroras, Frank Rogers, the negro ventriloquist, and Kennedy DeMilt and Kennedy, who sparkle with fun.

"The Girl in the Taxi," which comes to the Mason Opera House for the week of February 27th, was originally presented in Paris, although the play was written by a German playwright, its first production was at the French capitol, and had a run of over 1000 nights. The American adaptation was made by Stanislaus Strange, who is well known in this country through his musical comedy writings. Strange in his adaptation has retained all the original French atmosphere.

"The Merry Widow" will be seen at the Majestic beginning Sunday, Feb. 26. Franz Lebar, who wrote the music, has established himself as the only living successor to the line of light opera writers beginning with Offenbach and ending with Sullivan. He combines the abandon and riotous melody of the former composer with the scholarly and emotional effectiveness of the latter. The book is ingenious and witty. Mabel Wilber will be the Sonia, with Charles Meakins as the Prince Danilo.

Playgoers who find delight in color, refined comedy and good singing in musical comedy, will be amused with "The Arcadians," which holds forth at the Mason Opera House week of March 6.

Sponsored by Charles Frohman, and after a two years' run in New York, "The Arcadians" comes to this city with the same company which ended its engagement in the metropolis recently. The girly galaxy and the male choristers of the play are said to bring the cast in its entirety close to one hundred people.

MUSIC

The second Hofmann recital last Saturday afternoon showed that the fame of a distinguished artist such as Hofmann has long since proved himself can make an enthusiastic Los Angeles public ignore the most adverse weather conditions, and can bring them in crowds through the pouring rain to enjoy the feast provided. In spite of wind and weather Simpson Auditorium was crowded with a damp but none the less appreciative audience to hear this truly great artist.

Hofmann's playing Saturday afternoon was characterized by a tonal richness, an imposing volume of sound, a phenomenal strength and elasticity of touch, a technical perfection which stirred his hearers to considerable demonstration of appreciation. If any criticism could be made it would be that on this occasion Hofmann was carried away by his own enthusiasm to the point of sacrificing something of delicacy and refinement to the almost orchestral effects with which he astonished us. A program of more contrasted character would have been grateful to the musician's ear. In the "Vogel als Prophet" and also in one or two of the "Carneval" themes Hofmann gave a glimpse of his capabilities in the line of graceful and delicate playing.

Never has the writer heard such truly gorgeous tonal effect in a piano recital as characterized Hofmann's interpretation of the "Marche des Davidsbundler contre les Philistins" which concluded the Schumann "Carneval."

The Chopin "A Major Polonaise" was given with dash, and a strongly marked rhythm which might almost be called exaggerated. The remaining Chopin numbers as also the Liszt group were enthusiastically received.

Hofmann is one of the pianists of foremost rank and is also an artist of wide information and an experience extending over a considerable period. Angelenos will look forword with the anticipation of a high artistic enpoyment to his next appearance here.

M. R. T.

What promises to be an enjoyable musical event is the recital to be given by Miss Lillian Adams, pianist, assisted by Mrs. Mary Le Grand Reed, soprano, in the Gamut Club auditorium next Tuesday evening. Miss Adams is a Los Angeles girl who returned from Germany about two years ago, after studying with Baumeister. Since then she has given only one concert. She has selected an interesting program for Tuesday evening, her final number being Tschaikowsky's "Slavischer March," originally composed for orchestra. The program in full is as follows:

Etude, Op. 10, No. 3, Waltz in E minor, Butterflies (Chopin) Miss Adams; "Jewel Song" from "Faust" (Gounod), Mrs. Reed; "Hark, Hark the Lark" (Schubert-Liszt), Concert Staccato (Rubenstein), Miss Adams; "Ah! Love but a Day" (Beach), "Like a Rosebud" (La Forge), "Beat Upon Mine, Little Heart" (Nevin), "Love Has Wings" (Rogers), Mrs. Reed; Slavischer March (Tschaikowsky), Miss Adams.

Three, of a series of five modern plays will be interpreted at Cumnock Hall by two readers, Miss Cora Mel Patton and Mrs. Kate Wisner McCluskey, during this week and next. The series includes the following plays: Today, Feb. 18, "The Great Galeoto"; Feb. 21, "Strife"; Feb. 23, "The Blue Bird." The readings will begin at 10.30 in the morning and will attract students of modern drama. "Chantecler" and "The Lady from the Sea" were given on Tuesday and Thursday, respectively, of this week.

Miss Patten comes from Chicago, and is notable for her interpretations of the best literature.

Mrs. McCluskey, of Evanston, has a wide reputation for true and subtle interpretations, coupled with a charming personality and rich voice.

In "Deep Woods," on his farm at Peterborough, Edward MacDowell built a log cabin, surrounded by enormous pines and facing, through a lovely vista, Monadnock and the setting sun. Here came into existence all the MacDowell music written within the last five or six years of his working life, "The Norse" and "Keltic" Sonatas, the "New England Idyls" and "Fireside Tales" and many songs and choruses. His surroundings were a source of inspiration to him and now his wife has established the MacDoweil memorial Association for the assistance of students at this home, and is devoting her life to winning the recognition which the American public should have given to the husband whose work placed him at the head of American composers.

Mrs. MacDowell is now in Southern California speaking before the various clubs, and a MacDowell program will be given either on Friday evening, Feb. 24th at Simpson Auditorium, or Sunday afternoon the 26th at the same place. Lantern slides will be used to heighten the vividness of the story, and Miss Zerlina Bartholomew of New York, a lyric soprano whose specialty is MacDowell songs, will sing a group of the composers songs, Mrs. MacDowell playing the accompaniments. In addition to this artist Miss Margel Gluck, violinist from London, and her accompanist, Miss Ivimey, will present a group of MacDowell instrumental numbers.

Bonci, the famous lyric tenor, in his endeavor to reach in an educational manner, the students and the public of America, has renounced his operatic work to tour the country in concert. He is actuated by two reasons; one to demonstrate the benefits to be drived from the practice of bel canto, of which he and Tetrazzini are the best known exponents, the other to study music conditions throughout this country. If he finds as a result of his tour that the lovers of classic music are sufficiently interested he will endeavor to show that grand opera in English can be assured, and will make public a plan upon which he has been working for the past year, which will eventually end in the establishment of an institution that will go far toward assuring for the United States, grand opera sung in our own tongue by our own artists. Bonci will give a concert at Simpson Anditorium Tuesday evening, Feb. 28th. The program follows:

Spiagge amata (Helen and Paris).. ..... Gluck
Caro mio ben.....Giordani
Chi Vuol la Zingarella.....Paisiello
On Wings of Music.....Mendelssohn
Who is Sylvia.....Schubert
Hark, Hark the Lark.....Schubert
Aria, M'Appari tutt' Amor (Marta) ..... Flotow
Piano solo, Allegro appassionate... ..... Saint Saens
Vieille Chanson .....Bizet
Romance .....Debussy
Embarquez-vous!..... Godard
Aria; Che gelida Manina (La Boheme) ..... Puccini
Long Ago .....MacDowell
A Maid Sings Light.....MacDowell
Mattinata .....Leoncavallo

The second recital of the Harry Clifford Lott series will be given at Cumnock Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 23rd. Mr. Lott's first recital was a miscellaneous one. The second program will be a decided novelty and devoted exclusively to the musical settings of poems by Rudyard Kipling. In the Barrack Room Ballads are found many artistic poems suitable to the aggressive ideas of Walter Damrosch, Arthur Foote and Arthur Whiting, who early discovered the possibilities of surrounding the Kipling works with artistic musical settings. The first half of the program will be given over to these, the latter half reserved for the "Just So" songs by Edward German. Mrs. Lott will preside at the piano.

Mary Garden has been engaged by an eastern impresario for a short concert tour at the end of her engagements with the operatic companies in New York and Philadelphia.

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THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK

A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

Vol. X. No. 9 San Francisco and Los Angeles, February 25, 1911 5 Cents—$1.00 a Year

FOREWORD

With This Issue the Name of Pacific Outlook Changes to The California Outlook.

There are a dozen or more weekly papers published in San Francisco and Los Angeles, nearly all of which are subsidized by the interests and thoroughly reactionary. The need for a progressive publication to counteract the gutter weeklies is self-evident. The California Weekly, published in San Francisco until recently, did splendid service during its existence, and was of great aid to the progressive movement. The only other weekly published in either the northern or southern metropolis that measured up to the requirements was the Pacific Outlook of Los Angeles.

The subscription lists of the California Weekly and the Pacific Outlook have been consolidated, as have also the names of the two publications and the newspaper will be known as The California Outlook. The California Outlook will be the only weekly published in the state having a substantial circulation both in the north and south. It will have the backing of the leading men in the progressive movement in California, and it will endeavor to reflect the sentiment of that movement. A. J. Pillsbury, formerly editor of the California Weekly, and Charles Dwight Willard of Los Angeles, editorial contributor to the Pacific Outlook, will be the editorial contributors to the new publication. There are no more able, vigorous, intelligent, or fearless commentators on public events in this state than these two men. Mr. Pillsbury will continue to write, in addition to his editorials, the page on state political gossip under the title of "The Watchman," and Mr. Willard will also continue to furnish a page for the new publication each week on Civic Affairs, in which he is a recognized expert. In addition, there will be each week articles by other well qualified writers on subjects of current interest, and the effort will be in every way to publish a high class paper devoted to progressive principles and supporting men and measures in this state toward that end.

The California Outlook has been financed by subscriptions from a hundred of the leading patriotic good government men of the state who have appointed a committee of five to direct its affairs. The paper will not be printed for financial profit and should it become more than self supporting its surplus will be expended in extending its field of usefulness in the cause of civic righteousness.

In this effort we ask the support and co-operation of every right-minded patriotic, progressive citizen of California.

By C. D. WILLARD



C. D. Willard

I began to write editorial on the "Pacific Outlook" in June of 1909, and a brief calculation shows me that I have turned out over 500,000 words in that period of 90 weeks.

It would seem that with such a number of words at my disposal I ought to have been able by this time to express in full any little ideas that I may entertain on things in general.

So it happens that with this number I bid farewell to the readers of "Pacific Outlook," having promised to write no more for that periodical.

But let the reader be not too hasty with regret—whichever his expresson of joy or he was minded to hand out. This is an era of rapid change, of wheels within wheels, of holding companies and trusts, and of things that are not what they seem.

I cannot write any more for "Pacific Outlook" because it exists no longer under that name. It goes to join "The California Weekly," that passed out with the end of 1910. But in their place we have herewith "The California Outlook." Note the ingenuity of the name. Meyer Lissner thought of that. He has thought of a good many things in the last three or four years, and some of his "thinks" have made history in this state.

For this new periodical, "The California Outlook," I propose to jot down a few ideas, such as I may have left unexpressed—say a million or two of words. In fact Mr. Pillsbury and myself will do the editorial—like ale and porter, 'alf 'n 'alf. May it always be as refreshing and as harmless!

I am a bit sorry for Pillsbury, however. He lives up north, which gives me the first whack at the space.

The best way to tell our articles apart is this: if you find anything that you disagree with so violently that you are tempted to go around and lick the editor, why, Pillsbury, he wrote that.

Coming back to those 500,000 words already remarked by me, I am reminded of an incident that dear old Colonel Will Harris told me he witnessed in a Tennessee court room. An eminent member of the bar of that state had spoken for ten consecutive days on a case before a jury: At the end of the tenth day, he said: "Having now given you the general outline of the points I wish to cover, I will begin the main body of my speech tomorrow." Whereupon, one of the jurymen rose suddenly in his chair and sank back, dead.

Please don't.

By A. J. PILLSBURY



A. J. Pillsbury

Fresh from two and a quarter years of ineffectual effort to make The California Weekly stick, a becoming humility would dissuade me from speaking with over confidence of weekly journalism, and yet I should have been dull indeed had I not learned something from that experience. That there is a field of great utility for some such a weekly periodical as The California Weekly was I have not a doubt. Only time and capital were needed to develop it, perhaps five more years of time and not a little of capital.

It is not sufficient in my judgment that "a" paper be made to live. There are already papers enough and to spare, such as they are, and whoso merely makes two, such as we commonly have, live where one lived before is far from being a benefactor of his race. In my judgment a weekly paper, in order to justify its existence, must perform some public service not now adequately performed by the journalism we have.

Daily papers are hastily written to be hastily read and, "To-day's dailies kindle tomorrow's fires." The weekly papers should interpret the events of the week in sober second thought. Daily papers commonly voice special clienteles, interests or parties and are relatively little relied on as sources of painstaking information or sound opinion. The weekly paper should supply both these needs. We have in California no daily with a state-broad outlook and sympathy. The Los Angeles dailies are devoted to Southern California and the San Francisco dailies are put to it to see with sympathetic vision so far as across San Francisco Bay. If The California Outlook would justify its existence it must speak for California as a whole, yes "From Shasta to San Diego and from the Sierras to the sea."

But above all else the weekly paper, if it would vindicate its right to live, must take the whole people into its confidence. It must dare to be free. No subject that concerns the state must be tabooed. Eschewing that personal journalism that assaults character unjustly and but reechoes the carping criticisms of the day, the weekly must strike telling blows for Right Things no matter who is hit and, if it can muster the prophetic ability, it must strive to lead public sentiment rather than follow it, whereas legislation, if it would not provoke reaction, must follow public sentiment rather than get in advance of it.

Hoping and anticipating that The California Outlook will not be content with being the mouthpiece of any individual, or the organ of any faction, but will sedulously follow the lines herein broadly laid down, I have undertaken to contribute to its columns and do urgently commend the new enterprise to the friends of The California Weekly, and all others, in the expectation that if the friends of Right Things in San Francisco and Los Angeles unite in its support The California Outlook will vindicate its right to live and to serve.

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INDETERMINATE FRANCHISES

Most California city charters that have been either adopted new or revised by amendment during the last ten years have a 20 year to 30 year limitation on the life of franchises granted by the city to utilities. Some of them have a provision that the city may buy the physical properties of the company after 5 or 10 years have elapsed.

San Diego has recently made itself a striking exception to the general rule by adopting a charter amendment for a 50-year franchise, with a purchase clause operative at the end of 25 years. This was done to please John D. Spreckles, who owns the street car system of that city—not to mention various other utilities and enterprises—and who refused to go on with his "development" of the town unless this concession was granted him. Of course that city has, like all other cities, a large class of boomers and boosters who cannot see beyond the middle of next week. They have real estate to sell and they want to see the dirt flying right now. What may happen to the city fifteen or twenty years hence is a matter of utter indifference to them. The extraordinary feature of the San Diego case, however, lies in the fact that these Fly-by-nights seem to be in the majority—showing that

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A. J. PILLSBURY, C. D. WILLARD } Contributing Editors

A. M. DUNN, Manager
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it is not a real city but rather a real estate tract.

Twenty years ago the 50-year franchise was all the vogue for public utilities and that was regarded as a great improvement over the 99-year and 999-year franchises that had been given out liberally by cities when utilities first came into existence in the years before and during the civil war. In some cities in the East and South perpetual franchises were granted. But the courts have held that a perpetual franchise is in effect alienation and have canceled many of them when the question of their legality has been raised. Evidently there is a suspicion on the part of the utility people that franchises of 99 years or over are in danger of going up against a similar construction, for many cases are recorded of the surrender of long time franchises in return for those of shorter terms.

The most advanced thought on the subject of length of term for utility franchises now favors the indeterminate form, with power of revocation for purchase or transfer vested in the city. Thus, if at any time the city desires to go into the business of the utility, it can by arbitration (terms of which are described in the franchise) take over the physical properties, or if the city is dissatisfied at the way the company is serving the people, it can require a sale (under arbitration for value) to some other company. Sometimes the repurchase and transfer provisions are not operative during the first ten years, and always they are slow of operation, rendering a snap judgment impossible. There is always provision for open bookkeeping and usually for the city to receive a percentage of receipts. The latter is not essential, of course, if the city retains power to reduce fares and gives the public the benefit of excess profits in that form.

From the uproar that has come from certain quarters on the reduction from 50 years to 20 or 25 in period of franchises, it might be supposed that bond holders or bond buyers would object to franchises that have no term whatever to run and live only at the city's pleasure. On the contrary these have preference over all other forms of utility securities. A financial article recently appearing in the "Saturday Evening Post" called attention to this, and gave as an explanation that investors felt the enterprise was in less danger from popular feeling and resentment. The fact is a public utility is a vulnerable concern if the people are stirred to an attack, and the mere length of term of its franchise will not save it. Of course, if the company can elect the city officers all may go smoothly; but the moment people take matters in their own hands the company is really at their mercy. They can smother it with restrictions and regulations and can hound it into the hands of a receiver in spite of all the protection the courts can legally give it. Nothing stimulates resentment against a utility company like the existence of a long time franchise. People look upon it as a cinch, a jug-handled contract, obtained by a species of fraud—for most of these long term franchises run back to the days of political-corporate control of the city governments.

Under the indeterminate franchise the worst that can happen to the bond-holder is that his loan may come to an end through the return of the principal, but even that is unlikely, for in any transfer or in purchase by the city the indebtedness would probably be carried along. As for the city, it is of course better off under this arrangement than with any franchise of a definite period of years, however short. The fundamental principle is that of applying the "recall" to franchises.

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SIZING UP NEWSPAPERS

"Collier's" is publishing a series of able articles by Will Irwin on the American newspaper, in which the good and bad characteristics of our most important national institution are set forth in interesting shape. But the result is only half satisfying. It is not what the average reader of Collier's would like to see—we venture the opinion—or at least it is not all they would like.

We have witnessed the muck raking of our national, state and city governments and of the officials thereof, and also the overhauling of the trusts and the railways, and the showing up of patent medicines and fake food products; we have been allowed to gaze on the inside workings of Wall Street and the great financial flimflam—everything in short that is of much importance has been opened up and exhibited to us—except the most important thing of all, and that is the newspaper. There have been articles enough about newspapers in general, but they have not been properly and specifically muck raked. Thus, when we used to read editorial denunciations of the Senate for its subserviency to the special interest, we were entirely calm; but when Phillips and Baker and Russell began to talk about Aldrich and Penrose and Lodge and Smoot, we began to listen and feel of the edge of the knife. In a general way we knew Wall Street was rotten, but when Hendrick gave us the inside of the looting of Metropolitan and of the raid on Illinois Central, then our ideas grew clearer. Also we have listened to many Jeremiads on the subject of the decadence of the press, its sensationalism, subserviency to advertisers, its vulgarity and untruthfulness, but we know that there are wide differences between papers in our own town, and we assume that there are still greater differences throughout the general field of American journalism.

Suppose that some sincere and disinterested newspaper expert should make a thorough study and analysis of the papers of the

country, visiting the various cities to learn how each was regarded in its own habitat, and then describe them to us on their merits in comparison one with another. It would make mighty interesting and wholesome reading.

Charles Zubelin, the sociologist of Chicago University, published last summer a magazine article on American newspapers in which he listed twenty or thirty of the best and worst. At the top of the list were the Springfield Republican and the Indianapolis News, and at the bottom the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Los Angeles Times. Of course the people of Los Angeles have long known that the Times was the meanest, the most untruthful and the most obscene journal in the country, but they had not appreciated how generally this fact was understood. No doubt people in other cities would be similarly surprised if they knew the status of their newspapers in comparison with the press of the whole country. One glances at the papers of other cities, now and then, but he does not read and analyze them critically, as is necessary to make a comparison.

Now there is a job of muck raking that would call for real courage, for the magazines are much beholden to the newspapers for "notices." We are hopeful that some periodical will soon undertake the work.

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A POSITION OF MUCH DIFFICULTY

There are murmurings in the legislature and out of it with reference to the state university. Some fear that it is coming to be dominated by that spirit which characterizes the retainers of special interests to the neglect of the common welfare and that young men are being trained to meet the needs of centralized industry rather than of an industry democratized or freely competitive. Doubtless all the influences that are at work outside the university are at work inside it, but the wonder is that the University of California has been subverted as little as it has. With the exception of the Pardee administration from time immemorial the government of the state university could, at least, have been dominated by the same influences that dominated courts and legislatures to their hurt. That forbearance which has kept on the board of regents such men as Dr. Rowell and Senator Bard, when all such places might have been filled by Hellmans and Crockers, is more easily appreciated than understood, but there they are and others like them. Of the sixteen appointed members of the board of regents not above four or five are objectionable by reason of being in sympathy with successful rascality and out of sympathy with the common people. In the faculty of the university are found men of all shades of opinion and all qualities of character from the obsequious toady to the radical come-outer. To handle this diverse body in a way to provoke the minimum of friction against the university has been President Wheeler's special charge and right well has he acquitted himself. Neither his head nor his hand is often seen above the surface of affairs, but just underneath both are busy smoothing down and glossing over, not so busy making friends as preventing the making of enemies. He has obeyed the constitutional mandate to keep the university "independent of all political and sectarian influence," and has so far succeeded as to exasperate some but gratify many. His position is one of much difficulty. Those of us who are anxious to see the university don the armor of righteousness and come out into the open to fight for Right Things regardless of consequences will probably have to rest content if it does nothing positively retrogressive, while those who would shut the mouths of all radicals in the faculty will probably have to content themselves with muffling their roarings rather than stilling them altogether. Along political and sectarian and sometimes even moral, lines the University of California will be a non-combatant. If we are not satisfied that it shall be so then must we change the constitution and—the president of the university.

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THE TRUSTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD

One of the most notable articles of the February magazine crop is by Gilbert Holland Montague, Esq.; of the New York bar, in the Atlantic. He is an intelligent and forceful writer, who has devoted a good deal of study to trust problems, and his present article contrasts the treatment given to industrial combinations, and the attitude of the public toward them, in this country and in Europe, particularly in Germany and England. In neither of the foreign nations are they regarded with apprehension, and no attempt is made to break them up. The government of Prussia has, indeed, given them its direct endorsement. And in these foreign countries the trusts do no harm—which accounts for the absence of any public sentiment against them.

Why do they do no harm? Is human nature so different in Germany and England from what it is in America that men can be trusted with the power to make prices both for the raw material they buy and the manufactured article they sell without the stress of competition, and yet the public suffer no injury?

Not at all. Mr. Montague explains in rather an airy and incidental way that the government regulates them so that they cannot use their position of absolute control to oppress anybody. It sounds perfectly easy and simple, as he tells it, and one is quite prepared for the logic of his conclusion: that we are making a great mistake in this country in fighting the trusts and in the effort to break up combinations, for the combination is really a money saver to everybody, steadies industry and industrial securities stops the waste of competition and reduces danger of panics; and all that is needed—if anything is really needed, and on this Mr. Montague is a bit vague—is merely that the government should regulate the trusts and see that they do no wrong.

Just a little thing like that!

All that is necessary to put us in shape to do what foreign nations do, or may do, in these matters, is to revise the national constitution, make over the fundamental laws of all the states, change the point of view of all the judges on the bench, take the national and state governments away from the special interests and give them back to the people, and reorganize public sentiment from top to bottom on what constitute the rights of property and the limitations thereon.

"The proverb," says Hamlet, "is something musty—but while the grass grows" —he does not finish, but we may infer that the poor old horse cannot wait and will starve to death.

Now we belong to the class of cheerful lunatics that believe all the miracles enumerated above are going to take place, but our lunacy does not carry us to the point of expecting it all to happen instantly. In 1852 the world burst into tears over "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and a million people wondered if slavery would not end immediately. It took ten years and tens of thousands of lives and several billions of money to do the work, however, and yet the problem of the slave was simple and easy as compared with the problem of the dollar. And in the meantime we must live somehow. We know competition. It is an old friend of the people. It was competition between the Barons and King John that gave us Magna Charta. We, the people, got a good deal battered up in the melee, but we emerged with the capital prize of the middle ages. It was competition between the big taxpayers of London and a fool, named Charles Stuart, that gave us parliamentary government. It is what remains now of competition in business that keeps the price of living from doubling once more. Great waste of energy, no doubt, but it is better than riots and burials in the Potter's Field.

Consider the nature and the origin of these European governments as contrasted with our own. They grew out of unlimited monarchies, where every kind of power over the life and property of the subject rested with the ruler, that is to say, rested with the government. One by one these powers were taken from the monarch and held by agents and representatives of the people. It is just as natural now for the Prussian minister of commerce to fix a price on potash (made by a trust), which price shall be low to the unprosperous farmers of one district and high to dealers that may ship it out of the country, as it once was for the king to seize all the property of a subject with whom he was displeased. A few of the king's prerogatives have been culled out and specifically destroyed, but in the main the government is his residuary legatee.

When we cross to this side of the Atlantic, we find a government that was neither a growth nor an inheritance, but a tour de force, a thing made and fashioned by a jealous and doubting people out of such fragments of authority as they felt the individual could spare. It was in the epoch of revolutions, and the air was filled with a sentiment of resistence to authority. Nothing but the anarchy that trembled beneath their feet brought them to the point of union, and they protested with Jefferson and Tom Paine that that government was best that governed the least. The spirit of democracy was there, but it was not communal but fiercely individual.

Thus it came to pass in the United States, as in no other country on the globe, that almost the entire industrial and business fabric—based primarily as it is on the right of the individual over his property—has grown up outside the realm of government and untouched by it Our laws and our courts protect property, but they do not control it. There is little or no machinery for that purpose, and no way to construct the machinery, without going back to the very beginning of things to take on powers that we do not now possess.

All this is possible—but it is little short

of a revolution. Ca ira. It will come. But in the meantime here are the trusts, whose roots go down into the very core of our industrial system. We know one way by which they may be curbed, and we will try that. They are combinations in restrain of trade, and as such are partially subject to control. That is, we hope so. The supreme court will tell us presently.

Now if Mr. Montague were a schoolmaster, or a minister, or just a plain magazine writer, we might accept his article as a sincere offering. But when a New York corporation lawyer, who has frequently written in defense of the trusts, and who presumably understands the problem and its relation to our form of government, proposes blandly that we abandon the effort to control trusts through the establishment of competition, we may be pardoned perhaps if we express doubts of the good faith of the performance. C. D. W.

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FOR JUSTICE TO OFFICE-HOLDERS

The people of Los Angeles county were recently much astonished at a verdict for heavy damages against a member of their Board of Supervisors for injury to a pedestrian on a country road where the sidewalk section of the road had been washed out. This opened the eyes of everybody to an alarming feature of the law, whereby a supervisor might be held responsible for hundreds of miles of highway which it would be impossible for him to inspect and keep constantly in perfect repair.

The immediate effect of the decision was a threat on the part of the three financially and morally responsible members of the Los Angeles county board that they would resign, unless steps were taken for their protection. Arrangements were finally made through the co-operation of many citizens that induced them to remain in office, and an effort was made to amend the law and bring this absurdity to an end.

It is entirely right that officers who accept responsibility should be held responsible, but they should not be called upon to perform miracles and be financially ruined for their failure. Under the construction given the present law by the jury that gave damages to the plaintiff in the case against Supervisor Pridham, the official who is clothed with the power to care for a road will be financially responsible for accident on the road, if there is any money at the time available to put the road in order. To make good on such a theory of responsibility the supervisor must be clothed with omniscience to know where any break or washout has occurred, and with omnipotence to be able instantly to mend it. There are only two ways to get around a law of that sort: one is to have supervisors that are judgment proof, either through poverty or rascality, or else to spend every dollar of road money the instant it accrues, so that the fund is always overdrawn. And under political conditions as they prevailed in the past these two alternatives, one or the other or both, were usually carried out.

Under the proposed amendment, which is in the care of Henry Lyon in the assembly and Chas. W. Bell in the senate, the official will not be held responsible unless he has received notice of the break, and he is given reasonable time in which to make repairs. This law should be adopted not only to do justice to office holders but also for the real protection of the public, for an impossible law, like the one now on the statute books will never be enforced.

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MORGANIZATION OF MAGAZINES

The dispatches stated last week that J. Pierpont Morgan had acquired ownership of several of the popular, muck-raking magazines and was seeking to acquire a controlling interest in the great national news companies through the instrumentalities of which these periodicals reach the people. This is important if true. It is almost equally important even if not true, inasmuch as it shows what easily may become true if Morgan, or any other great organizer, be so minded. And yet it is to these very magazines, McClure's and the American, Hampton's and Everybody's, to which we are chiefly indebted for an inside view of The System by which the American people have been exploited to their harm. It has long been known that the Harper publications and the North American Review are Morganized. Hence their fall into inconspicuous desuetude. If the other magazines named, or any of them, have gone the same road they will share the same fate. The blight of that ownership cannot long be concealed. Although serious, not until the country press shall have been subjugated by special interests will the situation become alarming. Nothing, except his shirt, gets next to a man quite like his home paper and as long as that paper stays true the citizen cannot be altogether misled even by the Morganization of the literature of the nation.

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A SENATORIAL CURIO

Upon his demise, if not sooner, Senator Eddie Wolfe should be embalmed, placed in a glass case and put on exhibition in the foyer of some muscum where all may gaze upon the likes of what nowhere else exists on land or sea, or has existed before or since the flood. He holds, in effect, that where the liquor business is under bann there may one look for drunkenness and licentiousness running rife and for sobriety and chastity only where the bowl is ever flowing and doggeries adorn the four corners of every city block. No option, local or otherwise, for Eddie Wolfe. His moral nature, such as it is, revolts at the idea. Because the daughters of teetotal Turkey are sold into matrimony, like so many American heiresses, Eddie sees in the advance of prohibition a menace to the American family. A curio for sure! His place is not in the California senate, but in a museum.

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HARANGUE HANG-OUTS

The contention of the I. W. W.'s, that their rights are being invaded when they are denied the privilege of holding street meetings wherever they want to and whenever they want to, at Fresno, or elsewhere, is unsound. Streets are for locomotion, and yet whatever community fails of providing suitable harangue hangh-outs for the free use of all men with messages of which they would be delivered, lacks common prudence. No better safety valves can be invented. Never mind what is said. If some wild-eyer, leather-lunged genius feels like chewing soap and expectorating suds, suffer him to do so. Conch-shell rostrums with good carrying power should be erected at public cost for the convenience of agitators, and over the proscenium of each should be emblazoned in electric lighted letters the legend, "Say What You Please, but Be Almighty Careful What You Do." Barking dogs seldom bite, but beware of the dog that is muzzled. The harangue hang-out should be an institution in every municipality and there should be as many of them as needed, not inconveniently placed. Let there be no seats provided or permitted. Make them take it standing and the crowd will soon move on.

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REGRETTABLE

It is regrettable that there should be conflict betwixt state and municipal rate-fixing for public service corporations. It is inherently unsound that either the performer or the recipient of a public service should determine the rate. The rate-making should be done by persons as nearly disinterested as it is possible to have them and a state commission appointed by a governor who is elected by all the people of the state after being nominated by a direct primary, comes as near to the ideal of impartiality as we shall ever get. The fact that any one community is satisfied with the present irrational arrangement should not stand in the way of the adoption of a sound principle of rate-making. Of the future we cannot be fully assured, but this much we do know. Whatever now is is sure not always to be so. Change is an exorable law of being.

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THE RIGHT TO CONTRACT INVADED

Ring the fire bell! Sound the alarm! Tremble for your liberties oh ye people! The right of freedom of contract has been invaded. The Great Republic is on the toboggan! The bow-wows will get you if you don't watch out! The supreme court of the United States has decided that a railroad trainman may not bargain away his right to recover damages inflicted upon him through the neglect or carelessness of the employing company. It was hoped by these great moral agencies which, under providence, are doing most of the big business of the country, that a few words in fine print inserted in each contract of employment, (which the would-be employe was free to sign or not sign, as a condition precedent to working or not working and living or not living), the high contracting parties, being equal before the law, would hold the employers free from all harm no matter what befell the employes or by whose fault. Now the supreme court has made that cake all dough and sour dough at that. What are we coming to? Next thing we know this august tribunal may be holding, not only that there are days so long that women and children shall not be free to contract to work longer, but that a minimum wage may be so low that no one shall have the right to contract to work for less, or a standard of living so humble that it may not by contract be reduced. Verily, the American judiciary "do move," albeit some fifty years behind schedule time! And what shall be said of the corporation that took that issue up? Was it officered by some of those "Christian gentlemen" who, "by grace of God," are "wisely charged with the well-being of mankind," or are they plain, ordinary, grabbers? We have our suspicions.



Hard to Handle There is no gainsaying that government by, of and for The People is the most bothersome kind of government that ever was invented. There is something stewing every minute and on the verge of boiling over. Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty but of everything else, efficiency, integrity, economy, security. What a bother The People have had with their legislatures! In former years the law makers stayed on and on legislating and talking against each other and against time as long as the treasury contained a sou marquee that could be "coppered" into the contingent fund and wouldn't go home. They did it every year. Then The People ordained that the law makers should come together only in biennial sessions, but that did not halve the difficulty. They had been so long from the crib that the law makers could not be pulled away from it once they got to it until they had "raked her" again, so The People rose in their wrath and limited the pay of legislators to sixty days, a time within which it was declared to be impossible to do their necessary work, so, finally, The People of California voted the law makers a lump sum for each legislative session and told them to stay as long as they needed to and go home when they got ready. But now that they can stay until their work is done they don't seem to want to, and an effort is making to force an adjournment at the end of the sixty-second day of the session.

Legislative Limitations Even under the best conditions legislatures leave much to he desired. To begin with just plain, old fashioned human nature predominates. Legislators bristle with it like a feline meeting a canine while coming through the rye. Collectively, men are seldom superior to themselves. Individually they sometimes are. Collectively they are eternally wanting to do something they ought not and legislation is not that purely intellectual process that it should be. However, the chief limitations of legislation are two: lack of knowledge and lack of deliberation. A state capitol is a poor place to go in search of knowledge, unless one goes when the legislature is not in session, and a legislative session is as poor a place as a boiler factory in which to indulge the contemplative faculty of the mind. To The Watchman's way of thinking a thirty day session, in which to open the issues and get them piled on the table, a sixty day intermission to go home and think things over, and thirty or forty days after returning to do the work of legislating should prove about the best arrangement possible. But whether this is done or not the thirty-ninth session of the legislature of California should not adjourn until it has left on its calendars no business unfinished that needs finishing. This should be resolved upon even at the cost of smothering Nate Coghlan in a butt of sack. It will be proper to adjourn when the necessary work is done and not before. A splendid record is being made by the present legislature. Let not its record be marred by refusing to stay with the job until the work that needs to be done is done.

Two Fundamental Propositions In championing the cause of the recall of the judiciary Milton T. U'Ren laid down two propositions that deserve to be written in letters of gold over every public institution from "calaboose" to capitol and to be carried as a "running head" across the tops of the pages of every law book, school text book and official document printed for public information. These are: "This is a self-governing commonwealth," and "The people are able to govern themselves." By dinging these two declarations into the public ear from the cradle to the grave, and never letting up on it, a general realization of their importance may come at last to be understood and the prophecy which they are, rather than the realization, to be fulfilled. We can make these things so by saying so. A fundamental fault of our time is that so many people do not believe that these statements are true. If reported correctly our very learned Chief Justice Beatty is about ready to throw up his hands and conclude that, with the advent of the present legislature (the first free legislature he has seen during his life in this state) orderly government went to the demnition bow-wows. He more than half expects to see the present supreme court ruthlessly torn from the bench, all precedents disrgarded and orderly procedures displaced by judicial chaos. Grove L. Johnson, in his argument before the committee, frankly confessed that the people of California are unstable and unfit to be entrusted with power and, in so doing, he voiced the sentiments of all those who, like himself, for the better part of half a century, have been content to be governed by a railroad. The so-called conservative business interests of this state are of like opinion, not because those interests have seen popular government fail, but because they have not seen popular government at all. It has not, since the advent of the old Central Pacific railroad into politics, until this present year of grace, been true that, "This is a self-governing commonwealth." It is small wonder that those who have never seen self government, distrust it and question among themselves as to what it is to prove like. But they can smoke this in their pipes: Belief in the ability of the people to govern has taken such hold upon the people that they will not again submit to any other form of government. No, never again! Good or evil they will have that form of government or none. Outside of darkest Africa the sun does not now shine upon any race of men whose necks are not bowed and backs bent preparatory to a heaving upward in the determination to assert themselves and make their influence felt in the affairs of men. What will become of this movement God knows, but it will be a thousand times better to keep up with it than to be left behind by it wringing the hands in impotent lamentation.



Los Angeles Express

What Will They Do to That Supreme Court There are two particulars in which the Supreme Court of California has been subjected to criticism to such an extent as to have marked the forfeiture of the confidence of the people in that court. They are, that by its conservatism, by its stickling for precise procedures, it dispenses more law than justice; that at least three members of the court are political judges. Now the truth or falsity of these charges is not to be ascertained by a legislative investigation. It will he difficult for the committee to make evident to the legislature, what common report believes to be true, viz: That Justice Henshaw has long been a political lieutenant of William F. Herrin; that Justice Lorigan is first of all a politician and that it was by the political ladder that Justice Melvin elevated himself to the highest court in the state. Finally, that the particular kind of politics with which these justices are identified are the politics of the political bureau of the Southern Pacific company. It is in the public mind that judicial officers so affliated are untrustworthy, and the most that committee or legislature can do will probably be to express a lack of confidence in these men, and that without either of these men being charged with any overt act of malfeasance or misfeasance or their being convicted of any specific wrongful act. The fate of these men should be that of the British ministry at times, they should be subjected to a vote of lack of confidence and, as with the British ministry, such a vote by the legislature should put them out of office.

Case of Justice Beatty Is Distinctly Different Although Mr. Justice Beatty has been the protege of the Southern Pacific company throughout his judicial career it is to be doubted if any considerable number of citizens of this state harbor the smallest suspicion of his judgments being warped by Southern Pacific influence. In his rectitude all believe. He has been unwittingly serviceable to the Southern Pacific, and conservative interests generally, by reason of his type of mind which is conservative to a degree. Honest, sincere, straight forward, courageous enough to espouse the unpopular side (and much inclined so to do) at all hazards, he splendidly exemplifies that never ending cause of friction betwixt public and judicial sentiment that proceeds from the inability of the judiciary to keep pace with the requirements of contemporaneous needs. He abhors innovation. He reveres the law as something sacred. He delights in its subtilties as another might in a philosophical system of his own devising. He would make the institutions of men fit the law though it made their bones crack under the pressure. He feels that society would fall apart if the juridical machine were tampered with. Its being a product of antiquity is, in his mind, conclusive as to its wisdom. Little he recks though justice fails so that the law be preserved, whereas contemporaneous civilization demands that justice be done, the guilty convicted and the public welfare preserved from harm little caring how the fabric of the law may fare. The people have use for law only as it subserves justice. If there be a Holy Grail to be sought at all times and at all cost that Grail is jus-

(Continued on page 14)

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Pasadena and Annexation: Pasadena is about to have a municipal election. The principal issue before the people lies in the attitude of the administration toward the city lighting enterprise, and William Thum, who until recently was the only candidate for mayor before the people, was put up by the Municipal Lighting League, and is known as an ardent advocate of the public ownership idea not only with respect to light but also with respect to other utilities, where it can be practically applied. His opponent, R. L. Metcalf, has also declared himself in favor of municipal lighting. Efforts have been made to create an issue out of consolidation with Los Angeles, although, as this is a question that must ultimately be settled by vote of the people themselves, it is difficult to see what the candidates have to do with it. A great many people in Pasadena seem to enjoy lashing themselves to a frenzy of wrath against Los Angeles on the ground that the big city is seeking to gobble them up. As there is no process by which Pasadena can be annexed save by the vote of the Pasadena people, it seems like a great waste of good anger. For an intelligent, high-grade city, full of clever people, Pasadena is in rather an unhappy state of mind. Its people seem unable to get together on anything. The most important bond issues are voted down, apparently out of spite. This perpetual frenzy against Los Angeles and terror of consolidation seems to be a feature of the city's neurotic condition. It is to be hoped that this election may clear the atmosphere somewhat and put things on a saner basis.

Free Water in Cleveland: The people of Cleveland are to be supplied with water free of charge, the cost of service to be paid for out of general taxation. This system is advocated by some health authorities, who contend that water is a necessity to the health and cleanliness and general welfare of the people of the city, and that its cost should be met out of general taxation. Many European cities, particularly on the continent, make no charge for water rates. The experiment has been tried in a few cities in this country, and it has not resulted in the wasteful use of water that many have expected. It is sometimes argued that water used strictly for household purposes should be provided free, but that water for lawns and flowers should pay by meter. Others contend that the beauty of grounds are enjoyed by all, and the cultivated yards and open spaces benefit the people. When the Los Angeles water system was taken over by the municipality Fred Eaton who was running for mayor at the time proposed that it should be supported by taxation, not by rates. Thus far, however, the water system has not only paid its own expenses, but it has also paid interest and principal on the indebtedness incurred by its purchase. In addition to that it has made many payments on the Owens River indebtedness.

Great Record for Municipal Ownership: Monroe, Louisiana, has had the same mayor for twelve years and the city has, during that time, made an amazing record of progress, chiefly through its management of public utilities. When A. A. Forsythe became mayor in 1899, the population of the city was about 4000. It owned property valued at about $20,000, and its credit was so bad that it could purchase nothing unless it produced the immediate cash. Today the population is 10,000, and the city owns property valued at $750,000. Its taxes are much lower than other cities of the state. Included in its ownership are: Nine miles of electric car lines, water works, electric lighting system, gas well, natatorium, city hospital, and all the equipment in the way of sewers, parks, bridges, school houses and paved streets of a modern up-to-date city. All public service corporations are owned by the people in common.

Report on Fire Cause: Ohio has a state fire marshal. He says in his annual report that over 500 fires with a cost of about two hundred thousand dollars were caused during the past year by matches, most of them by children playing with matches. He recommends legislation against the friction match, putting it out of use. He also recommends that it be made a felony for parents to go away leaving children alone locked up for the day. As this is done chiefly by poor women going out to work, such a law would be impossible of enforcement.

After Municipal Ownership: Detroit, Michigan, and Des Moines, Iowa, are both intent upon acquiring and operating their street car systems. In each city the mayor has recommended to the state legislature the passage of an enabling act, whereby the lines could be condemned and taken over and operated. The proposed Iowa act makes the bonds a lien on the utility alone and not on the city.

To Reduce Cost of Living: Cleveland has a municipal cold storage plant as a feature of its public market. It is now proposed to enlarge this, and rent its space to grocers, butchers and individuals generally, so that produce may be carried over from times of cheapness to times when it is dear, and the market be thus equalized. It is believed this will foil the food trust and reduce the cost of living.

Successful Big Bond Sale: New York city recently floated an issue of $60,000,000 bonds at 4½ per cent on a premium of $100,904. This was considered very satisfactory. The issue was oversubscribed five times. New York's credit has improved since it managed to tear loose from Tammany.

Refrigeration by Electricity: A New York electrical engineer of high standing predicts that within a few years electricity will be used in the summer months to produce refrigeration in homes and places of business, cooling the air for comfort just as it is now warmed by fire in the winter.

Tarring the Old Shell Roads: Southern sea coast cities have many famous old roads made of crushed sea shells. Some of these are going to pieces under the automobile. Experiments with the use of tar as a binder have been very successful, and many of the roads will be thus treated and saved.

For a Municipal Laundry: The new electric lighting plant of Petoskey, Michigan, generates more power than is needed, so the mayor suggests that a public laundry be established.

Deal Gently with the Erring: The police of Berkeley, California, use soft clubs and employ the golden rule. The two ideas seem to fit appropriately together.

Cinnamon Trees in the South: The park authorities of New Orleans are surprised to find that cinnamon trees will stand the climate of that city, and they think they will make an important addition to the beauty of parks and streets.

Marking the Alarm Boxes: Some time ago a fire in Rochester gained great headway because a citizen hunting a fire alarm box at night in the dark was unable to find it. Now all the Rochester boxes are surmounted with red, incandescent globes, so they can be found without any difficulty.

No More Horses: New York and Philadelphia, following the example of Rochester and Buffalo, have announced that no more horses will be purchased for fire apparatus, and that as rapidly as practicable they will dispose of those they have and replace with self-driven motors.

Commission Form in Michigan: The legislature of Michigan is favorably considering a measure that will allow cities to adopt the commission form of government, similar to the law of Iowa and Illinois.

More Commission Cities: Four Illinois towns adopted the commission form of government last month, in each case by good majorities. These are Ottawa, Decatur, Dixon and Elgin.

State Roads: Colorado proposes to put $1,500,000 into the beginning of a state system of good roads next year, the state to provide one-third of that sum, and the counties the other two-thirds.

Tacoma Municipal Light: In 1910 the receipts of the Tacoma Municipal lighting plant were $455,944, and its expenditures $425,496, of which $122,837 was spent for construction work. The margin of profit was $30,447.

Latest Style for Traffic Squad: New York city has put leather leggings of the puttie pattern on its traffic squad. It is neater and makes it plain to the drivers who is in charge of the corner

Against Voting Machines: After a trial of several years New Jersey has decided by a vote of 323 districts out of 336 to discontinue the use of voting machines.

Underground Railway: The streets of Buenos Ayres in Argentina are narrow, and traffic has become so congested that a general underground system has been decided upon.

Over the East River: Statistics of travel between New York City and Brooklyn taken by the Public Service Commission shows that half a million people pass each way every day.

For the Unfortunate Little Ones: Chicago has just completed a $150,000 hospital for crippled children.

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SENATORIAL SKITS
Number 3
By The Onlooker

And now, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the senate, as I pause to think upon the glories of their sex, upon the softness of their charms, upon the radiance of their eyes—I say, Mr. President, when I consider how fairer than the lilies and how sweeter than the rose they are, how can I find it in my heart to deny them their hearts' most fond desire? And when, again, I ponder on their loyalty, their courage, their sublime devotion, my thoughts turn to that noble group in marble that adorns the entrance to these halls to that munificent gift of the late D. O. Mills, to that statue of "Columbus and Isabella," and I recall with mingled pride and gratitude that here woman is portrayed, that she alone could follow across the ocean the dream of the navigator, that the gift of the continent of America was a woman's gift to the world! And—" As we were about to remark, Senator Lee C. Gates, of the Sunny Southland (name copyrighted), has the floor. Can he sling the sound-



Senator Gates

ing periods? Well, can he not? Had ye but been upon this floor when yonder suffragettes were here, and heard the limpid limp of Senator Gates' dulcet eloquence, you would have joined us in the exhilarating sentiment, 'He is the noblest Romancer of them all." (How they did blarney those blessed suffragettes!)

Fact is, Gates is about the only man on the floor of the senate with whom our old female friend Miss Eloquence feels safe to take a walk without a chaperone. And we are violating no sacred confidence when we make that a little stronger and say that there are several—and then some—of the other senators whose cruel and inhuman treatment of English pronunciation and English grammar is enough to make old Noah Webster scream.

But to return to Gates. Others upon the floor take short flights upon the acroplane of oratory, but most of them either venture only a short distance out of the hangar, or they get a spill trying to do the spiral glide back to earth. Gates alone has perfect control. He can make the critter do eagle soars that lift his hearers to the skies on flowery beds of ease, and he can make her turn aerial handsprings that catch the thoughtless groundlings. And through it all he preserves the integrity of his own self-confidence, the poise and grace and suavity, the what the French call savoir faire, that charms and wins the spirit while it subtly persuades the mind. (With a little practice, believe we could do a turn ourselves.)

We remark upon Senator Gates' verbal felicities largely because they are almost unique in the present legislature, and hence are, as it were, the perfume of a rather thorny flower. But we should add that they are not hurled hourly at the heads of suffering and undefended men. So far, the Gates of his eloquence have been opened only about three times in the whole session, which is doing mighty well for a man with such a gift. Imagine William J. Bryan trying it.

Gates is a hard worker. He is chairman of the important committee on Roads and Highways and a member of such other committees as banking, corporations, judiciary and others. He is not allowing any "Demosthenes of the senate" talk to cobweb his consciousness of the eternal fitness of things, nor to head him off from the path of hard work that leads to results.

Right here it may not be amiss to recall the sad discomfiture of little Eddie Wolfe in one of his brightest schemes to tangle up the reform forces. Little Eddie, it should be remembered, is the same little fellow who shone so at the last session as co-boss of the senate with Frank Leavitt. It was perfectly simple to be a co-boss at that session because the machine had the track and all a boss had to do was to sit on the cow-catcher and yell. But "our Eddie" finds the senate this year a veritable Lonesomehurst. It is no such job to be a boss now, when there's nobody who's asking for orders. So Eddie has tried a new tack. He just dotes on reform now ,and he is so fond of reformers he can hardly refrain from hugging them.

But what has this to do with Gates, you say?

Gently, and you shall hear. When Gates made a few remarks in somewhat the vein of the opening paragraph of these lame and halting lines, "our Eddie" sat as one entranced. Later, he made a few verbal thrusts and parries, a sort of rhetorical passage-at-arms with Gates. Then he arose and with honeyed words, and tones of rant admiration, expressed his exalted admiration of the one who, so young in legislative experience, had at one sitting proven himself master of the arts of the orator, the parliamentarian and the debater, and ended his felicitations with an euphemistic invitation to imbibe later, which invitation we have reasons to believe was accepted. But why the honeyed words and honeyed wine from "our Eddie?" Of the answer I have only a "hunch," and of the denoument only "hunch No. 2," but:

1. What is so tiresome as an irrepressible "orator?"
2. What so easy as to flatter a man along to further speech?
3. How easier to kill off a strong opponent than with just such kindness?
4. But why, we wonder, did Gates not bite; why did he not "orate" except when the subject fitly invited it?
5. And whence came "our Eddie's" grouch of recent date?

These be questions too deep for us but we wonder—we just wonder—if "our Eddie" overlooked a wee bald spot on the back of Gates' head, and that the snows are beginning to drift a little round his temples. Perhaps, beneath the savoir-faire is a bed rock of experience, capped with a liberal supply of brains, that makes Gates about as hard a man to fool, as well as about as constructively useful a man as sits in the senate today.

"FOR THE ENEMIES HE HAS MADE"

Among other misfortunes under which the city of San Francisco has suffered for many years is the existence in that community of several weekly journals of the "gutter-snipe" species, whose presence in any community is a detriment to it. These weeklies all lined up on the side of Calhoun and his associate bribers and grafters during the abortive attempt lately made by our sister city at housecleaning. It was currently talked and believed that their support could be accounted for by liberal donations from the Calhoun war chest, and it is certainly a fact that they have always been found upon the side of corruption and indecency in the politics of their city and state.

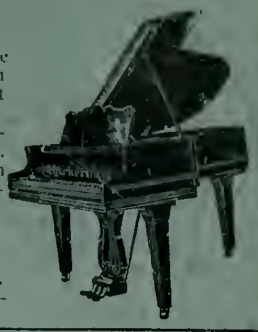
These publications hate Meyer Lissner from the bottom of their corrupt and shriveled souls. They hate him for the great service which he has rendered in eliminating from the politics of the state those infamous forces whose financial contributions have, in the past, constituted an important part of the income of these wretched disgraces to journalism.

Lately these papers have apparently been getting a lot of satisfaction out of analyzing Mr. Lissner's character, and they have unanimously reached the conclusion that Lissner is a man of "cold and unresponsive nature," who has no friends and only exists by virtue of being a sort of frigid mechanical force in the politics of the state. This sort of characterization of Meyer Lissner brings a smile to the faces of the men who have known him and worked with him for years in promoting good government in this city. These men know that among all their comrades there is no one more truly warm-hearted and genial and responsive to all the amenities of friendship than is Meyer Lissner. His intimate friends who know him well can point to a hundred instances where in the quiet, unobtrusive way which characterizes the man, he has rendered some office of friendly consideration and assistance to his friends. Among his friends in Los Angeles who have stood shoulder to shoulder with him in the battle for decent government which they have waged, he is affectionately known as "Meyer," and no man whose friends habitually address him by his given name can fit the description of the cold, clammy personality which the San Francisco boodle weeklies seem to have found so much satisfaction in fitting to Meyer Lissner.—Los Angeles Herald.

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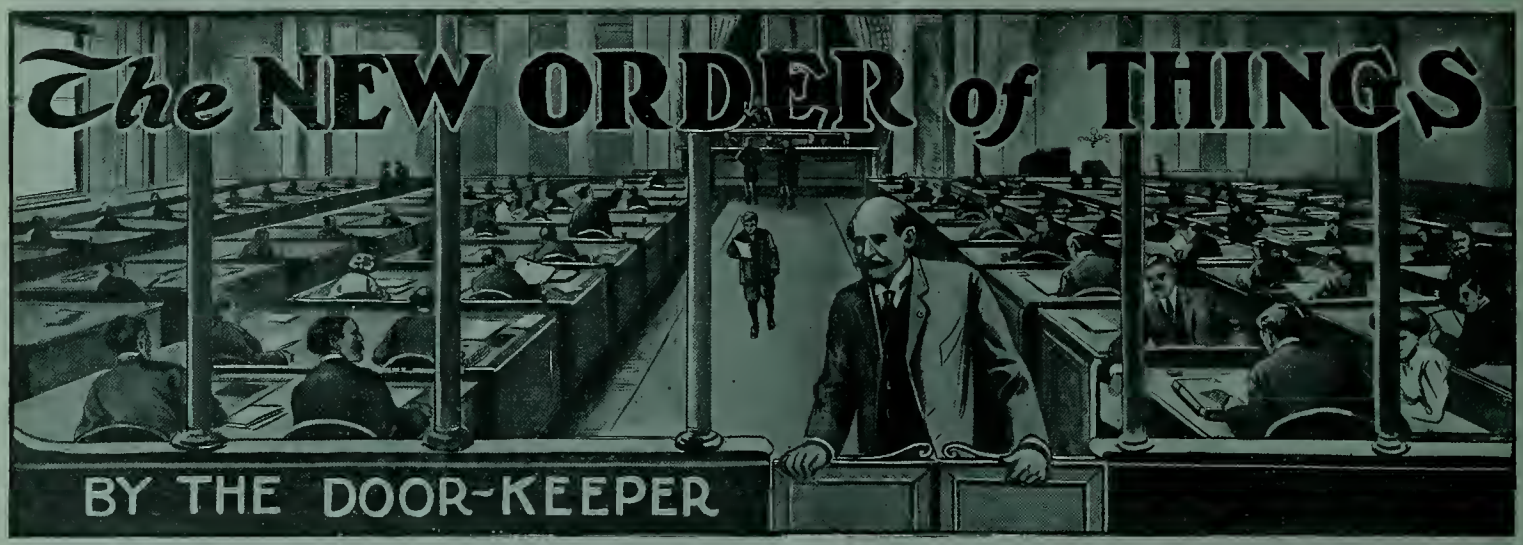
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SACRAMENTO, Feb. 21—While it is unquestionably true that the present legislature will go down in the political annals of the state of California as the most progressive and the most courageous known to history, it is equally true that there have been some distinct disappointments in the ranks of the men whose previous legislative records have been such as to entitle them to the highest esteem. In the cases of men inexperienced in legislative matters much may be forgiven until they have become able to follow the trend of the most advanced public thought. Some of the men who are recognized as reform legislators have allowed themselves to be trapped and fooled, on occasions, but as a rule they have all hewed pretty closely to the line. While there may have been some question as to their records on unimportant measures, on the real issues the progressives, so-called, whether democrats or republicans, have so deported themselves in the transaction of the business of law-making as to win just praise.

Once in a while there have been what I am disposed to regard as lapses from the clearly-defined path of genuine progress. Sometimes these digressions may have been deliberately entered upon; at other times they have been the obvious outcome of errors in judgment.

Stumbling Block Removed

One of the most recent instances of departure from what most real friends of popular government seem to think to be the correct attitude lies in the action of Senator Juilliard as a member of the senate judiciary committee during the consideration of the proposed constitutional amendfent providing for the recall. In passing let it be noted that Senator Juilliard is a man of brilliant attainments with a record that will compare favorably with that of many of the other progressive members of the senate. He has had previous legislative experience, having served in the assembly two years ago, and on occasion puts up a pretty strong fight for that which he believes to be right. In this particular instance he doubtless believed himself to be on the right track. Others who have given the subject of direct legislation considerable attention do not uniformly agree that he is.

The committee had under discussion certain proposed amendments to Senator Gates' constitutional amendment providing for the recall. Senator Larkins had introduced an amendment to the amendment providing in effect that every signer to a recall petition should make affidavit that he had voted for the official sought to be recalled. When it was pointed out to Senator Larkins that such a provision as this would render a miscarriage of the intentions of the voters comparatively easy he withdrew the amendment. The opportunity for gaining fraudulent signatures and the violation of the secrecy of the ballot was palpable.

Senator Larkins having withdrawn his amendment upon the showing made against it, Senator Juilliard proposed one of almost if not exactly identical character. The committee—wisely, in the humble judgment of the Doorkeeper—voted it down, deciding to report the measure in essentially its original form.

On other occasions members of either house have voted for or against certain measures in partial ignorance of the intent of such measures when, had they been able to take the time to learn their provisions, they would have voted differently. But as a rule few of the progressives "get off wrong," according to the average progressive sentiment, on measures of more than passing concern to those actively interested in the movement toward actual government by the people.

Far be it from the intention or desire of the Doorkeeper to question the sincerity of Senator Juilliard. It is his judgment as to the working out of his proposed scheme that appears to be at fault. Men who have given the subject of the recall great thought and attention with rare exception are agreed that the plan proposed and suhsequently rejected by Senator Larkins and afterward attempted to be revived by Senator Juilliard would make this particular instrument more or less of a farce. At any rate it is a somnolent issue. It will die unless an endeavor be made to secure consideration of it upon the floor.

Shortening the Ballot

Senator Boynton's proposed constitutional amendments providing for simplifying the official ballot are in line with the platform pledges of the republican party. They may be made the subject of minor amendment before they are put upon passage, but the indications now are that they will go through substantially in the form in which they have been presented.

These amendments provide, briefly, that the offices of secretary of state, treasurer, controller, attorney-general, clerk of the supreme court, state printer and surveyor-general shall be filled by aopointment by the governor instead of by election by the people, as at present. All are either clerical or administrative. Besides furnishing a hallot which the average voter can handle with a fair degree of intelligence, the effect of the amendments will he to allow the governor, whoever he may be, to surround himself with officials in harmony with his own views, as is the national plan.

It is pointed out that the plan proposed will in effect do awav with much of the semi-scandal attaching to some of the state departments at variout times in the past. There has been no little rivalry among some of these departments, and the effect upon the public service has not been of the hest. With practically every administrative office filled by gubernatorial appointment it is easy to see that greater harmony of action will be possible. It is a simple business proposition, and though an innovation the scheme probably will receive the necessary support.

Reaching After the Bench

An investigation of the official acts of at least one of the members of the supreme court of the state of California—Mr. Justice Henshaw—appears inevitable. The whole court has demanded that it be investigated, and there seems to be no way out of it. While of course the inquiry may, though not necessarily, cover the entire supreme bench, there is current in Sacramento an opinion that the center of the stage, or the legislative bar, or whatever it may be, will be occupied by the members of that august body mentioned by name by Wil-

No Machine Needed



Sam Denman the other evening when he appeared before the senate judiciary committee in opposition to that portion of the proposed recall amendment affecting judges. The names of these judges mentioned by Mr. Denman are Henshaw, Lorigan and Melvin. Specifically, Justice Henshaw appeared to be the central point of the Denman suggestion.

No attempt will be made to impeach these judges. If they are pried from the bench, one or all three of them, it will be the result of the adoption of a concurrent resolution, which means that both houses of the legislature must act favorably upon it—not favorably from the standpoint of the judges themselves, but favorably as viewed by quite a number of voters in California who believe the supreme bench is not exactly what it should be.

Mr. Justice Henshaw, it will be recalled, is the gentleman who figured prominently in a certain photograph of a certain dinner now commonly designated "The Shame of California." Ex-Governor Gillett, Abe Ruef, Walter Parker, George Hatton, Judge John W. McKinley and other men once in vogue politically in this state—recently become political nonenities, barring the gentleman on the bench, of course—were there. It was the famous—or shall I call it infamous?—Santa Cruz Southern Pacific republican state convention banquet scene.

Will Mr. Justice Henshaw be removed by concurrent resolution? He may not be.

Mr. Denman suggested to the members of the senate judiciary committes that such an act on the part of the senate required "nerve."

The machinery for the inquiry has been set in motion. Perhaps it may run down or wear out. Well, let it, says the Doorkeeper for one. Let it, and then see what the people of California themselves will do.

No Time for "Playing Politics"

I don't believe the plain citizens of California are in the mood to shout their approval of "playing politics" or temporizing in this matter. And I don't expect to see any, persistent rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. I think the inquiry will be the real thing. It may be—and doubtless will be—that all sorts of obstacles to a determination of the matter will be hurled into the path, and the result be far from satisfactory to the masses of indignant people. But if anybody expects to see this legislature do that which we commonly call "whitewashing," in this particular case, I predict they are doomed to disappointment. The progressives in the legislature may be depended upon to see that the inquiry will be the genuine thing. That is my belief.

Oh, yes, there will be pressure—plenty of it, heavy and unremitting, cruelly strong. But I think I know some senators and some assemblymen who possess in great abundance that certain quality described by Mr. Denman as "nerve." There are others who lack it. **There is going to be a great separation of the sheep and the goats, if goats there be.**

If any judge on the supreme bench has unjustly become the object of suspicion he certainly has nothing to fear as the outcome of a searching investigation into his conduct. The atmosphere must be cleared. I believe it will be. And I hope that when it is clarified none of the members of the legislature will be found absent as Mr. Denman calls the roll of the men of nerve. I should hate to be a member and be absent at that roll call.

A Game of Chess

Inasmuch as the San Francisco delegation in the assembly is almost a unit in "putting it over" the Los Angeles members, when the appropriate opportunity for so doing appears to have arrived, I am surprised that the Los Angeles delegation does not get together and do some "putting over" itself. What the southern men need is caucus, program and team work on measures affecting their own section.

There are two or three fair and courageous men in the San Francisco delegation in the assembly—Henry Beatty, who is known to many of the active men of Los Angeles not now at Sacramento, and Arthur Joel, who, thanks be to heaven, displaces Al Wheelan, about whom as a legislator the less said the better. Joel and Beatty are more than decent about bills introduced by the Los Angeles members. All they want to know is whether a measure be a worthy one. Once satisfied that it is desirable and proper, they support it. But most of the other members from San Francisco appear to taken keen delight in "swatting" a Los Angeles man.

The other day, for example, Stanley Benedict tried to get through a really meritorious measure, providing that leases for building purposes might be made for ninety-nine years. The existing limit is forty-nine years. The bill, once enacted, would be as beneficial to the business interests of San Francisco as to those of Los Angeles or any other progressive city. With that rare intelligence which distinguishes the average act of the average San Francisco member "the boys" rose en masse and gave Benedict the ha-ha. Now some of them, realizing what a stupid blunder they made, are willing to apply balm to that portion of Benedict's political anatomy which they so roughly scourged with the swat stick.

Other rebuffs will emanate from the San Francisco people. Jealousy is an attribute of the small man, and there is little danger that such peerless leaders at Nate Coghlan and Milton Schmitt are intending to offer a slight to any good opportunity to demonstrate their broad calibre when it comes to the consideration of a pet measure in the hands of a Los Angeles man.

A Different Type

On the other side of the capitol—in the senate—things are not quite so bad. Passing by Wolfe, who does not count for much at this session, anyway, his influence being calculable by a big fat zero mark, and others who are not particularly active on the floor, we find Burnett, who is not only decent and fair, but courageous. Now if any of us regard "courageous" and "blustery" as synonymous terms, Senator Burnett must plead innocent to the charge of being courageous, for he is a quiet, unassuming man, six feet three, and every inch a gentleman. And he is not up to the daily trick of trying to "put one over" on Los Angeles or any other spot.

Senator Burnett, by the way, used to live in Los Angeles, and perhaps this accounts for his courteousness and his disposition to treat everybody squarely.

Then there is Bryant, a new man and a young man, ambitious to make a good record, on which he has made the right start. Bryant, too, is not up to the trick of "putting one over."

The result of all this will be, if the Los Angeles delegation in the two houses get together in daily caucus and decide upon a practical program of team work that Senators Burnett and Bryant and Assemblymen Joel and Beatty are pretty apt to receive greater consideration than most of the other members of the San Francisco delegation, when it comes to the consideration of bills. It looks to me, though a rank outsider, as if the time for Los Angeles to do politics—honest politics—had arrived. This game of swat is one which the San Francisco team should not be permitted to monopolize for the entire session.

City and County Government Scheme

I have thus far seen published no explanation of the intent and purpose of Senator Hewitt's constitutional amendment (No. 42) relative to consolidation of city and county, and made applicable to Los Angeles county alone. This is a subject in which the people of Los Angeles are vitally interested. As I have pointed out, the voters of Los Angeles will have nobody but themselves to blame if the votes of their senators and assemblymen are cast contrary to their wishes, unless these representatives are put wise to popular sentiment. To enable voters to gain a fair idea of the intent of the amendment proposed I want to call attention to some of its most vital points.

"Any two or more cities," it reads in its present form, "or a city and county with other cities, or any city or cities and part of a county unincorporated or otherwise, may consolidate and form one consolidated city with one set of officers and with the combined powers of a city and of a county government . . . whether such cities and territory are situated in the same or different counties, provided, that the largest municipality thus consolidated shall contain a population of at least three hundred thousand inhabitants. . . . In no case shall any municipality or territory become a part of such consolidated city unless a majority of the electors of such municipality or territory voting at any election shall so determine."

A petition signed by electors equal in number to twenty per cent of the whole number of votes cast at the last preceding election is sufficient authority for the council of the largest city to call the consolidation election. A majority vote in each city or other territory is to decide the question. "If a majority of the votes cast in said largest city and in any petitioning city or territory shall be in favor of such consolidation, . . . such cities and territory or both or either, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be annexed to and consolidated with such largest city, and the entire county government and the city governments within such consolidated cities and territory shall be deemed to be merged and consolidated and shall thereafter and until otherwise changed continue to exist under the freeholders' charter or other general municipal law under which said largest city shall have theretofore existed and operated, and said freeholders' charter or general law governing said largest city, and, until repealed, the ordinances of said largest city shall be deemed to be extended over the consolidated cities and territory."

The amendment further provides, in brief, that city officials in office at the date of the consolidation election shall continue and exercise all the powers of their offices, and the legislative body (council) shall create such additional offices as may be deemed necessary. Such consolidated government shall exercise all the rights and powers of a county and of a city. **It shall assume the indebtedness of all cities and territory consolidated.**

There is an alternative proposition in the amendment as submitted by Senator Hewitt. There may be a charter convention, composed of delegates appointed by the legislative bodies of each city, in the proportion of one delegate to each ten thousand inhabitants, which shall have power to frame a charter for the territory proposed to be consolidated. The election shall be called within sixty days after the publication of the proposed charter. The other propositions in the alternative plan are, in the main, essentially those of the first scheme. The new city and county is to take the name of the largest city within

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the territory consolidated, which of course is a familiar name.

Booze Triumphant

Now I want it distinctly understood that in employing the general term "booze" I intend no affront to any of the estimable gentlemen in the state senate who felt called upon to assist in delivering what I believe to have been a knockout blow to the local option bill as it passed the assembly by an overwhelming vote. "Booze," brethren, is a term which, in Los Angeles at least, from time immemorial has been made applicable, by common consent, to not disinterested opponents of saloon regulation, local option, etc. There is nothing personal in the term, so far as I am concerned. This by way of parenthesis.

There is no news in the statement that the local option bill has been amended to death in the senate. The daily papers have carried the message. As I indicated in my last letter, amendment by the senate so as to permit the adoption of the township unit instead of the city unit and the county unit has been interpreted by practically all of the earnest advocates of an effective local option measure as a move toward the nullification of the plan dear to their hearts. Feeling as they do about it, the chances that they will consent to accept the horribly emasculated measure left on the field of battle by the senate are slight indeed.

But I am getting a little ahead of my short tale.

The fight against the bill as it left the assembly centered chiefly about the unit. The amendments proposed by Senator Juilliard included a change from the city and the county unit to the township unit. Senators Juilliard and Wolfe and our own Hurd led the fight for the township unit. The opposition—the fight to retain the city and county units—was led by Senators Gates, Hewitt, Larkins and Estudillo, the latter sponsor for the bill in the upper house. Gates led off on the heels of Wolfe and handsomely trimmed the San Francisco advocate. The Royal Arch lobbyists who hung against the lobby rail, diaphanously delighted with the talk put up by Wolfe and Juilliard, reflected lowering spirits as Gates ripped and punctured and shredded the sophistry of Wolfe.

But the fight apparently had been settled before the forensic battle began. Local option with the city as one unit and the county outside of the city as the other was treated by the majority as Gates had treated the specious argument of Wolfe. The odds were twenty-three to seventeen against it. It took the count, and is still wondering how it all happened.

Surprises and a Shock

There were some surprises and one shock, to me, in the vote on the amendments changing the unit from city and county to township. As to Senator Hurd of Los Angeles, I doubt very much if he represents public sentiment in his district—but that is something he will have plenty of time to ascertain. Senator Caminetti, the war-horse of the democracy, for years one of the most earnest and vociferous advocates of submission to the people of questions affecting home rule, voted for amendment. So did Holohan and Sanford, both democrats and earnest and, like Caminetti, sincere and conscientious men. It is hard for me to bring myself to believe they fully comprehended popular sentiment—state-wide sentiment—on this proposition.

But I said I received one shock. It was when I heard Senator Stetson vote "aye" on the motion to amend. I don't know exactly why, for every senator has the right to vote as he pleases at any and all times, but somehow or other I, for one, had banked on Stetson as sure to vote for the county unit.

The bill now goes back to the assembly. In understand that body will absolutely refuse to concur in the senate amendments. This will mean that it will go to a conference of committees of both houses, and this may mean anything. The chances are about a hundred to one that the local option bill of 1911 has gone the way of its predecessors.

For the information of those who have taken more than a passing interest in this really big moral issue, here is the vote on the motion to substitute the township as a unit:

For the township: Beban, Bills, Birdsall, Bryant, Burnett, Caminetti, Cassidy, Curtin, Finn, Hans, Hare, Holohan, Hurd, Juilliard, Martinelli, Regan, Rush, Sanford, Stetson, Tyrrell, Welch, Wolfe and Wright—23.

Against the township unit: Avey, Bell, Black, Boynton, Campbell, Cartwright, Cutten, Estudillo, Gates, Hewitt, Larkins, Lewis, Roseberry, Shanahan, Strobridge, Thompson and Walker—17.

Why, Indeed?

He—What would you say if I should kiss you?

She—Why ask for a mere guess when you can so easily get the exact facts?—Boston Transcript.

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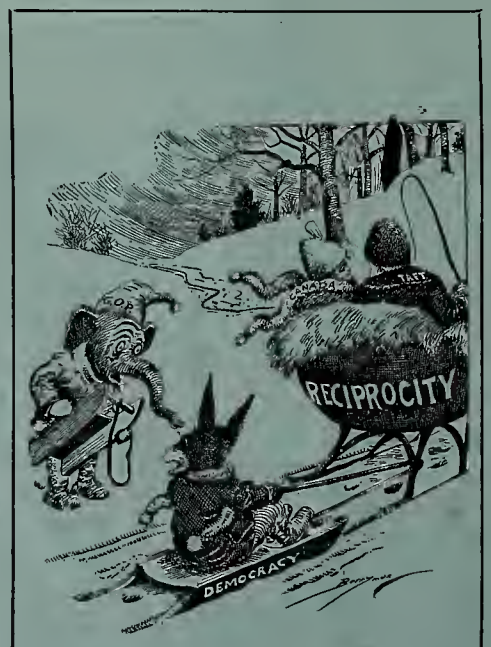
New York Herald

LOOKS GOOD TO ME



Washington Star

TAKE YOUR CHOICE



Washington Star

WILL HE BE LEFT BEHIND?



Sacramento Bee

RECIPROCITY LOOKS GOOD TO ME

Proposed Public Utilities Legislation

Speech of Thos. E. Gibbon Before Los Angeles City Club

Proceedings at the weekly luncheon of the Los Angeles City Club last Saturday, included an address by Thos. E. Gibbon, a paper from Horatio A. Foster and the adoption of a resolution by the club; all on the subject of public utilities. Mr. Foster's paper and the club's resolution, passed on recommendation of a special committee, will be found elsewhere in this week's issue.

Mr. Gibbon took for his subject, "Proposed Public Utilities Legislation," and spoke as follows:

I regard the matter before us today as, in its essence, involving probably the most important consideration of the functions of government that is now before the people of this country, whether as the citizens of the nation, the citizens of a state, or the citizens of the various subdivisions and especially of the municipalities of the state.

I think that no reasonable man informed of the progress of this country within the past fifty years, can deny the statement that probably more injustices have been inflicted upon the people of this country within the last half century by public service corporations than from any other one source.

Under the methods of corporate organization which have been developed by our laws, the people of this country have given to public service corporations, in the last fifty years, of values which are almost beyond the power of computation. In fact, if you endeavored to put them into the figures indicating the dollars which they were worth, they would reach a sum so huge that no human mind could comprehend those values.

Those values have been capitalized, and in most instances the things that have been given by the people have been used as the principal basis of the issuance of securities for the purpose of raising the money to furnish the facilities for public service. In many instances, these privileges, which the people have given, have been used as a basis for raising sums of money vastly in excess of the cost of all the facilities provided by these corporations as the consideration for the great gifts that have been received from the public. These same public service corporations, year after year, have increased the burden which the people really have imposed upon themselves by the improvident manner in which they have granted those rights. When the corporation incomes reached an amount above a fair return upon the supposed investment, they, by some financial jugglery, which they were doing in secrecy until a few years ago, have increased their output of capital stock or bonds, upon which it was necessary to pay, or supposed to be necessary to pay interest from dividends. They have taken advantage of the increased income to do that, and then they have turned around and taken advantage of these increased securities as a reason for again increasing the income. And that process has been repeated over and over again, ad infinitum, by the public service corporations of this country, until it has become an absolute necessity that the people, for their own economic salvation, should consider very carefully, some method of regulating the charges and burdens which have been imposd upon them; so that the regulations shall not amount to an absolute confiscation.

Invested With Tremendous Power

Under our present economic system, men have to travel for the purposes of business, the breakfast table of the ordinary family represents the collections from two or three continents; the suit of clothes that a man stands in represents things that are collected from all over the continent and probably from Europe, and the power to transport those things to him is the power to go down into the ground and levy on his hoarded gold, because it forces him to bring it out and pay it to the corporation which operates the transportation line, through appeals to his physical necessities. And, therefore, I say that the power that controls transportation, as one illustration, has vested in it a power of effective taxation that never was dreamed of before in the history of the world or in the experience of mankind.

The regulation of that power is about the most serious thing that we have to consider today as a function of government. We don't, as free men, want to live subject to any such power, and the only way to prevent that condition is to control those things ourselves; and hence all this talk about control of public utilities.

Physical Valuation Essential

Any intelligent and effective control of a public utility necessarily involves three factors: First, a physical examination of the property, because we must, in this control, be absolutely just. Whether they have been just to us, the great public never can afford to be unjust to them, because, when government is unjust, you strike at the very root of the organization of human society, for the moment government is unjust, it is deprived of the respect of all good men.

Issuance of Securities

Second, we must have control of the issuance of securities, so that we may do away with the excuses for imposing burdens, which exist now and are urged by public service corporations, who say, "Yes, this stock and these bonds may represent some water; they may represent some millions of dollars that never wnt into the service, but they have gotten into the hands of innocent purchasers, widows and orphans have paid their money for them and therefore you must not confiscate that property and destroy the living of the widows and orphans."

Gentlemen, we have been dreadfully careless about our business in that respect, else we never would have allowed those great issues of watered stock and watered securities. We have gotten into the hands of innocent people, and we have got to take our medicine, as far as that goes.

But we want to find out just what the physical values of those properties are. Then we want to stop any issuance of securities that doesn't give full value to the people. If the people are going to pay the interest on those securities in the form of rates, then the people must, and they have a right to, demand that every dollar that come from those securities go to their service.

Third, is the regulation of rates.

Those are the three things upon which all proper regulation and effective and just regulation of public service corporations is based. They involve profound study and they ought not to be entered upon by men who have not given deep study to them. There is a chance for a great many mistakes, and there is a chance for mistakes which might make our last condition worse than our first, if we don't mind what we are doing.

If we pursue the course on which the legislature has entered in some of these matters, the chances are that we may wake up and find that our last condition is worse than our first.

State or Local Regulation?

There is a great difference of opinion in the matter of the regulation of corporations whose services are confined almost entirely within municipalities, as to whether or not they should be regulated by the state or by local bodies, which have the most interest in the subject to be regulated. There is a great deal to be said in favor of either side. In our state the bad state government we have had for the last fifty years, since the question of regulating public service corporations became a live issue, has made it impossible for us to look to the state government for any effective relief in such matters. So the idea has grown up in the state of local control of those things; and that local control has been provided for, first, in our constitution; second, by various cities in their charters. Our own city, I am glad to say, has gone farther than any other city in the state in securing, as a part of its charter, the power and right to establish a board of public utilities, and it has done a great deal of good. You will find a great many people throughout the state of California who believe that the right to regulate public service corporations, which are organized principally to serve the people of municipalities, is a right of local self-government, which ought not to be surrendered under any circumstances or conditions.

The arguments in favor of the one or the other probably will present themselves in considering the legislation that is now before the legislature, and particularly the most vital and important part of it, entitled "Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 6," which seeks to establish a state board of public utilities with statewide authority to regulate public utilities of all kinds, including railroads.

Of course, we must all admit the logical force of the argument that the three necessary powers in order effectively and justly to regulate a public utility,—the power of making a physical valuation, the power of limiting the issue of bonds and stocks, and the power of making the rates,—should be all held and used by one body. Nobody can avoid the force of the logic of that. And nobody can avoid the force of the argument that the state is in the best position to do at least two of those three things: one is to collect the data for physical valuation. It is hardly possible without an enormous expenditure for any municipality to collect that data as thoroughly as the state can do so. And the matter of regulating the issuance of securities is also a matter of such broad significance that it is a matter that might be, probably, exercised by a state board, which can view the whole of the state as a single field, better than by a municipality.

But some of us think that we are not ready for that just at the present time; and in so far as the arguments in support of that position will suggest themselves in reviewing this proposed constitutional amendment, I desire to call your attention to some of the matters which I conceive most objectionable in it.

Amendment Not Well Drawn

In the first place, the thing that impresses any man who has studied these matters at all, I think, in looking over this, is that this proposed constitutional amendment, as well as the act which has been introduced in the legislature upon the same subject, indicate a good deal of crudity of thought. There is a contradiction in some of their terms; an evident failure to comprehend the full meaning of some of the provisions; that suggest the fact that they have not been digested by the man who offered them as well as they should have been.

There is a provision which, it seems to me, we cannot afford to tender to any sort of commission. It gives this commission control over the storage and wharfage facilities either directly or indirectly used to or for the public.

I don't believe we can stand for that. Of course, it might not, with the proper change there, at any rate, involve the control over muncipally owned facilities. But I think we ought to insist on always retaining in this city the right to establish the rates for the use of those wharf facilities, whether controlled by private individuals or not.

These are two objections to the amendment as it stands, and, of course, neither of them go to the real matter of the control by a state board, investing it with the great power of fixing the rates. In my judgment, gentlemen, we are not ready for that sort of thing. While I admit the logic of this matter, that one body is better able to use all these powers than to divide them, there are two considerations which at the present time make me absolutely opposed to this sort of thing.

Ill Feeling Between North and South

One is,—and there is no use of our blinking at it at all,—there is an absolute opposition between the two sections of the state. Now, we have been so busy with our development down here that we don't appreciate the attitude of the northern part of the state towards Los Angeles, until we wake up to the fact that the representatives of San Francisco are opposing the perfectly reasonable control of our harbor that we are asking, because, they say, if we get it, our enterprise in using it will injure their harbor.

That is the sort of thing that we have to contend against. We have got to reckon with it as a force in our existence in this part of the state for the future.

Commission for Each Section

As long as present conditions exist of local jealousies in this state, I nev-

(Continued on Page 14)

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LOS ANGELES CHARTER AMENDMENTS

By George H. Dunlop

Mr. Dunlop was chairman of the committee appointed by the Good Government Organization of Los Angeles to make a study of the proposed charter amendments and report on same to the City Central Committee. This article embodies all the important features of the committee's report in brief form.

Amendment No. 1

This amendment enlarges, in a number of ways, the powers which the legislature authorizes the city of Los Angeles to exercise. The principal increase in power authorized is for the purpose of facilitating the city in carrying out its plans for electric light and power distributing plants, and has reference to the city's right to issue bonds. The city has already voted $3,500,000 of bonds for the purpose of beginning the installation of an electric generating and distributing plant. Much more money, however, will be necessary to complete the system. Because of certain unnecessary restrictions in the charter as it now stands, the city can vote no more bonds in connection with its electric light and power plans. The city's hands will be tied unless these restrictions are removed, which removal is accomplished by this amendment.

Another provision in this amendment authorizes the city, in case it wishes to buy the poles and wires now used by the private companies for distributing purposes, and if the companies are unwilling to sell them at a reasonable price, to bring condemnation proceedings in the courts and force a sale of the property at a price to be fixed by the courts.

Around these two provisions will center the chief opposition to the proposed Charter amendments. The opponents of a municipal lighting system will not attack these amendments as such, for to do so would only be to make them the more popular, but they will seek to defeat these provisions by saying nothing about them and by throwing cold water on the amendments as a whole, possibly seizing upon some other amendments as a particular ground for criticism.

Amendment No. 2

This amendment seeks to introduce the "short ballot" into our city elections, by reducing the number of officials to be elected at each election, from twenty-three to ten. This is accomplished by making appointive three of the offices that are now elective, namely the office of City Clerk, of City Treasurer and of City Tax Collector, leaving twenty officials to be elected, and then making the terms of these twenty officials four years instead of two years, as at present, with an election every two years, and half of the city officials to be elected at each election.

Should any official elected for four years prove unsatisfactory, it will be an easy matter to recall him at the end of two years at the regular city election, for no special election will be necessary for that purpose. They are, of course, subject to special recall at any time.

This amendment also improves a number of the details of the initiative and referendum features of our city government, and extends the application of the recall to appointive officials, the recall now being applicable only to elective officials. This extension of the recall, making it apply to all appointive officials such as the Chief of Police, members of the Water Board, Board of Harbor Commissioners, Board of Public Works, etc., is very important in a city like Los Angeles, that has so many lines of public business that, of necessity, must be carried on by appointive commissions. The amended recall provision also provides definitely that a recall election shall be held in any case where an officer, against whom a recall petition has been filed, resigns subsequent to the filing of the petition and prior to the holding of the election, on which point there is an unfortunate omission in the present Charter.

An exceedingly important feature of this recall amendment is that it provides for the nomination of candidates at a recall election simply by filing a petition for each candidate, signed by one per cent of the electors, without the necessity of a primary election to place candidates in nomination for the recall election. Owing to a conflict, which now exists between the present Charter provision for the recall and the charter provision requiring a primary election at all city elections, there is not time between the date of the filing of the recall petition and the date prescribed in the Charter for holding the recall election thereunder, in which to hold a primary election, and any attempt at the present time to recall a public official would result in such litigation in the courts as might entirely nullify the application of the recall.

Provision is also made in this amendment for a recount of votes in any contested primary election, the present law providing only for a recount in the case of the final election.

Amendment No. 3

This provides for various improvements in the different city departments and commissions, the chief of which are that the Mayor is given more direct control over the police, fire and health departments, and that the heads of the various departments are given a more efficient method of dismissing civil service employes, who by reason of indifference, discourtesy or other disqualification have shown themselves to be undesirable public servants. This more efficient method of dismissing unsatisfactory employes is now in use in most of the large eastern cities and is recommended by the National Civil Service League.

Amendment No. 4

This fixes the official bonds of various city officials and also raises some of the salaries. The salary of a future councilman is raised from $100 per month to $200. Salaries of the Mayor, City Attorney, etc., are raised in less proportion. The increased salary schedule will still be below the average of salaries paid in equally responsible positions in private life.

Amendment No. 5

This amendment prescribes the duties of various city commissions. It gives to the Board of Public Utilities the right to fix the rates (not simply recommend, as at present) of the privately owned public utilities of the city, the rates fixed by the Board to be subject to revision by a two-thirds vote of the Council. Members of this board are appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Council, and may be removed at any time by the Mayor and Council. They will also be subject to the provision for the recall of appointive officials if Charter amendment No. 2 is adopted.

This amendment elaborates the functions of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, placing them in a position to properly take care of the Harbor, and also changes the name of the present Water Board to the Department of Public Service, giving to them, under their new name, charge not only of the Water Department but also of the electric light and power business of the city. The proper handling of the city's electrical interests requires ample authority in some branch of the city government to look after these interests, and this is provided for in this amendment.

This amendment contains a number of important restrictions on the sale of the city's water and electric power. Electric power can be sold to private persons or corporations for purposes of resale only on a vote of two-thirds of the electors of the city in favor of the contract. No water can be sold for purposes of resale except to other cities. Any contract with another city for the sale of water or power to said city must be approved by a majority vote of the electors of Los Angeles city and must be at rates not less than those charged the consumers inside of the city. Such contracts must not be made for a longer period of time than for fifteen years and shall be subject to cancellation by Los Angeles city at any time on three years' notice. This amendment makes no important change in the Water Board's present authority to conduct the Water Department.

Provision is also made in this amendment for the Board of Playground Commissioners and for a Municipal Art Commission.

Amendment No. 6

This amendment specifies the detail and the manner in which the various city departments shall spend the money appropriated to those departments and authorizes the city council, by ordinance, subject to referendum by the voters of the city, to sell certain classes of city property, the sale of which is not otherwise prohibited in the Charter. This section has no reference to the sale of water, electric power or harbor frontage, restrictions on the sale of these latter being provided for in other sections of the Charter.

Amendment No. 7

This amendment is intended to enlarge the city's authority in the matter of compelling the owners of new subdivisions of land to make their streets conform in location and grade with already existing city streets, and with streets that have been planned by ordinance.

Amendment No. 8

Provides some of the details of making up the tax levy and of paying the city warrants.

Amendment No. 9

This amendment provides a number of restrictions upon the handling of the harbor frontage intended to limit and regulate the granting of temporary franchises on the frontage and reserving those portions of the water front necessary for the municipally operated wharves and docks. The amendment provides that until Los Angeles city shall come into the ownership and possession of 10,000 lineal feet of water frontage no permit or franchise of any kind shall be made of any portion of the water front except by a two-thirds vote of the electors. When the city shall own in excess of 10,000 feet of water front it may as to such excess, by ordinance, subject to the referendum, grant permits or franchises on the alternate frontages 2000 feet long, for periods of time not exceeding fifteen years and not more than one such 2000 foot frontage permit or franchise to be granted to any one firm or corporation. Provision is made that all franchises or leases shall go to the highest bidder but in every case all bids may be rejected.

Amendment No. 10

This amendment authorizes the granting of franchises for subways or elevated railroads for a period not exceeding forty years, subject to the city's right to purchase the railroad at any time after twenty-one years, and conditional upon every such franchise, before it is granted, being specifically approved by a vote of the electors. Before any franchise for an elevated railroad can be granted, even by the express vote of the electors, it must be petitioned for by fifty per cent of the property frontage in front of which it is to run.

Amendment No. 11

This amendment fixes the height of all business buildings at 150 feet, the present height of our tallest business blocks. The voters of the city, however, may by ordinance approved by them, subject to such regulations as may be included in the ordinance, provide for the construction of towers, domes, etc., above the 150 foot limit, provided the additional space is not used for commercial purposes.

Amendment No. 12

This provides that should Los Angeles city annex any territory with regulations on the liquor traffic, which said territory wishes to retain, those regulations shall remain in force until changed by vote of the voters of such annexed territory.

Amendment No. 13

This amendment authorizes the city to provide for pensions for firemen and policemen.

Amendment No. 14

This is intended to take the granting of franchises by the city out from under the operation of the State law, which is unsatisfactory in several respects, and to place the granting of franchises under the provisions of the Charter.

Amendment No. 15

This amendment authorizes (does not require) the city to publish a newspaper, leaving it within the power of the city to determine what kind of a newspaper, if any, it will publish. The politics of a large city are almost completely dominated by the newspapers, and this amendment was asked for by the **Good Government Organization**, the **Central Council of Labor**, the **Church Federation Council**

TO THE VOTERS OF LOS ANGELES CITY:

The Good Government Organization recommends to the voters of the city that they give their support to all of the fifteen amendments to the City Charter that are to be voted upon Monday, March 6th. Some of the amendments are very necessary if the city is to successfully carry out its plans as to electric light, electric power and the deep sea harbor. We believe that all of the amendments will result in some substantial gain to the city and urge the voters to vote yes on all of them.

GOOD GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION.
S. C. Graham, President.

others in order that we might have in this city one newspaper controlled by the citizens of Los Angeles. This amendment will make it possible, if the voters of the city so desire, for the city to publish a daily newspaper which shall give particular attention to local municipal affairs, the most important feature of the paper to be, however, that in every issue one column shall be set aside for the free use of each political organization that polls three per cent of the total vote of the city, the matter that the different political organizations hand in to be printed in their respective columns to be subject to no censorship by the general management of the paper except that such matter must concern public affairs and be lawful for newspaper publication. This provision will be a guarantee that such a municipal newspaper will tell the truth in its other columns, for any misstatements in the general columns of the paper would be corrected the very next day in one or another of these independent columns. The people of this city should provide one avenue of publicity for public affairs free from the restraint and control of private ownership.

Public Service Commissions

By Horatio A. Foster

Following is the gist of a paper by Horatio A. Foster, which was read by him before the City Club of Los Angeles at last Saturday's luncheon at the Hotel Westminster. Mr. Foster speaks with authority on this subject. He has been in the engineering profession for twenty years and has had much to do with Public Service Commissions, having been connected at various times with the Commissions of New York and Massachusetts. Mr. Foster is associated with Bion J. Arnold, electrical engineer of Chicago, and is at present in Los Angeles making an appraisal of the value of the Southern California Edison company's plant.

It is probable that the idea of Public Service Commissions originated from the Railroad Commissions of former days, one of the earliest of which—the Railroad Commission of New York—was appointed in 1855 and continued in service for two years.

The next Railroad Commission, the one which still retains the most permanent position, was that of Massachusetts, organized in 1868. In 1884 the Gas and Electric Light Commission of Massachusetts was organized, and has now been operating for 25 years.

New York Commission

One of the earliest of these newer commissions to be organized was the Public Service Commission of New York, consisting of two separate and distinct divisions, that of the First District, having charge of all public utilities in New York City and its immediate vicinity and the Public Service Commission, Second District, which covers all public utilities in the remaining portion of the state. The appointment of this commission took effect July 1, 1907.

The Public Service Commission, First District, is one of the most important bodies of its kind. Following is a resume that will show something of the extent of its authority:

1. To examine into the general condition, capitalization, franchises and management of public service corporations; to compel the production of all records, documents and papers, and to summon witnesses.
2. To establish a uniform system of accounts and records and prescribe the form of annual, quarterly and monthly reports.
3. To order repairs or changes in corporate property, the use of additional facilities, or the adoption of improved methods of operation, in order to secure safe and adequate service.
4. To test gas and electric meters, approve types of meters, and establish standards of quality for gas and electric service.
5. To fix just and reasonable rates to be charged by public service corporations, to prevent unjust discrimination, and to require two or more carriers to establish through routes and fix joint rates for through service.
6. To entertain complaints and after due hearing make such order as will remove the cause of complaint.
7. To grant or withhold the certificate needed by a public service corporation before it can begin new construction or exercise a franchise or right not already exercised.
8. To approve or disapprove the transfer of a franchise, or the making of a contract relating to a franchise.
9. To give or withhold permission for the issuing of corporate securities, or for the merger of existing companies; but not to permit the capitalization of any merger or franchise itself.
10. To grant or refuse permission for the transfer of stock in a public service corporation to a similar corporation, or for the acquisition of more than ten per cent of such stock by any corporation.
11. To grant, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, franchises for rapid transit railroads, whether subways, tunnels, elevated roads or continuations of trunk lines (such as the recent Pennsylvania Railroad extensions.)
12. Subject to the approval of the same board, to lay out municipal rapid transit routes, prepare plans, obtain contractors, supervise construction, and secure operators, for such routes, or under certain conditions to operate them directly.

All freight and passenger tariffs, including joint tariffs and the names of participating carriers, and all contracts or arrangements relating to transportation, must be filed with the commission. The commission has also required the rate schedules of all gas and electric companies to be filed.

Wisconsin Commission

The next state to take up the public service commission idea was Wisconsin, which increased the powers of its Railroad Commission so as to place upon it the handling of all questions and complaints regarding the public utilities corporations of the state. This commission has started out with very original ideas and has passed judgment on many cases and made some very notable decisions. The public service commission idea has been adopted in various other states, which in many cases have followed the example of Wisconsin and given their railroad commissioners or commissions increased powers, so that they might cover all questions connected with public utilities companies.

Many other states are considering the organization of Public Service Commissions.

Benefit of Commissions

One of the chief benefits of Public Service Commissions arises from the fact that they are ordinarily composed of men who become experts in a business which is technical, difficult, and subject to frequent changes of conditions. Such a commission also stands as a buffer between the capitalists who desire to sell as many securities as possible, and the public, which desires as low rates as possible, and it is only by having such a buffer that low rates can be firmly established and the companies can be prevented from over-capitalizing their property. Incidentally, it takes the companies out of politics and in every way tends to render their securities more stable, more desirable of purchase by the public in general, and more salable because they are secure; thus funds for legitimate development can be obtained easily.

In order to control the growth and equal prosperity of a community there can be no doubt that its citizens through its officials must have complete control of

(a) Adequate service.
(b) Rates
(c) Rehabilitation.
(d) Extension and improvements.

This control can only be had through the agency of a properly organized Public Service Commission, and so far as I have any opinion at all on the subject, it seems to me that a State Commission holds a better position and gets a better perspective of the entire situation than can any purely local body.

On the material side of the case, commissions can very often assist a city in preventing the unnecessary duplication of overhead lines on the streets, and the unnecessary tearing up of streets for replacing and repairing the conduits under ground, and, in fact, such a commission can bring about much more satisfactory conditions between city officials, the public, and the public utilities companies than can any local body working separately and alone.

Should Control All Issue of Securities

The public service commission of the proper kind should control all franchises and permits to conduct business. It should also control the issue of new securities, including bonds, stock and debentures, and see that there is no over-bonding or watering of stock.

Publicity of Accounts

No better result can be obtained in any manner than that which comes from the publicity of a company's accounts, a publication of its operating records, and greater yet, a publication of its future intentions.

Commissions can prescribe a proper uniform accounting method so that detailed comparison of business can be made between companies in the same line, and they are enabled by this means to suggest economies and improvements in operation which a local body would overlook, and which local companies themselves have become blind to, although outsiders will discover room for these economies off-hand.

Compelled to Keep Houses in Order

Public Service Commissions have been the means of compelling the companies to put their houses in order and to be ready at all times to place before the public such information as may be asked for and may be required for a proper understanding of the workings of the companies, both for the guidance of stockholders in handling their investments in the securities of public utilities corporations, and for the benefit of the general public which desires to know what rates it is possible to make with such corporations, and it is always possible for the public service commission to make rates which should be mutually satisfactory to the public and to the companies, although not always as low as some people would like. For instance, in many cases such as that of small telephone companies in Wisconsin, where subscribers have demanded lower prices for telephones, the commission, upon examination, has determined that the income obtained from the then existing prices was so low as not to allow for depreciation, and in such cases it invariably raised the prices to a point where enough profit could be made to allow writing off depreciation annually. Such a commission also becomes fitted to wrestle with problems of depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, etc., problems which must be considered in the future very much more than they have been in the past, in order to properly regulate rates and fix values; and right here it may be said that the public utilities companies are fast recognizing the fact that they must have appraisals made of all their physical and intangible property for which securities have been, or may be, issued. But it must be understood that valuation does not necessarily settle the case, and it is probable that no better statement of the matter can be made than that by Theodore Roosevelt in his speech at Indianapolis on Decoration Day, 1907, Roosevelt said:

"At the outset let it be understood that physical valuation is no panacea; it is no sufficient measurement of a rate; but it will be ultimately needed as an essential instrument in administrative supervision. . . . Therefore the physical valuation can never be more than one of many elements to be considered; but it is one element, and at times may be a very important element, when taken in connection with the earning power and business possibilities in reaching an estimate on the property and rights of a corporation as a going concern.

"The effects of such valuation and supervision of securities cannot be retroactive. Existing securities should be tested by the laws in existence at the time of their issue. This nation would no more injure securities which have become an important part of the national wealth than it would consider a proposition to repudiate the public debt. But the public interest requires guaranty against improper multiplication of securities in the future."

A public service commission should always be formed of men of the highest character, and either of expert technical knowledge or clear judicial training. It has been a question among many people as to which of these two classes of men form the best commission, but it is probable that the preponderance of opinion is in favor of the appointment of men of judicial training who can hire all the expert advice required, thus rendering their own judgment adequate. Such commissioners should receive proper pay so that the best talent may be obtained. Those in New York now receive $15,000 annual salary each, and devote their entire time to the business of the commission. No other arrangement should ever be made than one requiring that the commissioners who are appointed for this very important position should devote their entire time to the work of the commission, and therefore men of high class must be paid adequate salaries for the work.

Should Be Given Ample Powers

Such a public service commission should be given ample powers, as instance those of the New York Commissions related in a foregoing part of this paper. As a matter of fact the more clearly defined their duties and the more nearly they become the

court of last resort in all questions affecting the public utilities the better will be the results. In the more than forty years of the existence of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission its findings have been seldom carried to higher courts.

The Right to Regulate Rates

The regulating of rates is another important power resting in a public service commission and such regulating of rates must be on the basis of a fair return on a fair investment. If such regulation is in effect there is no necessity for competition and in fact competition must be prevented. Lack of competition leads naturally to combinations which mean monopoly, the natural condition of all public utilities each in its own separate line. If this monopoly is to be expected to furnish adequate service, to maintain its property at its highest efficiency, to improve and extend its system in accordance with public necessity and demand, and to furnish service at practically cost plus a fair return, then the investment in its security should be practically protected by the same power that regulates the rates. For this purpose the Public Service Commission is invaluable in seeing that such a combination is made on a fair basis of value and capitalization, and that both sides get a square deal.

In connection with the lighting problem, franchises are generally obtained for a whole municipality at once but the subject of extensions to new outlying districts has been the cause of much contention, and here a public service commission is found of very great advantage both in getting the service for the people who need it, and in protecting the company from unreasonable demands. In spite of the fact that a community presumes and believes that it knows best what is good for it, and that it can best handle questions of local bearing, yet the fact is that it quite often stands in its own light, gets a poor perspective, and such questions, when handled by local officials, are apt to be biased one way or the other by politics or friendship, and can be far better handled by an independent body.

There can be no doubt then, that public service commissions have come to stay, even though in some states the corporations have been worried by them very considerably. The people will never allow the abolition of such commissions, as the work already done has appealed greatly to the public and they would very much resent any attempt being made to abolish them.

Political Table Talk

(Continued from page 5)

tice. Nothing short of it will content any people of intelligence having confidence in themselves. Whoever stands betwixt a growing civilization and justice occupies a position of peril. It affords a progressive people small comfort when they see justice dethroned, cast into the gutter for the dogs to defile with their slime, to be assured that the symmetry of the law has at all events been preserved, that the wise rules ordained for the preservation of decorum have not been departed from. And this is the only consolation Mr. Justice Beatty has to offer! For himself it is all sufficing. For his time it is not, and that is why he finds himself out of joint with his time and why the consensus of progressive opinion is that he lags superfluous. The medical treatise that is ten years old goes to the junk room. The law book equally antiquated should keep it company. Civilization is a going concern. The judiciary is not always. It averages twenty-five to fifty years behind civilization's main advance, a fundamental reason why there are strained relations between people and judiciary. The judiciary don't keep step.

Proposed Public Utilities Legislation

(Continued from page 11)

er would vote to put the public utilities or Southern California in control of a commission, the majority of whom are selected from the northern part of the state. That can be obviated, as has been suggested, by doing what they have done in New York, providing for two commissions and giving one jurisdiction over the southern part and the other jurisdiction over the northern part of the state; which, of course, is a complete answer to that objection.

But there is another objection: we don't know just what sort of a state government we are going to have two years or four years from now. I have every confidence in the government in power now. That may be perpetuated, and I hope that, under the good election laws which will be given us, it will be. But we don't know that, and I am not ready, on account of two months of good government in this state yet to trust to the state government, which for thirty years has been unworthy of that trust, the great powers we have asked for in this legislature. I can't do it. If two years from now we send a legislature as good as this one is, and probably two years from that we still have another, good governor and another good legislature, I might then be perfectly willing to consider the matter of statewide control of public utilities; but not now.

There is one advantage which we can, in my judgment, get out of the public utilities at this session of the legislature and which it will not be necessary to change the constitution in order to obtain. I believe that the legislature has submitted a law now giving a board of public utilities statewide control of the issuance of securities by public utilities; and, second, to take a physical valuation of the properties of public utilities and permit that valuation and all the data to be used by municipalities in solving the problems of regulation of those utilities which are in their borders.

I was told the other day by a man who is personally interested in the matter, who speaks by authority, that one of our most prominent and important public utilities of this city was now preparing for a twenty million dollar bond issue, and that ten million dollars of that was going personally to the man who has the largest control of that institution. There is ten million dollars that is going to be imposed on you in the way these things are juggled; and if we may constitute a commission invested with power so that it can come down here and say, "Let us look over your books before you issue this ten million dollars of securities; we want to see what you are going to do with it," it would be the best thing possible in this state.

Now, I want to say that such a bill should pass, and it ought to pass just as quickly as possible, and that in the bill this body might very usefully be vested with the right to regulate the prices charged by public utilities to consumers outside of the municipalities, because those people have no protection now. Its functions ought to be confined to those three things: physical valuation of the properties, the regulation of the issuance of securities, and the control of rates outside of local governments that are constituted and have power to do those things; and I believe that that can be done by the present legislature without any change in the constitution whatever, and, therefore, I think that what we all ought to stand for is the absolute abandonment of this proposed constitutional amendment, and the enactment into law of that same bill.

State Regulation of Public Utilities

Los Angeles City Club Condemns Sutherland Constitutional Amendment and Assembly Bill.

Affirming their belief in the principle of a state utilities commission but protesting against the state fixing of rates, at this time, the Los Angeles City Club last Saturday adopted a report embodying these views. The report had been prepared by a committee of nine appointed by President Finlayson to study the question. It recommended the abandonment, by the legislature, of Constitutional amendment No. 6 and of the provisions of assembly bill No. 671, both introduced by Assemblyman W. A. Sutherland. The legislature is asked to provide for the creation of a state public utilities commission composed of six members, three from the north and three from south of the Tehae After some discussion as to the merits and demerits of the report it was adopted unanimously by the club. Following is the report in full:

To the Members of the City Club:

Your committee to whom was referred consideration of assembly constitutional amendment No. 6, and assembly bill No. 671, introduced in the legislature by Mr. Sutherland, has considered these measures and investigated so far as it has been able the whole subject of state regulation of public utilities and submits the following report and recommendations:

We find that assembly constitutional amendment No. 6 contains many objectionable features wholly aside from the question of whether public utilities can best be regulated by a state board or by the municipalities. We believe it should be abandoned. Upon the broad question of state or municipal control of public utilities, a difference of opinion exists in your committee. Mr. Hunsaker and Mr. Anderson are opposed to any jurisdiction of a state commission in the matter of rate fixing or physical control of utility corporations in municipalities. The rest of your committee agree that upon a purely logical basis a state board having control of the issuance of stocks and bonds of public service corporations, with the means and the ability to secure a physical valuation of the property also should have the rate fixing power now lodged by the constitution in the municipalities of the state. It has been stated that those states which best regulate public utility corporations do so through state control. In none of these states, however, are the municipalities given the powers vested by our constitution in municipalities. Having so long enjoyed the largest measure of home rule, and possessing among other things the right to fix rates to be charged by public utilities for services rendered, your committee believes that the people of California residing in municipalities would not be willing to surrender this power to a state board even if assured of the successful operation of state boards of control in Wisconsin, in New York and elsewhere. We therefore have come to the unanimous conclusion that it would be unwise to attempt so to amend the state constitution at this time as to transfer the rate-making power from the municipalities to the state.

We believe, however, there should be a state board of public utilities which while not exercising the right to fix rates in municipalities, can perform much other useful and necessary work. Such board can be formed, in our opinion, by legislative enactment and without the submission of constitutional amendment. This commission should not be connected with any other commission now in existence, this reference being practically intended to apply to the railroad commission of California. This commission should be empowered by the legislature to have supervision and regulation of the issuance of stocks and bonds by all public service corporations. To this end it should be empowered to make a physical valuation of all properties of public service corporations privately owned and it should be its duty to fix rates to be charged for services outside the municipalities. The data collected by the public utilities commission should at all times be available to the various municipalities of the state which under this plan would retain the right to fix rates. There should be a provision in the bill that when called upon to do so by any municipality the state public utility commission should be required to furnish to such municipality the data collected by it, touching upon physical valuation of public service corporations, and to recommend to the municipality what it deems to be fair and equitable rates for the services rendered. The power to accept or to reject the suggested rate would remain in the municipality.

We therefore move the adoption of the following resolution by the City Club:

Whereas, assembly constitutional amendment No. 6, and assembly bill No. 671, both introduced in the legislature by Mr. Sutherland, dealing with the creation of a state public utilities commission, seem to be objectionable and subject to criticism in a number of particulars,

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the City Club of Los Angeles that it recommend to the legislature that assembly constitutional amendment No. 6 be abandoned, and that no attempt be made to pass it at this session of the legislature; and

Be it further resolved, that assembly bill No. 671 be amended by striking out all of its provisions except the enacting clause, and that there be substituted for the sections so stricken out certain new sections which will provide for the creation of a state public utilities commission of six members, three of whom shall have supervision of privately owned public utility companies in those counties of California north of the Tehachapi range of mountains, and the other three to have supervision of those public utility companies privately owned in the counties south of the Tehachapi range of mountains. There should be conferred upon such commission the power to require all public service corporations to make report to such commission; to prescribe uniform system of accounts to be kept by such corporations; to examine into and regulate the issuance by such corporations of their corporate bonds and mortgages and stocks; to make and keep on file for the information of the public and municipalities physical valuation of the properties of such corporations and when requested by municipalities to advise with such municipalities concerning the fixing of rates but not to fix any such rates in cases where the power to fix such rates is now being exercised under authority of law by municipalities. The power to fix rates in unincorporated territory should be in such commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Lewis R. Works, Tracy C. Becker,
H. W. Brundige, T. E. Gibbon,
M. Lissner, J. A. Anderson,
J. M. Hunter.
W. J. Hunsaker (per J. A. A.)
C. D. Willard (per M. L.),

Amusements

Henry W. Savage's production of "The Merry Widow," the famous Viennese operetta, will be the attraction at the Majestic next week. The company which will be seen here is said to be one of the best of the organizations by which "The Merry Widow" has been interpreted. The players in the company to be seen here were selected from the New York, Boston and Chicago casts and the greetings they have received from press and public emphasizes the fact that "The Merry Widow" has in this, its fourth season, a hold upon the playgoers as strong as ever.

"The Girl in the Taxi," a melange of music, which is the attraction announced for a week's engagement beginning next Monday, February 27, at the Mason Opera House, comes with a record in this country and abroad.

The story concerns the escapades of Mignon, wife of a perfume manufacturer, and the efforts of Bertie Stewart to keep an appointment with her for a midnight supper at the Cafe Churchill. Papa Stewart, Bertie's father, goes away to the same restaurant to meet a couple of chorus girls. Bertie's cousin from Philadelphia, Percy by name, turns up at the same dining place to keep an appointment with a vaudeville artiste. Father, son and nephew meet under rather embarrassing and laughable conditions and confusion runs rampant. The third act unravels the mix-ups in a way least expected and all guilty parties swear with hands upraised, that it will never occur again.

The cast embraces such well known farceurs as Bobby Barry, Nicholas Judels, George Richards, Harry Hanlon, Dick Bartlett, Chas. Pierson, George Winfield, Pearl Sindelar, Helene Salinger, Cecile Breton, Amanda Wellington, Edna Esmeralda, Helene Veola and others.

There will be Wednesday and Saturday matinees during the week.

Every devotee of motoring, everyone who has dodged an auto; everyone who loves the smell of gasoline, should visit the Orpheum the week beginning Monday matinee Feb. 27, there to enjoy the miseries of "Motoring," as elucidated by Harry Tate's English comedians.

A set of trained wild animals has not been seen at the Orpheum in ages, so the coming of Mme. Vallecita and her leopards will be an innovation.

Maxim's models are a variant on the usual posing act, in that in this case pictures and not statuary are taken as subjects. A corps of experts in posing, with suitable backgrounds and scenery, in a huge frame, show the famous paintings of the world, and the colors, poses and effects are all the duplicates of the originals.

Neff and Starr come in a typical vaudeville song and dance number, but with a difference.

Remaining another week are Porter J. White & Co. in "The Visitor," Hugh Lloyd, the Victorian Four, and Borani & Nevaro, and with new motion pictures, they make up a varied bill.

"Is Matrimony a Failure," has been such a success at the Burbank theatre, that it will be given for another week, beginning with the matinee Sunday. "It is persistently, explosively funny all the way through," said one critic; "a riot of funny situations" is another's comment; "much that is amusing and not a little that may prove instructive" says another; "Whatever matrimony is, the comedy is a hit" is the opinion of a fourth; "The two big audiences Sunday were kept in a merry mood through each of the three acts" is the view of the fifth, making the opinions of the Los Angeles dramatic editors unanimous regarding the play.

Next week, Viola Allen's success, "The White Sister," a dramatization of F. Marion Crawford's novel of the same name, will be given its first stock presentation. This production also will witness the inauguration of Thursday matinees at the Burbank.

MUSIC ... ...

As an opera singer Alessandro Bonci has been admired for four years. With all his operatic appearances Mr. Bonci has ever unswervingly practiced the austere art of technical probity, and stylist truth when he enters into the Elysian fields of song.

Bonci is one of the few singers who can really sing, and his breaking away from the Metropolitan Opera Company excited the attention of the entire world. When he did so, it was with a well defined reason, one which, according to the tenor, should have a strong bearing upon the most important condition which faces the singers of today—that of singing grand opera in English.

Bonci is regarded by the musical world as one of the greatest living exponents of the art of bel canto.

His first concert in Los Angeles will be at Simpson Auditorium on Tuesday evening, February 28, the program of which was given in these columns last week. On Thursday evening, March 2, he will be under the joint management of Mr. Behymer and the members of the Los Angeles City Teachers' Club, 800 of whom have arranged to take that number of seats to listen to the educational features of this great tenor's work.

The next concert of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra will be given Friday afternoon, March 3. The date has been changed from March 10, owing to the fact that Tillie Koenen is not coming to America, and to secure the valued aid of a soloist who is worth while, the Symphony concert was moved up to meet an engagement with Signor Bonci, who will render two operatic arias at this recital.

Mr. Hamilton's next concert is one of great interest. It is the first time a Richard Strauss composition has been given by the Los Angeles Orchestra. Mr. Hamilton has waited until his men were in proper trim to do something of such deep interest as the Strauss Symphonic Fantasy from Italy, op. 10.

In addition to this number, the Irish Rhapsody by Stanford, and Goldmark's Overture to Springtime will be given.

The program numbers follow:

Symphonic Fantasie from Italy, op. 10 .....Richard Strauss
1. On the Campagna (Andante).
2. In Rome's Ruins (Allegro molto con brio).
3. On the Strand of Sorrento (Andantino).
4. Finale, Neapolitan Life (Allegro molto).

Una furtiva lagrina (L' Elixir d'Amore) .....Donizetti

Intermission

Irish Rhapsody, op. 78.....Stanford
Celeste Aida (Aida) .....Verdi
Overture Springtime , op. 36.....
..... Goldmark

Ferrucio Busoni, the distinguished Italian pianist who has returned to this country after several years absence, and for whom the Los Angeles public has waited several seasons, will be heard in two recitals in this city on Tuesday evening, March 14 and Friday evening, March 17 at Simpson's Auditorium.

Busoni's marked individuality is the first impression one receives from him. He produces a volume of tone that is astonishing and ranks with Paderewski as a pedalist, with an inclination towards the interpretation of Beethoven's famous compositions.

Busoni is an Italian by birth and ancestry, German by adoption, cosmopolitan by his sympathy and interest, scholar, philosopher, and artist.

Bruce Gordon Kingsley is arranging a season of organ recitals to be given at the Auditorium, the first of which will take place Friday afternoon, March 17 at 3 p. m. He has arranged programs of merit and will be assisted by some clever artists. The soloists for the afternoon will be Miss Lillie Dorn, with Mrs. Gertrude Ross, pianist, and Mr. Oscar Seiling, violinist.

Arrangements have been completed by Roland Paul, the tenor, and Mrs. Edith Haynes Kuester, composer and pianist, for an evening of music at Cunnock Hall on Friday night, March 3.

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SIMPSON AUDITORIUM — L. E. BEHYMER Manager
The World Wide Accepted King of Tenors
ALESSANDRO BONCI
In Two Wondrous Evenings of Music
Tuesday Night, Feb. 28 — Philharmonic Course
Thurs. Night, March 2, Auspices L. A. City Teachers Club
Seats now on sale at Bartlett Co. Prices 75, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

THE AUDITORIUM — "Theatre Beautiful" — L. E. BEHYMER Manager
Friday Afternon, March 3, 3 o'clock sharp. Fifth Concert of the Season
L. A. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
A Strauss Afternoon. Harley Hamilton, Director.
The Management Announce as the Soloist
ALESSANDRO BONCI, the world's most famous TENOR.
Seat Sale at Bartlett Co. Prices 50, 75, $1.00 and $1.50

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER — Main Street Near Sixth
Los Angeles' Leading Stock Company
Second Week, Beginning Sunday Matinee, Feb. 26
THE LAUGHTER EVENT OF THE SEASON
"IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE"
Nights 25, 50, 75c. Matinees Saturday and Sunday 10, 25, 50c
Beginning Thursday, March 9, there will be matinees every Thursday at the Burbank

HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER — Broadway Near Ninth
Los Angeles' Leading Playhouse. Oliver Morosco, Mgr.
Beginning Sunday Night, Feb. 26
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
With the Original New York Cast
Prices 50c to $2.00 nights and Saturday Matinee.
Special Matinee Wednesday, 50c to $1.50
Coming—Frederick Warde in Shakespearean Repertoire.

ORPHEUM THEATRE — VAUDEVILLE — Spring St., Bet. 2d & 3d, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mat. Every Day Both Phones 1447 Mats. 10, 25, 50c. Night, 10, 25, 50, 75c
Beginning Monday Matinee Feb. 27
"Motoring" Harry Tate's Comedians
Vallecita's Leopards Great Animal Act
Maxim's Models Famous Paintings
Neff & Starr "The Telephone Girl"
Porter J. White & Co. "The Visitor."
Hugh Lloyd Bounding Rope
Victoria Four Storm, Reals, Billbury, Moon
Borani & Nevaro "Weary Waggles"
ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES

MASON OPERA HOUSE — W. T. WYATT Manager
Broadway bet. 1st and 2d Sts.
Week commencing Monday night, Feb. 27. Matinee Saturday. Special Ladies' Matinee Wednesday. Prices, 50c, 75c, $1. Seats now on sale.
A. H. Woods presents the Sensation of Paris
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
Xceeding the speed limit—a laugh registered every 30 seconds. If you have a laugh anywhere in your system, "The Girl in the Taxi" is sure to get it out of you.
Prices: Night and Sat. Mat., 50c to $1.50. Coming—"The Arcadians."

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This publication, get as many of your friends as possible to sign and mail subscriptions on these blanks. We want to double our circulation in 30 days. It can be done with the help of the good friends of the Progressive Movement.

THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

San Francisco and Los Angeles

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THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK

A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

Vol. X. No. 10 | Los Angeles and San Francisco, March 4, 1911 | 5 Cents—$1.00 a Year

Autocracy in the Zone

A DISGRUNTLED JUSTICE, late of the supreme court of Panama, declares that there is no law in the canal zone save that of the will of the President before which all procedures and statutes must give way. Quite likely. They are busy down there digging a big ditch and the work in hand would scarcely be expedited if a flock of lawyers were invited to swoop down to get out attachments upon patented machines, sue out writs of habeas corpus, procure continuances, garnishee wages and salaries and otherwise clog the mechanism of construction. Autocratic methods are un-American and orderly processes vindicated by time have much to commend them but, really, the canal zone is a busy place, and it is important that dirt fly with as little as possible to hinder. Besides, it is gratifying to know that there is a somewhere in which the will of the President does count for something. Let the good work go on. Those inalienable, constitutional safeguards and guarantees can wait.

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Addicted to Didos

IT IS OUR OWN FAULT. We deserve it. None the less it is a bit humiliating to know that, immediately after congressional or executive action in relation to issues in which the Pacific Coast is interested, the East commonly watches to see with what antics, capers, and cuttings of pigeon-wings we receive what's done. No sooner was the Japanese treaty approved by the United States senate than the President felt called upon to telegraph out here: "Hold on there, you Californians! Don't kick over the traces and stir up a fuss. Stick to your bargain to behave. You are not hurt. It will all come out in the wash." It will. This coast is not to be flooded with brown men. If it comports more with the dignity of Japan to have coolie immigration restricted by a gentlemen's agreement rather than by hard and fast treaty stipulation what's the odds so that such immigration be restricted? What is hurting us is our general reputation for always going off on the half-cock and making a thunderingly disagreeable noise.

After the Muck-rakers

DOUBTLESS THE MAGAZINES with nation-wide constituencies should pay a higher rate of postage than dailies and state weeklies circulating in narrowed spheres. The fact that the haul of the one averages a thousand miles while that of the other averages three hundred justifies a separate classification. An approximation to the zone system is inherently sound and if ever we have a parcels post something analogous to that system will have to be at the foundation of it. But why not meet the issue fairly and openly by a special bill rather than by a "rider" tacked onto an appropriation bill, always the method of a boss determined to jam a measure through anyhow so that it be somehow gotten through? The reason is not far to seek. They are after the so-called muck-raking magazines to which The People have had mainly to look for inside information concerning governmental and financial affairs. Other excuses there may be, but that is the purpose. The success of this attempt to stifle the voice of the magazine is not unlikely to swamp Taft and his administration. There is not in the success of Canadian reciprocity enough of virtue to atone for the high-handedness of this onslaught.

Orphanage to White House

THAT CHARLES D. HILLES, of Dobbs Ferry, New York, is to be private Secretary to the President raises the question as to the adaptability of an orphanage as a training school for managing a president, for Mr. Hilles has for half a dozen years or more been superintendent of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and a right good one he has made. The institution over which he has presided is a model of its kind, or for all kinds of orphanages for that matter. Mr. Hilles hails from Out West somewhere, perhaps from Indiana, and if the President is becoming as petulant as reports indicate his orphanage training may exactly fit Mr. Hilles for the position he is about to fill.

A Hard Rub

THE INSISTENCE OF THE PRESIDENT upon having a national commission to keep watch and ward over the Panama-Pacific Exposition may be easier to understand than to explain. Is he fearful that the representatives of foreign nations will not be courteously treated while in San Francisco unless placed under the protection of such a commission? Was the conduct of our boosters while in Washington such as to raise in the presidential mind doubts as to whether or not we Pacific Coasters know how to behave? Was the example set by the mayor of our exposition city disquieting? Or was the President moved to take this step through the reflection that a city that refuses to punish its successful rascality will bear watching lest, peradventure, a great undertaking culminate in a great scandal? Whatever the justification assigned for the appointment of that commission the rub is a hard one and scatters black eyes over San Francisco as thick as blackbirds on a plowed field in April. It is a hard rub rubbed in.

Good Time to Fix Roads

WE ARE NOT UNACQUAINTED with the breaking down of the law by force of hard cash but the purpose of the I. W. W. to accomplish a similar result by force of numbers possesses novelty. Fresno erred in its treatment of this brotherhood of jabberwoks, but it scarcely merits the invasion of hosts thousands strong to convince it of its error. Spring is at hand and the public roads need fixing. The advent of the I. W. W.'s in force is not inopportune. The counties through which they come should have their chain gangs ready. The invaders are vagrants and if convicted and judicially "floated" from county to county in bunches of suitable size the mob may be much attenuated by the time it has reached Fresno and the chuck holes may be all filled. If the business be put into the hands of Adjutant General Forbes he'll see to it.

THE JUDGE AND THE PEOPLE

The public debate over the application of the recall to the judiciary has done one important service: it has given us a somewhat clearer view of the function of the judge and his relation to the general body politic.

Because most of us come in contact with the court when it is serving as an arbitraor between persons or interests in dispute, we are likely to overlook the great part it plays in the actual administration of the government.

The man who objects to the recall principle as applied anywhere in our scheme of government is entirely consistent when he objects to the recall of judges; but the man who accepts the recall idea as applied to legislators and executives, but objects to its application to judges, can scarcely appreciate, it would seem, the broad legislative and executive powers that rest with the courts under our present system.

Occasionlly we hear denunciations of the courts for their assumption of these functions. It is often referred to as a "usurpation" of power. It is, however, the natural and inevitable outgrowth of a plan of government based on a written constitution and elaborately outfitted with a system of checks and balances.

Our government began business 122 years ago with a document containing about 8000 words—less than are needed to cover one page of a newspaper. The British constitution is made up of countless acts of Parliament and decrees of the monarch, supplemented by an infinite mass of customs, precedents and traditions, some of them too vague and intangible to be put into words. If all these parts were gathered up and printed, the resultant mass would be to the American constitution as a thousand to one. And yet the underlying system of the British constitution is simple, while ours is a thing of infinite complication. Knowing that they had to deal with vast powers in small compass, our great grandfathers were cautious, as men are who handle dynamite. The English system checked and balanced itself, through custom; but with us a definite tribunal apparently was required for that purpose. Starting with a written instrument, to which all law, and all action under the law, must conform, there was need for an interpreter clothed with extraordinary powers, who should sit in judgment above the one who made and the one who undertook to execute the law. No similar functionary exists under the English system, nor in continental countries. Parliament and the Reichstag are their own supreme court. Judges are experts as to what law exists, not as to what law should exist. They arbitrate between this litigant and that, not between the people and the law makers or the law administrators. Their function is technical not political.

Because the American people recognized that an element of governmental power was vested in the judiciary, they retained in most states the right to elect. There are some states where judges are appointed, and it is quite conceivable that a better class of men can be secured by this process than through the ordinary channels of political nomination and election. To some people this fact, viz., that better men are, as a rule, obtained through appointment than election, settles the issue as to the proper method of choice, but not with all

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C. D. WILLARD } Editors

A. M. DUNN, Manager

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—not, we imagine, with those who are true believers in democracy. It is not essential to democracy that a large number of officers should be elected. The point at issue with respect to any particular officer, as to whether he is to be chosen by the people or appointed by some other officer, turns on whether he exercises original and fundamental powers of government. This seems to describe the judges at the same time that it excludes many other officers that are now elected. The fact that existing bad political conditions, under the rule of partisan machines and special business influences, have led frequently to the choice of less able men than have been sometimes and in some places obtained through appointment is not of profound importance. Democracy is learning through its mistakes and will presently be done with the party nonsense and the rule of the special interest. And the real needs of the people may be more zealously guarded by a man of moderate attainments, chosen by popular vote, than by one of the highest professional reputation but with small understanding of his fellow men. In the gigantic struggle that is just ahead of us between the rights of men and the rights of property, the judiciary must play the leading hand. Judges chosen by direct primaries and an honest count of votes, whose term of office may be ended by a popular recall, will represent the people. Judges appointed, and free from the operation of the recall may represent the people, or they may represent business interests.

If one accepts the principle of the recall and if he admits that judges should be elected, it is difficult to see how he can escape the conclusion that the people should have the right to undo what they have done. The recall will give us in the end either a life term or a very long term for our judges, which is eminently desirable in a line of work that has so large a technical element. There is no guarantee that the people will never go wrong in its use; confidence in the ultimate judgment of democracy must not lead us into any theory of an inspired electorate. But it is better that here and there some one just judge should suffer, than that the whole people should be thwarted in their struggle for industrial and political freedom.

C. D. W.

WHO IS DOING IT?

Bates & Chesebrough are trying to establish a bona fide water transportation service between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts wherein there shall be rational competition between a water route and transcontinental railroad lines. They are being savagely fought and undercut in rates by a combination of the transcontinental lines with two steamship companies. Bates & Chesebrough cannot permanently do business at a loss. The steamship lines subsidized by the railroads can continue indefinitely to carry goods for less than a living price. The end of Bates & Chesebrough is inevitable unless their patrons do what patrons never did before, continuously pay a higher rate than other carriers offer them and a rate higher than their competitors pay. Now suppose that the cutthroat competition of the allied transcontinentals and their subsidized steamship lines kill off, not alone Bates & Chesebrough, but all other adventurers into that traffic, nullify the competitive quality of the world's highway, make the Panama canal, when it is completed, without commercial effect, and so take over for the benefit of the combination the net results of the commerce and industry of the Pacific Coast, what is to be done about it? Unless rate regulation by the interstate commerce commission can be made effective as to such combination, the alternative is for the United States government to establish a steamship line or lines plying between the two coasts of this country. But that will be socialism! Exactly, but who is doing it? Certainly not the Socialists.

The city of Berkeley finds, what any other city will discover to be true if it make the necessary investigation of mortality among bottle babies is shockingly high and that their deaths are due to impure, stale or doctored milk furnished by assassins in the guise of milk vendors. Municipalities have seemingly done their uttermost, short of hanging delinquent dairymen to lamp posts, to secure supplies of good, clean, fresh, wholesome milk. What is the next step? Manifestly there is but one recourse, that of a municipally owned and operated dairy. But that, too, is Socialism. Exactly, but who is forcing that issue upon the baby-loving citizenship of American municipalities? Certainly not the Socialists who do little except talk, and talk little except to tell one another their dreams.

Our street car companies resist and resent every effort made to safeguard life and to make transportation speedy and comfortable. They ally themselves politically with the basest elements in the life of the community which they exploit rather than serve, and they do not hesitate to buy privileges they should not possess at the cost of corrupting the life of city and state. They have flooded the markets frequented by the unwary and unknowing with securities which, if held valid, place the industry of the community under perpetual mortgage far beyond the value of the plant, and which, if invalidated, rob the innocent purchasers of their stocks and bonds of their hard earned savings. What is the alternative between perpetual exploitation and the rectification of these wrongs? There cannot be two opinions as to the answer. Relief lies in the municipalization of urban transportation. But that is Socialism! Exactly, but who is forcing that alternative

upon an unwilling civilization, a civilization which stands in almost as great dread of the remedy as of the disease? Certainly not the Socialists with their heads in the clouds and themselves in thorough agreement upon no two propositions in their own creed, if they can be said to have a creed.

Time was when men almost universally believed that no free society, no society not blighted by the curse of royalty and divine right, could resolve itself into an aristocracy and a proletariat; when all men believed that the free interplay of natural forces would guarantee human society against the rapacities of autocracy, feudalism, aristocracy, privilege and vast riches for the few and a debased poverty for the many. No publicist or doctrinaire now dares defend the laissez faire school of economics. The end of it is plutocracy, the vilest form of social mal-order that ever cursed the world, and dull is the comprehension that does not so understand.

But The People do not want Socialism. They dread the hazard of that fortune. They still want a free society, competitive on a willing to-let-live as well as to-live basis; furnishing a broad field for individual enterprise, yet drawing the line on the safe side of exploitation and extortion; but those who scan the horizon, as one who would foretell tomorrow's weather, can hardly doubt that the time will come when men must make their choice between Socialism and Plutocracy. But who is forcing the issue? Certainly not the Socialists who are vociferous rather than enlightening and are able to command corporal's guards to listen to them only on street corners. If we would find the propagandists of Socialism we must search among the apostles of unrestrained greed and among the enemies of equal laws and even handed justice. Their name is Legion.

A. J. P.

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COLLEGES SPECIALIZING

We have in this country, in round numbers, 500 colleges with 150,000 students. These institutions have 20,000 instructors and an annual income of over forty million dollars. Throwing out the engineering and polytechnic schools and the institutions devoted to some special line of professional work, we have about 300 colleges of the same general purpose and character, giving the same degrees and competing with one another for students and for public support.

Educators have for some time recognized that this state of things is illogical, uneconomical and not productive of the best possible results. The argument has generally taken the form that there ought not to be so many small colleges. On the general theory that business can be transacted at less expense on a large rather than a small scale, it is proposed that the big concerns should devour the little ones. But there is another side to that. The small college has some lines of advantage over the large, on the social and perhaps moral side that, in the opinion of many people, quite offset the small margin of economy that comes with the larger institution. Experience has shown, moreover, that the small colleges will not submit to any absorption scheme, and so if this competition and illogical doubling of work and expense is to be corrected, it must be by some other method than the one so popular with the trust promoters.

In a recent number of the New York Outlook Mr. Roosevelt calls attention to a report and a project put forth by a committee of the alumni of Amherst college which will interest college men and educators, as suggesting a feasible plan for specializing among the higher institutions of learning. It is not put forward as a general scheme applying to all colleges, but merely as a plan to give Amherst a unique standing; and Mr. Roosevelt commends the idea only as applied to Amherst; but if other colleges should follow suit, results of great importance in the field of higher education might be achieved.

The plan proposed by the alumni is that Amherst should abandon all idea of competing with other colleges in scientific and technical work, and devote itself to classics, literature, and what may be called the "humanities." It would still give science courses, as a knowledge of science is necessary in any well-rounded education, but it would not outfit its laboratories nor provide expert instructors with a view to turning out experts. It would, indeed, no longer give the degree of Bachelor of Science, nor any of the special degrees in that line of work. The money which it is now spending to equip and maintain those expensive departments could be put into increase of salaries for instructors in the classics and in literature. It is recommended also that the number of students be limited, and if applications exceed the limit, that entrance examinations be competitive. Amherst has now about 500 undergraduates.

Competition between colleges is the direct cause of much of the financial strain from which they suffer—a strain that has two bad results: First, the low salaries paid the general run of teachers, and second the transformation of the college president into a toady to the rich. This competition begins in the fact that each institution attempts to cover all the ground covered by all the others. To give the great variety of degrees, courses and equipment must be provided covering every line, and a huge corps of instructors is required. It is easy to add new burdens and hard to cut them off. The model which the modern college has set up is evidently that of the department store, where everybody may go and get everything that he needs. But the analogy between business and education halts in many places, and every city, while it has some department stores has also many successful concerns that set forth only hardware, or only books, or only dry goods.

It is not to be expected that state universities, nor the old and wealthy institutions like Harvard and Yale, will fall in with the Amherst idea. But there are one or two hundred colleges with an attendance each of from 200 to 500 pupils that are straining every nerve to cover the whole field of university effort, that would be greatly benefited by adopting some special line in which they could then do better work with higher prestige.

C. D. W.

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SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS

At present writing a special session of congress seems inevitable. It can be held only at considerable cost and inconvenience to the government and to many individuals. It must be noted also that as it must deal with tariff questions the effect on business will be worse than doubtful.

Why is there a special session? Because the senate talked for ten weeks instead of acting.

What did it talk about? Two things, chiefly. Mr. Lorimer of Illinois and the direct election of senators by the people.

The curtain is just about to descend on the last acts of the old regime. And was there ever a worse exhibition of its inanity and utter obtuseness, its far removal from an understanding of public sentiment, and its pompous estimate of its own importance. Probably never again shall we behold such a combination of conceit, pig-headedness and utter indifference to the nation's real welfare, as we have in the present republican stand-pat senate. Nero fiddling while Rome burns, Canute ordering the waves to stand still, Louis XVI laboriously making worthless locks, and Secretary Stanton predicting a sixty-day civil war, all shine as models of sanity and usefulness, compared with Aldrich, Depew, Penrose, Burrows, Bailey, Smoot—well, we will not come any farther west than Utah with the list—defending Lorimer and defying the people. A miserable spectacle, and one that we should make haste to forget!

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PASSING OF THE GOULDS

It is evident that the Gould family, like the Vanderbilts, have lost their grip as financiers and are about to enter upon that stage as butterflies of pleasure which precedes absorption into the human mass from which they sprung. Unfortunately for humanity, though they do their spendthrift worst, neither the Goulds, the Vanderbilts nor the Astors can seriously deplete their huge fortunes. We must look to land and inheritance taxes, and to the beneficent intervention of Morgans, Harrimans and other merciless sharks of their own class, ultimately to restore that equilibrium of family fortune which must come to pass if we are not to have society resolved into an aristocracy and proletariat forever. We Californians may, however, thank our fortunate stars that the Western Pacific was constructed before the Goulds went out. We are so much ahead anyhow.

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HOSPITALS FOR MEDICAL COLLEGES

Every medical college needs a hospital adjunct, not that the students may experiment upon pauper patients, but that they may learn by object lesson as well as by rote and by note. For state medical colleges there is still another use for hospital annexes. The state has many wards, especially in the orphanages, that require surgical treatment in order to give them an equal chance with other children. There are adenoids to be removed, bowed legs to be broken and straightened, hair lips, bent spines, cross-eyes, paralytics, diseased glands, malformations in many forms. Such states as New York, Massachusetts, Iowa, Michigan, send all such children as are state charges to state hospitals where the best of surgeons perform the operations, the best of nurses attend them and where students can learn by seeing if not by doing. Not many wards are needed in such institutions but only some. Not only should the medical college at Los Angeles be so equipped but the one at San Francisco also. In not making this provision California has been derelict.

The prospect that the consumer will shortly be able to consume something is about the rosiest outlook upon the national horizon.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



A Reconsideration of Old Traditions For a century or more bimetalism was accepted as a fact. Now we know that it never was a fact; that always there was a shifting standard of value, but not a double; that it was either silver or gold but never silver and gold that measured our values, and so we reached the single, gold standard for to keep. Similarly, we started out with the proposition that government should be administered by and through three independent, equal and coordinate departments,—legislative, executive and judicial, allowing no one of these preeminence over either of the other departments. It is time to reconsider the workableness of that theory of government and to readjust our institutions to a truer concept. Great Britain, from whom we derived the three-fold concept of government, long since discarded it and definitely placed the legislative department of government in supreme authority and all of Great Britain's colonies, except the United States, has followed the example of the mother country. We have made the judiciary supreme and have permitted it to seek to place itself, not only beyond supervision and answerability to that public sentiment which assumes to dictate to the other two departments of government, but also beyond criticism. At this moment we are all waiting to learn, not from president and congress, but from the supreme court of the United States, what our national policy is to be regarding trusts, monopolies, restraints of trade, rights of natural and artificial persons respectively. Under the guise of interpreting law this unresponsive, cloistered cult has proceeded to enact more than half the law we live under. The question before state and nation is, is the judiciary to be the predominant instrument in government or is it not? The trend of the last decade has been toward exalting the executive to the primacy. That way lies danger, for it was from a supreme executive that freedom revolted to fight for generations on behalf of a predominating legislative function. We are now to have the initiative and referendum in the hands of the people for the governance of the legislative department. Why not address ourselves to an application of these residuary appliances to the five-to-four national, and four-to-three state, decisions of courts of last resort? Where great principles are to be enunciated why should not the people determine for themselvs which interpretation they will have to be the law? Is the will of the people the source of the law? If so then why not, in crucial judicial cases, ascertain the will of the people, directly, summarily and as specifically as possible? For we may hold this truth to be self evident: Some one factor in government will become predominant. The Watchman proposes that that factor be the will of the people directly expressed whether as to the legislative, executive or judicial departments thereof.

What Progress We Are Making How splendidly are we vindicating the ability of the people to govern. All other forms of government have failed. There is not a government on earth that is successful except in proportion to the influence which the people of that government exert upon it. The "interests" speak of the present forward movement as a popular unrest and they attribute the lack of quietude to the sensational press and muck-raking magazines, but it is more than an unrest. It is a determination to right wrongs and reestablish the square deal in a land where special privileges have usurped ascendency. On every side we see evidences of this determination. The reactionaries are seeking cover; the interests are apologetic and profuse in promises for better behavior; our conservative President has become broadened and emboldened and has so far divested himself of fetters to the Republican "organization" that he has publicly accepted, with whole-hearted satisfaction, the aid of Democrats in securing reciprocity with Canada. The outlook is perfectly bully for our side.

One Thing Is Not to Be Overlooked Except the people be instructed, educated, taught to think and equipped to understand, they cannot govern themselves. Is the present legislature doing all it can to aid our school system? We have a compulsory education law, but it does not "compulse." Only here and there is it enforced. The suggestion that the public school fund be distributed to the schools of the state in proportion to average daily attendance is a good one. Why distribute according to the census roll when the census children are not in school? Our school system is as inefficient as our judicial. Our legislators cannot do a better thing than to make effective the school laws we have. In the multiplicity of reforms that beset them let not this one be overlooked.

Why He Could Not Join the Church He was an esteemed citizen and for long years he had sat under the instruction of one of the most eloquent and popular pulpiteers in all the Bay district of California. He had attended the mid-week meetings and ever and always had seemed devout, interested, exemplary, but had held his peace in the experience meetings and had not joined the church. By and by the pastor spoke to him in relation to coming into full membership in the church. He seemed interested, confessed that he had been thinking seriously of taking such a step but was not quite sure that the members of the church would wish to take him in, to all of which the pastor protested, declaring that his welcome into the fold would be most cordial and that the hand of fellowship would be extended him without reservation. The esteemed citizen shook his head and said he didn't know, could not be as sure of it as his pastor seemed to be. Pressed for a reason he said, in substance, "You see I am a salesman for a large San Francisco house. Our customers are the counties of the state and in the regular course of my business I have to bribe county boards of supervisors to buy our goods. If they don't get a private rake-off from us they don't buy from us and I am out of a job, and I have thought that, perhaps, if this were generally known there might be some who would hesitate to receive me into the church." The pastor admitted that that probably would be likely to make a difference to some if generally known and thought that perhaps the matter might be deferred until he changed his job or found some less objectionable method of dealing with boards of supervisors in the transaction of public business. The esteemed citizen is still outside the fold, but a regular and interested member of the congregation. San Mateo is not the only county in California in which the private rake-off is the open-sesame to placing large orders with boards of supervisors. If the books of the bridge-building and court house-furnishing firms of San Francisco could be experted they would without a doubt a tale unfold.



Washington, D. C., Herald
READY TO MAKE A CHANGE

Ignorance as Costly as Supervisorial Venality The venalities of supervisors are generally of petty-larceny quality, but their ignorance of structural requirements is often colossal. When building bridges, court houses, jails, halls of record, putting in fire proof vaults, constructing and equipping hospitals, etc, they are children in the hands of architects, engineers and conspiring contractors. Often the contractor furnishes the plans free, but the plans are so drawn as to give him a sure advantage in the bidding, or his estimate of the cost is excessive and by pooling with other contractors, bothersome bids are either not submitted or submitted as a highest bidder rather than lowest. If competitive plans are advertised for, the board has not the technical knowledge requisite for making a wise choice between them, and when plans are chosen, the bids exceed the appropriations and changes have to be made which the board has not the wisdom wisely to make. The upshot of incapacity, or venality, is that public buildings and bridges need a deal of repairing very soon after construction and taxpayers are out and injured. Not all of these things are true of all counties, but all of them are true of some counties and some of them are true of all counties. They all need some sort of expert engineering supervision of public construction prior to the final awarding of contracts and acceptance of the completed public work. And what is true of counties is equally true of small cities and towns.

A Sad Mistake of the Long Ago It is something like thirty years since William Ham Hall undertook to organize an effective state engineering department for California. He had large ideas and expansive tastes and proposed to plat and map all the protuberances and depressions on the face of California, to the end that development might proceed advisedly. The work he did was no doubt of the highest value, work that for some years has been done cooperatively by state and nation, and he proposed to make an engineering department, Ham Hall advise wherever engineering information might be needed. Now nothing fuddles the average legislative head like figures and the legislatures soon wearied of paying Ham Hall's bills for figures they could not understand, and so, at a single stroke, cut out the engineering department Ham Hall

(Continued on page 17

MAKING GOOD

A Remarkable Record of Legislative Achievement

The following is an interview with Congressman elect Kent, and a resume of the work already accomplished by the Johnson administration, together with that on the legislative slate. The article is by E. A. Dickson, special correspondent of the Los Angeles Express at Sacramento, and appeared in that paper last Saturday:

"The work that Governor Johnson has accomplished in the short time that he has been at the head of affairs almost paralyzes me," declared Congressman elect Will Kent, in discussing the new administration.

Kent has been East since the November election, and passed several weeks at Washington just prior to his return to California. National affairs have commanded most of his attention, but he has kept a close eye on the progress of things in California. He stopped off at Sacramento for a few hours to look into the legislature and see how things are running.

"If the senate and assembly keep up their present lick of grinding out constructive reform measures," he said, after reviewing the work of the session, "California's legislature of 1911 will be distinguished as the most effective lawmaking body in the country.

"Right at this time the eyes of the entire country are riveted upon California's legislature, and I may add, upon our splendid governor. I tell you, it makes a man feel proud of his state to be able to point to men like Johnson and to show what actually is being accomplished."

What Congressman-elect Kent says of the present administration is borne out by a glance at the work already completed or in process of development. More has been done up to this time in the way of placing progressive legislation upon the statute books than can be credited to the entire session of any former legislature in this state.

Here is a list of the things already accomplished and out of the way:

Anti-racetrack gambling bill.
Eshleman railroad regulation bill.
Initiative and referendum constitutional amendment.



THE PRIZE HEN

Woman's suffrage.
Convict labor bill.
Anti-street-railroad monopoly bill.
Act removing Bank Commissioner Anderson.
Full crew bill.
Endorsement of income tax.
Endorsement of popular election of United States senators.

Of the more important measures that have passed the senate and only await favorable action by the assembly are the following:

Australian ballot, doing away with party circle and party column.
Nonpartisan judiciary.
Direct legislation for all cities of fifth and sixth classes.
Bill for correct weights and measures.
Reform of criminal procedure.
Divided sessions of legislature.
New direct primary act.
Election of United States senator by Oregon plan.
Recall of all election officials, including judges.

Measures that have passed the assembly and now before the senate:

Board of control.
Short ballot.
Local option.
Ninety-nine year lease law.

Measures upon which no action has yet been taken by either house, but which in all probability will be enacted into laws, are as follows:

Freeholders' charters for counties.
Public utilities control law.
Eighteen million-dollar state highway act.
New inheritance tax law.
New building and loan act.
Weinstock industrial strife inquiry act.
Reformatory for first offenders.
Conservation of natural resources.
Employers' liability.
Indeterminate franchises.
Civil service.
Parcels post.
Establishment court of commerce.

The above list of subjects embraces merely the more prominent measures. There are numerous splendid bills dealing with matters of less general interest, but nevertheless of great importance.

THE TORRENS ACT

Proposed Simplification of Land Titles

Our system of recording deeds was invented long ago and is suited to a social order that discouraged transfers of land. The Torrens system, on the other hand, while by no means new, is modern in spirit and designed to facilitate sales. Under it the court decides once for all who is owner and directs the issuance of a certificate of ownership. This certificate the recorder keeps in a bound book and gives a duplicate to the owner. At the bottom is a memorandum of every lien or adverse interest. Subsequent liens are from time to time noted on the certificate. When land is sold the certificate and duplicate are canceled and new ones are issued to the new owner. Realty transactions are thus reduced to the simplicity of dealings in personalty and land can be transferred as readily as certificates of stock.

This is the way of holding title in Australia and New Zealand and in certain parts of Germany, Hungary and Switzerland, where it has been used for centuries. It is used in the city of London, in most of Canada, and in Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and California. But burdensome conditions, inserted into the act when it was adopted in California in 1897, have impeded its usefulness here; although, since the San Francisco fire of 1906, several pieces of valuable land in that city have been brought under the act and are held by virtue of the Torrens certificates. The validity of the law was established by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Robinson v. Kerrigan, 141 Cal. 40.

Certain amendments have now been drafted by the plaintiff, Robinson, in that case. They have been introduced as assembly bills at the present session of the legislature and are Nos. 476 and 477. These were prepared after experience had shown the defects of the act and after careful study of the law and its practical workings in other states and countries.

Bill 476, without destroying any proper safeguards, permits several persons owning separate parcels of land to join in one proceeding, dispenses with notice to occupants not tenants under a recorded instrument, with surveys where the land can be identified on an official map, and with abstracts of title in certain cases, and corrects an ambiguity with reference to the bond required.

Bill 477 proposes an insurance fund, making a state title insurance. The fund is accumulated only from those using the act. This bill is drawn after laws in successful operation in Massachusetts, New York and Minnesota, and will undoubtedly serve its purpose well.

Advocates of the act have spent much time and money in placing the opportunity before the people. It is desirable that the legislature should assist the public by amending and adding to the law substantially as proposed in these bills. Indeed the changes are such as would have been incorporated in the act when it was enacted in 1897, had it been possible to include them at that time.

The Torrens act places titles beyond dispute and keeps them up to date, dispenses with abstracts, their delays and expenses, and puts away for good all ancient irregularities which lawyers and title insurance companies resurrect and re-resurrect to no purpose. Real estate men favor the act because it makes unnecessary preliminary contracts and their attendant risks; sellers and buyers favor it because an hour will suffice to conclude the transaction and pass the title. Borrowers can obtain their needful the very day terms of the loan are settled. All these will also favor the amendments which will put the benefits of the law within easy reach of the people who need it, without in any degree lowering the necessary safeguards.

APPRECIATION FROM SACRAMENTO

Sacramento, Feb. 24.

The California Outlook,
Los Angeles.

Gentlemen: I am glad to note that the California Weekly and Pacific Outlook are to consolidate their publications rather than to go out of business. Each of these papers has served a very useful purpose and anything that I can do to assist the enterprise shall be done with great pleasure.

Yours very truly,
(Senator) G. W. Cartwright.

NOT SO UNOBSERVANT AFTER ALL

A teacher of English, in order to disprove the charge that high school pupils know little about the really vital things that are going on around them, gave a test in which she asked for definitions of such terms as: tariff, reciprocity, the labor problem. In the paper of a fifteen-year-old she found this: "The labor problem is how to keep the working people happy without paying them enough to live on."—La Follette's.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Department Conducted by Charles Dwight Willard



Hospital for Los Angeles: The state legislature is considering a request from Los Angeles that $250,000 be appropriated for a hospital to be built on the University of California grounds in that city, on the understanding that an endowment fund of equal proportions be raised to maintain the institution in proper form. Two years ago the State University received from Los Angeles citizens a gift of a considerable tract of ground on North Broadway and a group of buildings suitable for a branch of the medical department of the university. The value of this plant was about $150,000. One feature of this is the Selwyn Emmett Graves Memorial Dispensary where 7000 people received medical aid and advice last year. The amount of this relief shows the need for a hospital such as is proposed—something between the free county hospital and the high-priced concerns that are established for profit.

Stay-at-home Vote: Boston recently had an election for school directors and councilmen, and the Good Government association has been looking into the matter of the stay-at-home vote. There were 52,000 votes cast out of a registration of 110,000, and the non-voters ran from 35 per cent in the best ward up to 55 per cent in the worst. The largest discrepancy was in the suburban sections. Only men are allowed to vote in Boston, and men, it will be remembered, are sometimes deeply concerned over the question whether women will turn out and vote if they are given the chance. Although the ballot was "short," in the sense that but few places were to be filled, they averaged 11 per cent of blanks—a total of 18,500 places where no checking was made.

Increase of Unemployment: For the first time in its two years of existence the Municipal Lodging House of New York was swamped with applicants during nearly the whole of January of this year. It holds 700, but sometimes the excess turned away went over 200. The unemployment was largely caused by the ending of various municipal enterprises that had provided work for several thousand men as unskilled laborers. Many of those applying for lodging are confirmed tramps and inebriates. New York will probably soon establish a farm for all such.

Gigantic Cost of Smoke: Smoke Inspector Bird of Chicago has been figuring up the loss entailed by the oceans of soot that are poured down upon the people annually and he puts the amount at $21,000,000 or $10 per capita of population. This condition could be remedied in a few years, he says, if funds should be provided for active prosecution of the violators of ordinances.

Municipal Concerts in Denver: Recently 22,000 people in one day attended the concerts given in the great municipal auditorium at Denver. This auditorium is one of the striking features of the intermountain metropolis. It seats 12,000 people and is used for concerts, theatrical performances and big public gatherings. As it is owned by the city it is a source of great pride and pleasure to the people. The municipal concerts are given without any admission fee. Most of the concerts are of the popular variety, but some are intended to be educational.

As to a "Republican" Form of Government: Direct legislation has been assailed in Oregon on the ground that it is contrary to the provisions of the national constitution guaranteeing each state a "republican" form of government. The supreme court of that state has recently held (Kiernan vs. City of Portland et. al.) that this means a government by the citizens en masse, acting directly, through rules established by the majority.

Attractive Street Decorations: Pictured in the accompanying illustration from the Municipal Journal and Engineer is an innovation in street decoration for which the credit falls to Antwerp. Flower baskets of unobtrusive style are attached to the trol-



MAKING THE TROLLEY POLE A THING OF BEAUTY

ley poles and light standards. The effect is decorative and the street view is not obstructed.

Right on Time: South Bristol, Maine, bought a chemical engine, and while some members of the volunteer fire force were unpacking and inspecting their purchase fire broke out in the annex of a summer hotel only a few blocks away. Ropes were hastily fastened to the machine and it was dragged by hand to the fire, where it did effective service and saved a general conflagration among the summer cottages about the hotel.

Progressive Modern London: In addition to being the largest city of the world, London will now undertake to become the greatest port in the world. Engineers have been studying the water traffic problem of that city for years, and now a plan is entered upon, which will involve an expenditure of $70,000,000 and will provide a channel of the Thames 1000 feet wide and 30 feet in depth with many miles of docks.

Commission Government: Illinois towns are voting on the adoption of commission government after the Des Moines plan. As a rule the saloon and machine political interests fight the innovation, and in some cases, as for example, at Monmouth and at Sterling and at Quincy, they carried the day. Kewanee, Illinois, and Guthrie, Oklahoma, recently came into the list of commission cities.

The Crux of the Whole Business: Guizot says that the proper subordination of general and local government is the last and highest development in the evolution of popular government. We need not wonder, then, that there are so many and such trying problems in the adjustment of the relation of state and local governments and the balance between nation and state.

Work for Idle: The mayor of Topeko, Kansas, believes that the city should provide work for all that are idle, by keeping certain lines of improvements always ready for the employment of all such. The work of trimming trees will keep great numbers busy, he says, and the branches trimmed off can be cut up into firewood and sold to help pay expenses.

Drink Does the Business: The police authorities of Chicago say that three-fourths of the cases they have to handle are due to drink, and the chief and the mayor and the head of the house of correction have joined in a proposal that the city establish a municipal drink cure. Incidentally, it might be wise to shut down on some of Chicago's 5000 saloons.

Complete Municipal Scrapbooks: A very important feature of the detective department of Denver is a set of scrapbooks, in all 30 large volumes covering with newspaper clippings every event of importance that has happened in Denver since 1878. They are carefully indexed and are found of great service in the work of the department.

Limiting Height of Buildings: In the down-town district of Chicago no buildings may hereafter be erected over 200 feet in height. Unfortunately the city council of Chicago has changed its mind so often on this subject that builders and architects lack confidence in the permanency of this last ordinance.

Loss of Use of School Buildings: Somebody has figured it out that the school plant of this nation is worth a billion dollars. This plant is at work only eight out of the fourteen hours of the day. At five per cent on the investment this figures a loss of over twenty million dollars.

"S. R. O." Signs to Go: Henceforth there will be no more "Standing Room Only" signs in New York, as no standers will be permitted, by order of police board on a recent supreme court decision.

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SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 4

By The Onlooker

The Cautious Larkins

If there ever was a senatorial district in California to which the democrats thought they had the Yale lock, and the key thrown away, it was the Thirty-second, that district which embosoms in its breast the soft climate of Bakersfield and the lucent charms of Visalia, to say nothing of Tulare. And this faith of democracy wasn't such a bad hunch so long as Ed. Miller chose to view with alarm the state of the state. Whenever Ed. ran, Ed. won. As Harry Lauder says, it got to be more than a habit wi' him, it got to be a gift.

But at last the fatal day came, that day for which the republicans long had sought, the day the democrats long had feared—Ed. Miller wouldn't run. No, sir, never again: not even the voice of the peepul, not even the extremities of democracy, could move him from that path. Run he would not.

At about this psychological moment there arose from the tall grass of Visalia the substantial form of E. O. Larkins, and synchronously there arose upon the palpitating air, in tones soft, a little frightened, a voice proceeding from the same general direction as the form before alluded to. And the voice said, "May it please your honor, I'll run."

From which you may gather that Mr. Larkins was a lawyer. He was. He is. But more of that later. Of course he meant to say "fellow citizens." But Mr. Larkins is a cautious man, and he was somewhat shaky about that Miller declination; he rather had an idea that the Miller boomerang would go whistling past his head if he made that voice too loud. But the Miller declination stuck, and the Larkins announcement stuck too, and the battle was on.

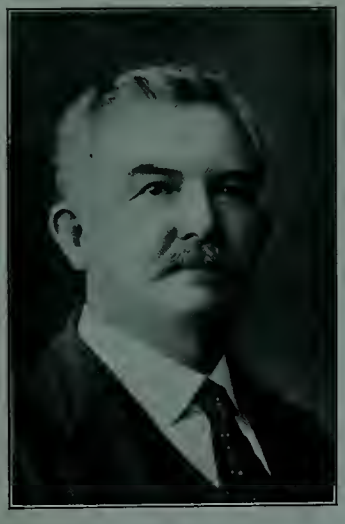
And truly 'twas a merry fight. The democrats went after this republican upstart, red-eyed. We may add that most of the other apostles of "red-eye" followed suit, you see, Mr. Larkins' district is something like the Siamese twins, as described by Mark Twain. The Visalia and Tulare part of the district is as mild as a sucking dove, milk shakes are more in favor than high balls, and when you say "option" there, they ask you instinctively whether you mean business or booze. On the other hand, the Bakersfield end of the district is not so slow as it might be—in fact, they do say that it's a hummer of a country, and that a brewery agent does more business there in a day than Visalia's dairies do in a month.

Now you can see with the naked eye what a position this puts a candidate in. Visalia asks him if he is forninst the demon rum; Bakersfield asks him to have a drink. This condition confronted the cautious Larkins. He finally decided that, though he took an occasional nip himself, he had better back the virtue of Visalia than the "liberality" of Bakersfield.

And so the battle raged. Larkins kept cool in the August heat, sipping lemonades and sitting on the shady verandahs of his neighbor's home, while his opponent steamed around in the hot sun down Bakersfield way. When the ballots were counted, Larkins was found hanging on to an election certificate, while his opponent was hanging on to the recollection of a hot time in August sun. Hence the third seat in the second row to the president's right is now adorned by the substantial form hitherto mentioned.

We remarked that Senator Larkins was a cautious person. We did so, that we might add what follows. He rose a few times to give the senate the benefit of his views on questions of the hour, and was each time greeted with cries of "Louder." Whence the impression got around that he was not only cautious, but timid. Hence these tears. Several senators shared this illusion until one day Senator Larkins rose to relieve his system of his thoughts on the subject before the house. Draping a volume of the codes over his left hand, and his spectacles over his right, Senator Larkins cleared his throat and was promptly "greeted with the cry" of "louder." He put on a few more pounds of steam, when suddenly he trod on the corns of Senator Wolfe, who rose with cutting sarcasm to ask if the senator felt that the state was in safe hands now that he and the other reformers were there to correct its morals. Senator Larkins here turned on the calliope pedal to reply, with hearty emphasis, that the senator from San Francisco was right, that that was exactly the way he felt about it. Which squelched Wolfe.

The Larkins flow was damned (intentional) again a few moments later when Senator Strohridge interrupted to inquire if the senator would kindly



SENATOR LARKINS

name the newspapers whose editorials the senator was then eulogizing, and suggesting that newspapers were rather piffle anyhow. The senator came back with an inquiry as to what Strobridge was doing reading all those papers at breakfast every morning, and did a little suggesting on his own account, to the general effect that a party of Senator Strobridge's apparent state of mind at that moment ought to read all the papers—they might help him. Which finished Strobridge.

Two or three other senators took a gay fling at the members from Visalia, and each retired to nurse a regret that he had done it. When Larkins sat down he was being plainly heard all over the senate chamber, and he hadn't geared his voice up any either. And since that day anybody in the chamber can tell you right where Larkins sits, which is more than can be said of a good many other members.

As we have said, Senator Larkins is a lawyer—a country lawyer of the better type. He shows it in the senate. But he is getting his gait and the hang of his new job in steady style, and is being looked on as a solid and useful member.

REPORT ON LUMBER INDUSTRY

The urgent need of conservation of natural resources is strikingly shown in the report of the Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith on the condition of the lumber industry in the United States.

The report contains astonishing information—much of which has been unknown to the public—and it should serve as an incentive to immediate action on the part of congress and the several states in order that the small balance of the people's once vast heritage may be conserved.

Mr. Smith finds that 195 holders, many of them inter-related, have practically one-half of the privately owned timber in the area investigated, which contains about eighty per cent of all available timber.

Three vast holdings alone, the Southern Pacific Company, the Weyerhauser Timber Company and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, own 238,000,000,000 feet, or about eleven per cent of all privately owned timber.

The Southern Pacific Company owns 106,000,000,000 feet along 680 miles of railroad between Portland and Sacramento.

In fact, practically four-fifths of California's timber is in private hands, held for speculative purposes or being ruthlessly cut down to quickly enrich its owners.

How has this heritage of the people been so rapidly given away in less than forty years?

Through enormous grants to railroads and canal and wagon roads made by the Federal government.

Through government sales in unlimited quantities at the ridiculous price of $1.25 an acre.

Through certain public land laws assembling great tracts in spite of legal requirements or small holdings.

Through bare-faced thievery and the rankest kind of jobbery.

These facts should hasten the Federal government to take action looking toward the conservation and proper use of what is left of the nation's timber.

California is framing laws to protect the little that remains of its timber and the Legislature, now in session, should let nothing prevent it from enacting those laws immediately.

The land grabbers are very wide-awake and always busy.

In two years from now there will be no timber in California to conserve.—Oakland Enquirer.

Caller—Will the cashier be away long? Office Boy—It depends entirely on the jury.—Boston Courier.



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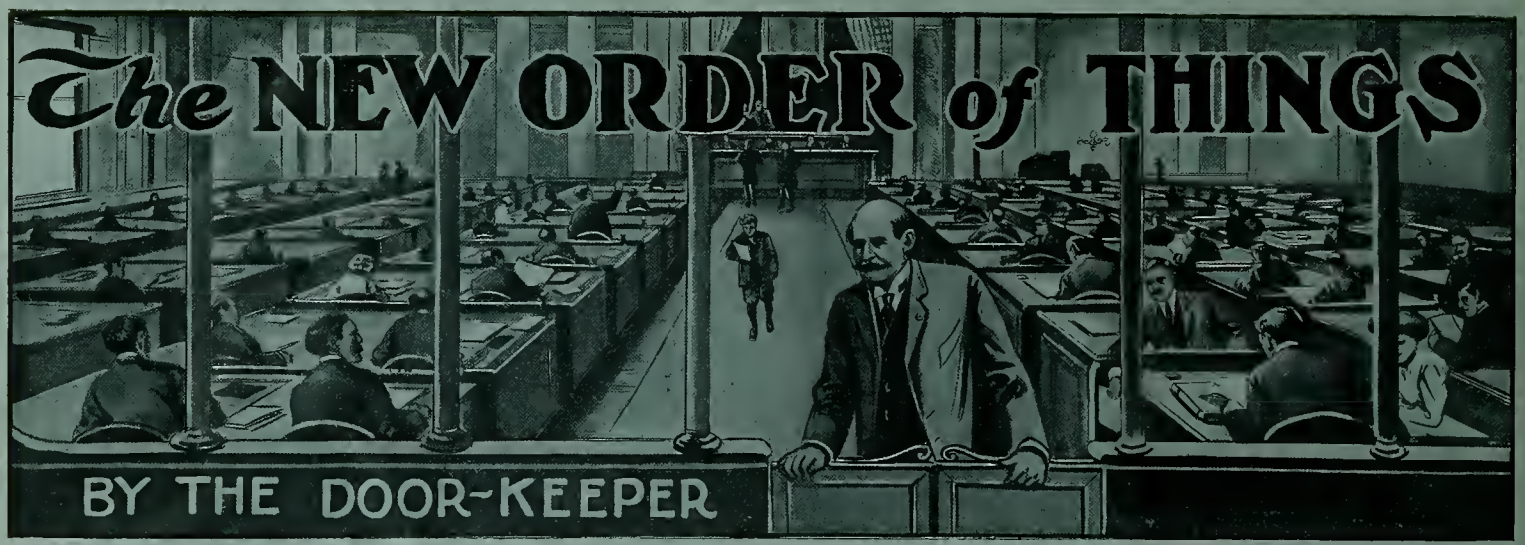
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Sacramento, Feb. 28.—Los Angeles gets control of her harbor tidelands and sundry and divers other things in connection with the harbor proposition that she has been fighting for. That is really the big news of the past week in the legislature, so far as Los Angeles is concerned.

Within twenty-four hours after the delegation of Los Angeles citizens left home the harbor problem was practically settled. It is true that the matter has not yet been passed up to the legislature itself, but as the opposition of a certain San Francisco contingent, such as there appeared to be, has been withdrawn, there is no doubt that the Hewitt bill and the Hurd bill, both of which must become laws if the position of Los Angeles is to be assured, will now go through both houses.

There appears to have been a lot of misunderstanding in regard to the real attitude of San Francisco in this matter. As a matter of fact such opposition as has been in evidence rested in certain members of the San Francisco delegation in the legislature. That these members have not correctly represented the attitude of the business interests of the big city on the bay became apparent as soon as the Los Angeles people had a heart-to-heart talk with the representatives of the big commercial interests of San Francisco.

The hearing before the judiciary committee of the senate Friday evening was little more than a mere formality. Before the hearing the question had been settled, so far as that committee was concerned. Nevertheless the hearing was a good thing. It cleared the atmosphere. There were several things that should have been said in regard to the attitude of Los Angeles, her aspirations, her relations to the rest of the state and the mooted but really vapory differences between the business interests of the two cities, and they were said.

So far as the cities themselves are concerned, there has been and now is no serious difference. There has been and will be a spirited rivalry in trade matters, which is natural and healthy; but there is nothing in this spirit of competition which should result in anything but the friendliest feeling between the two big cities of the coast.

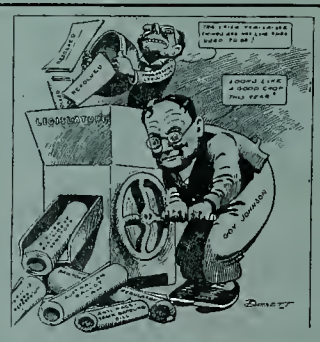
Unfortunately some of the petty politicians misrepresenting the real San Francisco spirit have gone out of their way to brew mischief—misunderstanding, jealousy and bitterness—but there is now little doubt that the two cities are nearer to an amicable basis than ever before. And this is due entirely to the visit of the Los Angeles delegation last week.

One thing has been learned: When Los Angeles wants to know the real attitude of San Francisco on a matter vitally affecting either city, it will have to confer with the business men of the northern city, and not with Senator Wolfe or Assemblyman Schmitt; and vice versa.

"Pygmies"

The San Francisco Chronicle is awake to the necessity of San Francisco's sending to the legislature men of stature, if San Francisco is to be properly represented in state affairs. In a recent issue of that paper there is a reference to the San Francisco delegation in the legislature as "pygmies." Along with it goes a compliment to the members sent up by Los Angeles. The Chronicle has at last realized that if San Francisco is to maintain her prestige and influence in legislative halls, she must select to represent her at Sacramento, men of calibre.

In this connection a remark made



Los Angeles Herald
THE WILLING WORKER

the other day by a well-known banker of the metropolis during the course of conversation with a legislative correspondent here indicates the pending revolution in the political attitude of that long-suffering and badly misrepresented city.

"I have been here but a few days," he declared, "but I have had my eyes opened to some things. One thing is plain as day to me, and that is that if we of San Francisco are to hold our own we simply must send to Sacramento a type of men different from that which we have allowed to come up here in the past. When I learn the character of the men Los Angeles is sending to the legislature I shudder to think what may happen to San Francisco if we do not profit thereby.

"Take Benedict and Randall, for instance. Why, if we had two or three men of their type in the Assembly in addition to Beatty and Joel we would get somewhere. San Francisco must get wise to the situation, or we shall be in a deplorable condition, politically, before long."

The Recall Wins Easily

The "fight" over the Gates Constitutional amendment making provision for the recall, including the recall of the judiciary, was hardly to be dignified by the term I have quoted. It wasn't a fight. It was a massacre. As a matter of fact, were the truth known, there never was much ground for calling it a fight.

The administration measures, so-called, are going through this session. Here, in this recall proposition, was a bully chance for the opponents of the Johnson policies to demonstrate their strength, if they possessed any. They bluffed a lot and blustered loud and long. They threatened and pleaded and cajoled. They pawed the air and dared the recallers to come to the scratch. With their toes to the mark they made one pass, then wilted.

It wasn't a fight. I apologize for calling it a massacre. It was nothing more nor less than a farce. You have heard of the difficulty of taking candy from a "kid"? That was about what it amounted to.

I have heard Senator Gates do some orating on occasion, but I want to admit now that he put it all over himself during his remarkable debate on his pet measure. When he had finished there was nothing to add. The opposition had not a leg to stand on.

Before roll-call there was talk of a vote of thirty-two to eight for the amendment. That might have been the result if the roll had been called without debate, but Gates made it thirty-six to four.

The full strength of the opposition to the provision making the principle applicable to the judiciary developed on Wright's proposed amendment excepting judges. Those voting with him to exclude the judiciary were Senators Boynton, Cassidy, Curtin, Cutten, Estudillo, Finn, Hewitt, Martinelli, Thompson and Wolfe. Those voting against the measure after the proposal to exclude the judiciary had been rejected were Senators Curtin, Martinelli, Wolfe and Wright.

There has been some honest difference of opinion among the progressive senators on the subject of including the judiciary in the general recall amendment. Some of the senators who favored applying the principle to all elective officials thought it best to submit two separate amendments, one to apply to all elective officials except judges, the other to apply solely to judges. Hewitt and Thompson of Los Angeles were among the latter class. So was Estudillo of Riverside.

Railroads as Speculators

Senator Bell has been having a hard time to secure consideration in the senate judiciary committee of his bill (Senate Bill 169) providing that damages in condemnation proceedings where the right of eminent domain is exercised by a railroad or other corporation shall be assessed at the date of trial instead of the date of issuance of summons. Naturally the bill is strongly opposed by the railroads—at least Jere Burke is fighting it tooth and nail, and he is some railroad. Strangely one or two of the members of the judiciary committee who are strong for the people as against predatory activity on the part of the railroads do not regard the bill as wise.

There is much to be said in favor of this bill. Sometimes years elapse between the date of summons and the date of trial. Where there is found a great increase in the value of the property sought to be condemned it would appear but just that such increase should go into the pocket of the original owner of the property rather than into the treasury of the railroad corporation.

For example, suppose Brown owned a bunch of city lots worth five years ago, $100,000, and that at that time the Southern Pacific railroad commenced condemnation proceedings. Under the existing statute the price set for the property would be $100,000. Suppose the railroad itself put obstacles in the path of a speedy adjudication of the proceeding—and railroads have been known to do such things—and managed to keep the case from coming to trial until now, five years after it had instituted proceedings. Suppose in the meantime the value of Brown's property had increased from $100,000 to $200,000 or even $300,000, as might be the case in Los Angeles. On trial of the case a property worth $200,000 or $300,000 would be subject to condemnation at $100,000. The injustice of such a proceeding is apparent to any intelligent man.

There are but six other states, according to Senator Bell, in which the existing California statute is to be found. That is no defense of his bill, of course, but it illustrates the fact that California has been slow in securing a simple act of justice to its Browns.

Medical Monopoly Proposed

One of the bills before the assembly which is of vital concern to the parents of every pupil in the public schools is that providing for the establishment of boards for the supervision of the development and health of children attending school. I do not believe that the proponents of the measure fully comprehend the extreme limits to which the "regular" medical profession might be able to go, were the bill to become law.

(Continued on page 17)

The Telegram That Never Came

By Thomas E. Gibbon

I have been asked to write for the readers of The California Outlook, the story of the "Telegram that never came," one of the most dramatic and critical chapters in the people's contest for a free harbor at San Pedro; a contest which during the ten years over which it extended, abounded in dramatic and critical incidents.

In 1871 the United States government made its first appropriation for beginning the development of a harbor for the city of Los Angeles at San Pedro.

In 1890 through the efforts of Senator Stanford and Representative Vandever, the Board of U. S. Engineers, commonly known as the Mendell Board, was appointed to locate a deep water harbor for this city, and in December 1891 that Board reported to congress substantially the scheme for the deep water harbor which has since been carried out by the construction by the government of the breakwater at San Pedro. From the time that the first appropriation was made for San Pedro Harbor in 1871 until the date when the report was made in favor of the deep water harbor at that place in 1891, all the influence of the Southern Pacific company had been used in favor of the development by the government of the harbor at San Pedro. On the first day of January, 1891, I filed in the office of the Secretary of State, the articles of incorporation of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway company for some St. Louis capitalists, headed by Hon. R. C. Kerens, now our ambassador to Austria. This enterprise was originally started with the idea of providing in the city of Los Angeles and upon its proposed harbor at San Pedro, railroad terminals to be used by the Union Pacific company which, under what was known as the Adams management, was then building a line through the state of Nevada that was intended to reach the city of Los Angeles.

In February, 1892, I appeared before the Commerce Committee of the United States senate to urge a favorable report by that committee upon a bill that had been introduced by Senator Felton, to make the first appropriation to commence the construction of the deep water harbor that had been recommended by the Mendell Board. When the committee met, with Senator Felton and myself before it, Senator Frye, the chairman of the committee, produced a telegram from William Hood, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific railroad company, which warned the committee that the holding ground in the anchorage area of the proposed deep water harbor at San Pedro was rocky and not safe, and that his company for that reason, had abandoned San Pedro and had entered upon the construction of a wharf at Santa Monica for the accommodation of its ocean business.

This telegram resulted in the defeat of the Felton bill, as it was intended it should, although it was absolutely false in its statement concerning the holding ground at San Pedro, as was afterwards determined by two boards of government experts who were appointed to investigate this, among other features, of the proposed deep water harbor at that place. It was true, however, that the Southern Pacific company had, shortly after the Los Angeles Terminal Railway was incorporated, and had begun constructing its line between Los Angeles and San Pedro, commenced the construction of what was known as the Long Wharf at Santa Monica. Mr. Hood's telegram was the first indication of the hostility of the Southern Pacific company to the harbor at San Pedro, and the determination of that company to divert all government appropriations for the deep water harbor for Los Angeles to its own location at Santa Monica. From that time on until 1894 no government appropriation was obtained, although continuous efforts were made to keep the agitation for a deep water harbor alive and to further that enterprise.

In 1894 the Long Wharf was completed, and Mr. Collis P. Huntington while visiting Los Angeles to inspect it, in the early part of that year, called at the Chamber of Commerce and asked for a conference with some of its officials. Mr. Dan Freeman was president, General Chas. Foreman, vice-president, and Mr. C. D. Willard, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at that time. Under the vigorous management of its president and secretary it had already begun to assume the position as the leading factor in the development of Southern California which it has since maintained, and had constituted itself to a very large extent, the mouthpiece through which the business interests of Los Angeles found expression. It had been the center of all harbor effort for some years, and had used its utmost endeavors to forward the improvement of San Pedro Harbor. Mr. Huntington in company with Mr. J. M. Crawley, traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Railway company for this city, had an interview with Messrs. Freeman, Foreman and Willard at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, and urged that that body should come out and vigorously support Santa Monica as the future harbor for Los Angeles. All Mr. Huntington's persuasive eloquence failing to secure from the officials of the Chamber any promise to urge the government to make appropriations in favor of Santa Monica harbor, he finally appeared to somewhat lose his temper, and bringing down his fist on the desk where he sat, said, "Well, I don't know for sure that I can get this money for Santa Monica—I think I can—but I know damned well that you shall never get a cent for that other place." This of course, was intended to be a final declaration of war, and was so accepted by every one. In the meantime, Hon. Stephen M. White had been elected U. S. senator and had taken his place as such about January 1st, 1894. On March 7th of that year Mr. Crawley appeared before the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce with a petition to congress, asking that any deep sea harbor appropriation which should be allotted to this section, should go to Santa Monica instead of to San Pedro, and this petition was signed by eighty-three of the leading merchants of Los Angeles, particularly those interested in wholesale trade and importing. This incident throws a pretty strong light upon the power of the Southern Pacific company at that time to coerce people into doing whatever it wished, and the ruthless way in which it used that power. The discussion which this petition produced in the board of directors very soon showed that the power of the Southern Pacific company to coerce men had been so effectively used as to produce a serious division among the board of directors between Santa Monica and San Pedro. The matter was adjourned several times, and the



THOMAS E. GIBBON

discussion continued at various meetings until it became pretty evident that if the board had to decide the question as to which place the Chamber of Commerce would support, a majority of them would vote for Santa Monica. Had this occurred, there is probably no doubt that the doom of San Pedro as a free harbor for the city of Los Angeles would have been sounded, and the Southern Pacific harbor at Santa Monica would have received whatever assistance the government saw fit to render in the development of a harbor for Los Angeles. For, without the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce, the strenuous harbor contest which followed for years afterwards would undoubtedly have been lost. Fearing to leave the matter to the decision of the board, some of the members, headed by General Edward Bouton, taking advantage of a provision in the constitution of the Chamber which provided for the submission of questions to a vote of the members, started a petition addressed to President Freeman asking that a vote be taken by ballot among the members of the Chamber, as to which site that organization was to advocate. The president fixed the date for the election less than a week after the petition was filed. It was decided to hold the election under the Australian method of secret balloting, so that the power of the Southern Pacific company to coerce the votes of members, could not be effectively used, and a lively campaign followed. The writer prepared and issued at the expense of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway company, a copy of the report of the Craighill Board of U. S. Engineers—the last government board that had reported in favor of San Pedro—which was mailed to every member of the Chamber. The members were showered with circulars and letters from advocates of each place, and excursions



"WELL, I GUESS WE DIDN'T GET IT"

were run by the Southern Pacific and the Terminal Railroads to Santa Monica and San Pedro. Red hot articles appeared daily in the newspaper champions of each place, and the city was stirred to fever heat over the contest. The supporters of San Pedro realized the seriousness of the situation, and that if the vote should be in favor of Santa Monica it would practically end all chance of a free harbor being developed by government aid for Los Angeles.

I have never in my life spent a more anxious six days than the six days intervening between the filing of General Bouton's petition and the day of the election. The president of the Chamber, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Willard, its secretary, were recognized champions of San Pedro, and I had daily consultations with Mr. Willard at the offices of the Chamber concerning the contest. On the afternoon of the day before the election was to be held I called for a final talk over matters. I very well remember that it was a cold, cloudy, rainy and most depressing day, and as I was feeling none too well assured of the ability of the champions of the free harbor to overcome the terrific power of the Southern Pacific company, which was being used without stint and without scruple by the officials of that company who were managing the Santa Monica end of the campaign, my spirits reflected a good deal of the character of the day when I entered the Chamber. I was asked by Mr. Willard's assistant to walk into a small private office which he had back of the main office. When I entered this room I found President Freeman and Mr. Willard sitting on each side of a grate in which a little coal fire was burning, made necessary by the inclemency of the day. They both looked as anxious and disheartened as I felt, and when I walked up to them, Mr. Willard without saying a word, handed me a telegram. Upon reading it I found that it was a message which the Chamber had just received from Senator White in Washington, and which said that owing to the great assistance which the power of the Southern Pacific company would be in securing harbor appropriations from the government, he would advise the Chamber to decide in favor of Santa Monica. When I read the telegram I felt my heart sink about as low as my anatomy permitted, and I could see the end of our contest, and the destruction of all our hopes for a free harbor for our city. Senator White was deservedly very popular with his people in Los Angeles. They had the utmost confidence in his judgment, and I knew that this word from him, if it became public, would absolutely settle the result of the election, and insure a tremendous majority in favor of Santa Monica. I was well assured that with the great power of the Southern Pacific, backed up by an expression favorable to Santa Monica on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, all hope of securing government appropriations for San Pedro would be absolutely ended. After reading and re-reading the telegram, I handed it back to Mr. Willard and dropped into a chair, saying: "That settles it." I think we three must have sat for five minutes without a syllable being uttered, when Mr. Willard, reaching his hand containing the telegram over the little fire in the grate, dropped it in and said, "Well, I guess we didn't get it." As the sheet of yellow paper began to smoke and burst into flame, and crumbled into a film of ashes, I went through what may very aptly be described as a transition from the deepest despair to the height of hopefulness. In a moment the chilling air and weeping clouds outside were forgotten, and I seemed to see in the brightness of the flame which destroyed this terrible menace to our success on the morrow, a promise of what the morrow would and did bring forth. I believe no living human being in Los Angeles, outside of the three of us, knew that the telegram had been received for a long time afterwards.

The next day opened bright and beautiful. The election was held—459 votes out of a membership of 550 being cast—and when the ballots closed, the count began. The friends of San Pedro were still uncertain of the result, although from the atmosphere which surrounded the ballot box during the day as the voting proceeded, we had received distinct encouragement to believe that we had won a victory. We could not, however, until the last ballot was counted, conceive that we had been so fortunate as to receive 328 votes for San Pedro to 131 votes for Santa Monica. This ended the contest so far as the Chamber of Commerce was concerned, by aligning that body up fully for San Pedro. After this overwhelming expression in favor of San Pedro on the part of the membership, no board of directors would have dared attempt to commit the organization to the rival place, and from that time on the Chamber was the center of the firing line of the harbor battle which was waged for years and until the Walker Board finally decided the matter in favor of San Pedro and submitted the plans upon which the breakwater was afterward constructed.

It is safe to say that the action of Mr. Willard in committing Senator White's telegram to the handful of live coals in the grate, in place of filing it as a part of the records of the Chamber, resulted in the possession by Los Angeles at the present day of a free harbor for the free commerce of a great city, and in its ownership of what will, some day, by its enterprise and energy, be made the most significant factor in the commerce of the Pacific Coast.

I am sure not a dozen men in Los Angeles knew of this occurrence until a couple of years ago when in making a speech upon San Pedro Harbor before the City Club, I felt that I was justified in relating the incident. It is certain that in the complete and authentic history of the "Free Harbor Contest" which Mr. Willard afterwards wrote and published, he neglected to mention this most effective blow in favor of the people's free harbor at San Pedro which he struck upon that occasion and it gives me pleasure to accord to him the credit that is due for having saved the cause of a free harbor by his prompt and courageous act.

His Innings

On a recent examination paper in civics was this question: "If the president, vice-president, and all the members of the cabinet should die, who would officiate?"

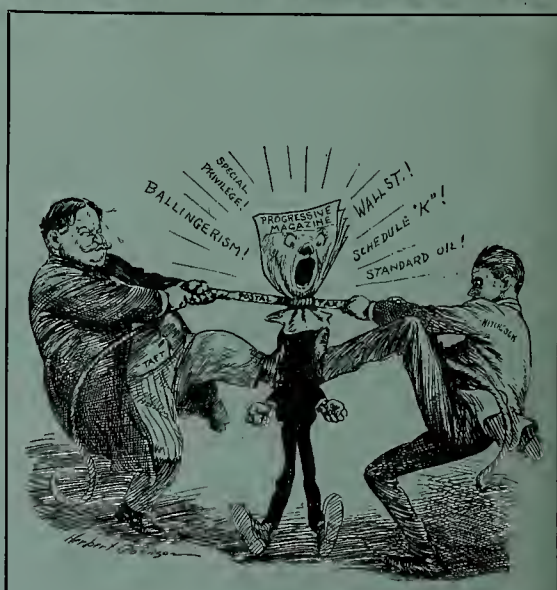
Robert, a boy of twelve, thought for some time, trying in vain to recall who came next in succession. At last a happy inspiration came to him and he answered, "the undertaker."—The Housekeeper.

CURRENT PICTORIAL COMMENT



The Evening Star, Washington

HOW HE DOES GROW!



Philadelphia North American

CHOKING HIM OFF



Pittsburg Dispatch

THAT UPLIFT MOVEMENT IN OHIO



New York City World

PRESSURE

THE INDETERMINATE FRANCHISE OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

or, Tenure During Good Behavior

From a Report by MILO R. MALTBIE of the New York Public Service Commission for the First District

The search for a form of franchise or of a lease which will protect the interests of the public and yet stimulate private initiative has absorbed the attention of many cities and states. The pendulum has swung from perpetual franchises with no restrictions to short-term franchises with every restriction it was possible to devise. Under perpetual franchises many cities have been robbed of valuable rights which they should have retained. Others, in order to avoid a similar result, have rushed to the other extreme and have bound the industry so tightly that it could not progress or expand to meet the needs of the community. It is easier to release a captive than to hind a fugitive; and the city which has too severely restricted a public service corporation can more easily increase the latitude allowed than can the city which has bargained away in perpetuity its power of control recover such power. The short-term franchise is preferable to the perpetual franchise with no provision for reversion to the city; but experience has clearly shown that each has certain objectionable features which the ideal franchise should not possess. **The indeterminate franchise in the main avoids these, and combines the desirable features of the short-term franchise by protecting public interests and of the perpetual franchise by stimulating private initiative.** In one form or another it has been tried in many cities and found satisfactory. The principal questions now under discussion relate to the details of the plan and its adaptation to the needs of each locality.

Definition. — The indeterminate franchise, or tenure during good behavior as it is sometimes called, briefly defined, is a franchise which may be terminated by the proper authorities at any time upon the payment of a fair compensation for the value of property thus taken, exclusive of franchise. There are many other provisions of importance which are necessary to the practical operation of the plan; but the fundamental principle is the right of acquisition at any time at a reasonable cost. **This is the only way whereby a community can always and continuously control its own destinies and direct its own growth.** Governmental supervision of corporations is an effective weapon, but there are times when the desired results can be obtained only by the complete elimination of a given corporation or group of men, and then the right of purchase, to be followed by governmental operation or lease to another private corporation, is the only adequate remedy.

General Principles

Before proceeding to analyze more in detail the shortcomings of the perpetual franchise and of the short-term franchise, and the corresponding advantages of the indeterminate franchise, it may be well to summarize without elaborate discussion the general principles relative to public utilities which have been established in the hard school of experience.

1. Public utilities requiring special and permanent fixtures in the streets have a strong and inherent tendency to become monopolies, and in most cities the control of one service and often of competing services is already in the hands of one corporation or one group of men.

2. Competition is, therefore, either absent or inadequate as a force for the regulation of rates and service; monopolistic corporations tend to become indifferent to the public, slow to adopt new inventions or processes, and inclined to accumulate larger and larger profits at the expense of the consumer.

3. Consequently, a complete system of regulation or control is absolutely necessary for the protection of the interests of the community and of the individual and frequently of the corporation itself.

4. In metropolitan centers the demands for space upon, over or under the streets for an increasing variety of uses make it imperative that the public authorities should maintain a much more direct and elastic control over the puhlic highways and places, unhindered by any irrevocable special franchise or franchise rights, than has been reserved ordinarily.

5. The welfare of a community requires that the service of every public utility shall be continuous, uninterrupted, extended over as wide an area as possible, constantly expanding with the increase of population, as efficient as the state of the industry will permit, and constantly progressing in efficiency.

6 Public welfare also requires that all public services shall be supplied at the lowest rates that will yield sufficient return to pay operating expenses, taxes, depreciation, etc., and a fair profit to capital. Otherwise worded, this means that the right to use the public streets under a special permit or franchise shall not be made the means for levying a special tax either for public use or private gain upon those who ride in the cars, or who use water, gas, telephones, electric current, or any other public utility.

Perpetual Franchises

The objections to the perpetual franchise from the point of view of public welfare are so generally understood that it is almost unnecessary to speak of them. At this stage of our political development, it is difficult to find anyone outside of the direct beneficiaries of franchises who would argue that irrevocable and perpetual grants should be made. Few persons will even attempt to justify the theory which would uphold as binding upon present and future generations a grant made when the Pyramids were erected; yet that is the theory of the perpetual, irrevocable franchise. The error has often been perpetrated in the past because it was not seen that public utilities are affected by a **public interest** and are not purely private.

The streets of a city are not the property of a single generation which it has the right to harter or give away without limit. It would be no more foolish for the city to part with its police power than for it to part irrevocably with its control over the streets. A franchise is justifiable only for so long a time as it inures to the public benefit, and every generation and age should have the power, so far as possible, to work out its own destiny unhindered by limitations unwisely imposed by previous generations.

Short-Term Franchises

The limited-term franchise may differ from the perpetual, irrevocable franchise only in theory. The grant that is to run for 999 years is limited, it is true, but for all practical purposes it is the same as a perpetual franchise, at least for several hundred years to come. A franchise for ninety-nine years has fewer points of resemblance, but the greatest dissimilarity appears when a ten, twenty or thirty-year franchise is compared with one in perpetuity. In other words, as the term increases, the specific objections to the short-term franchise tend to disappear; likewise its advantages. As these fade away the objectionable features of the perpetual franchise appear and become more and more distinct as the term lengthens. In order to contrast the limited-term franchise with the perpetual franchise, which is irrevocable except through the power of eminent domain, a short-term franchise of twenty or thirty years should be considered.

Usually such a franchise contains a provision that at the expiration of the term the company shall cease to have any rights in the streets and may be required to remove its fixtures without compensation, to surrender all claim to them, or to accept a fair compensation for the physical property, unless the public authorities shall choose to renew the franchise. It would be futile to consider the first of these alternatives, for all of the principal public utilities have come to occupy, so far as we can foresee, a permanent and essential place in the life of every city. It would be an unpardonable error to grant a franchise for ten, twenty or fifty years on the theory that at the end of that period the fixtures in the streets would be removed.

The **general objections** to the short-term, limited franchise, revocable at certain fixed times, are the following:

1. Public utilities are deterred from developing in an orderly and continuous way. The life of the community is apt to be interrupted at periodic intervals, arbitrarily selected. From time to time, changing conditions will necessitate a readjustment of relations between city and company, but who can tell in advance when such necessity will arise? Further, what is the probability that it will come at the end of a fixed period of ten, twenty or thirty years? Conditions and needs change so rapidly and with such irregularity in our modern cities, that often long before the expiration of a franchise there is need for some radical change in construction, equipment or operation. The company may or may not find it advantageous to make the change immediatcly. If it does not, the puhlic may have to suffer from inadequate service.

The change demanded may be a change of motive power such as that from animal power to electricity or from steam to electricity; it may be the joint use of tracks by different companies, the establishment jointly of through routes over the lines of two or more companies, the better co-ordination of existing lines, or a unification of the entire transit system under a single management.

There is nothing more vital to a community than transportation. If transit facilities are poor, not only are commerce and industry seriously handicapped, but the moral and physical well-being of a large portion of the population is menaced and the happiness of all is seriously affected. No city should so part with its effective control over the transit situation that under changed conditions it will be helpless to secure the most efficient transit system.

2. As the date approaches when the franchise expires, the company is tempted to go into politics, being anxious to secure a renewal of its rights, especially if its property in the streets is to revert to the city without compensation at the termination of the franchise. Indeed, years in advance of this date the company is likely to watch its opportunity and seek quietly to elect city officials favorable to its interests in order to secure a renewal far in advance of the time of expiration, and at a time when the public is not prepared to meet the situation. Renewals in advance are sometimes made necessary from the standpoint of the company because of the demand for the extension of its lines or the reconstruction of its road, requiring the issue of bonds which cannot be sold unless the franchise is renewed because of the short period yet remaining. Sometimes also improvements are held up by the companies simply for the purpose of forcing renewals. Under such conditions, the company can bring up the question of renewal at any time, waiting for the most propitious moment, hut the city must wait until the specified date arrives; it has no option. The company, also, may try and try again; the city but once, until another period has passed.

3 Toward the expiration of a limited-term franchise, unless the company has assurance that its rights will be renewed, plant and fixtures are naturally allowed to run down and service to deteriorate, until in many cases conditions become intolerable. If the franchise provides that at the expiration of the term the property shall revert to the municipality **without payment**, these results are almost inevitable and conditions are especially bad. In such cases the community suffers for years from poor service and the municipality gets a worn-out property of little or no value. These results are utterly at variance with the idea that each public utility ought to be continuously progressive, and they must result in checking the orderly development of the economic and social life of a community.

4. Under a franchise for a short definite period, it is usually impossible for the city to secure the construction of extensions or the adoption of improvements as the date of expiration approaches. The company naturally does not wish to invest capital in extensions of its lines into new territory

or in experiments when it will have only a few years in which to operate. In this case again, the situation is made much worse if the property reverts to the city without compensation.

5. Because of these uncertainties, the franchise companies necessarily aim to get back their capital investment during the period covered by the franchise, or so much of it as possible. If all the property in the streets is lost to the company without compensation at the expiration of the grant, a sinking fund must be accumulated year by year to wipe out the capital at the end of the period, in addition to the annual dividends and interest. This leads to exorbitant charges and poor service.

6. The limited-period franchise is usually accompanied by elaborate provisions in regard to rates and service, which have been the outgrowth in part of the recognition of the above facts. These provisions are formulated upon the assumption that a franchise is a contract and that the city can foresee the requirements of the public for the entire period covered by the grant, and that the company also can foresee the obligations which it may safely undertake. Experience has proved that this assumption is unwarranted. The exigencies of twenty, thirty or fifty years in relation to the uses of the streets and the improvement of public services cannot be foreseen and are so uncertain that they cannot be adequately provided for in detail in advance by any contract, no matter how elaborate. This is particularly true of transportation matters.

7. The uncertainties of the limited franchise tend to disturb investments, to unsettle business conditions, and to encourage loose accounting and slipshod methods of finance. The companies capitalize their hope of renewals and then use whatever methods may be necessary in their attempt to make this capitalization good.

8. Companies which are required to perform specific services, such as paving and repairing streets and removing ice and snow from their tracks, are quite certain to neglect these obligations toward the expiration of their franchises, so that the surface of the streets gradually deteriorates and the public safety, convenience and health are endangered.

9 Whether it may be considered an advantage or a disadvantage, nevertheless it is true that the limited-term franchise forces a community to consider at periodic intervals the question of renewal or revocation. No matter how satisfactory the operation of the company has been, the question must come up and be decided. The natural result of a short-term grant is inferior service, and when the question of renewal is up, the company is charged with this bad service, although it may be only partially at fault.

The prineipal advantage of the short-term franchise as compared with the perpetual grant is the possibility of municipal purchase and of a readjustment of operating methods to public needs at short intervals. The failure to foresee exactly what will happen is not imposed as a burden upon all ages to come. Like a contract between landlord and tenant, which runs for short terms or provides for periodic readjustments, so a franchise, which is the leasing of certain public rights to a private company, should provide some way by which the relations between city and company shall represent actual conditions. The short-term franchise may do this very effectively, but at the expense usually of good service and low rates.

The question naturally arises whether there is not some form of franchise which provides for such effective control and also encourages good service at reasonable rates. Probably no form measures up to this standard fully which does not provide for, or is not supplemented by state laws which provide for efficient regulation by a public administrative body, but the indeterminate franchise does approach more nearly the standard than the short-term or the perpetual franchise.

The Indeterminate Franchise—Its Advantages

There is a radical difference in theory between the fixed-term franchise and the indeterminate franchise. The former is a special privilege to use public property for profit during a limited period. The essentially public nature of the service performed is not emphasized. The indeterminate franchise on the other hand is the expression of the idea that a public utility is affected with a public interest in such a vital way that when it ceases to be operated in the public interest the franchise may be terminated, and that the representatives of the people may determine, and not the company, when that point has been reached. The service is to be steady and continuous, the only change to be in the actual operator, it being within the power of the city to determine whether the existing company shall be allowed to continue, or be replaced by another company to which the property will be leased or sold after purchase from the original company, or be followed by operation by the municipality itself. Either course may be followed, and if another company is given an indeterminate franchise, its grant may be terminated in like manner if it proves unsatisfactory.

Relation to Public Regulation.—The theory of the indeterminate franchise fits well with the theory of public service commissions. With a permanent tribunal to compel adequate service at reasonable rates, there is no need for the elaborate terms and conditions with which many franchise grants have been loaded down, and most matters can be handled satisfactorily by that tribunal without a revocation of the franchise. But when a case does arise which cannot be properly dealt with through administrative regulation, then the power to terminate the grant forthwith comes into play most effectively. The power to retire from business any particular franchise-holder who proves inefficient will probably cover every case which regulation cannot promptly reach.

Fair to City and Company.—The indeterminate franchise, with provision for the purchase of the property of the company in case the franchise is revoked, is based upon the theory of limited risk and limited profit. The city is protected from the danger of having its interests sacrificed for a definite period of years or in perpetuity by the careless or corrupt action of city officials at any particular time. It desires adequate service at reasonable rates and continuous control. The company runs no risk of losing its property without compensation, or of having its investment rendered valueless through the termination of the franchise. This is brought about not by granting a perpetual franchise but merely by the proviso that the company shall be paid for the property taken at a fair valuation, either by the city or by another company licensed by the city.

Compensatien Paid.—It is safe to assume that under no terms of purchase or reversion will the city secure much more than it pays for. If the property reverts to the city without payment at the end of a specified period, the city will in all probability receive a worn-out property of little value. If the property can be taken over at a price not properly compensatory for necessary expenditures, such expenditures will either not be made or economies of other kinds will be adopted to the detriment of the service. By guaranteeing a fair price, properly defined in the grant, the city insures the permanent upkeep of the property. This places the city in a good position, for if the city decides to operate, it purchases a plant in first-class condition and not one so run down that it practically requires reconstruction and large outlays to render it efficient. On the other hand, if the city desires to interest a new company in the franchise, it can do so much more quickly and on better terms than it could if the plant were in such condition as to require a large additional investment to put it in serviceable condition.

The Indeterminate Franchise Puts a Premium Upon Good Serviee.—A company naturally wishes above all things to keep its franchise and to make large profits. The most effective way to accomplish both ends is to please the public in every way; so long as it does so, in all probability the franchise will not be terminated. This is the feature which has led to the description of the grant as "tenure during good behavior." "Good behavior" includes not merely the running of many cars, for example, but satisfactory service throughout, the construction of extensions in newly developed areas, the adoption of the latest inventions and improvements, prompt compliance with all requirements of law and ordinance, etc. So long as the public is satisfied in these regards; that is, so long as the company is responsive to the demands of the public, no question will likely be raised as to the continuance or termination of the grant. It goes on as a matter of course until the attitude of the company arouses dissatisfaction. When the dissatisfaction becomes so great as to warrant a readjustment, then and only then does the question come up, and even then if the eompany wisely recognizes the new conditions and responds, its existence will not be terminated. Could there be a stronger incentive to vigilance and intelligent administration?

Another Important Feature is the Promptness with which Relief can be Secured when Needed.—In the case of the perpetual franchise, there is no time of readjustment except by voluntary action or through the right of eminent domain. Under the limited-term franchise, one must wait until the the end of the period; but when the indeterminate grant is in force, there need be no delay; immediate action is possible. The city is in control all of the time; it has never abdicated. In the case of transportation lines, it can secure their prompt reorganization if necessary, their co-ordination in a new way, the joint use of tracks, the establishment of through routes over the lines of different companies, the unification of the entire system and its adaptation to urban needs.

Charges will be Lower.—If the city pays for the property it takes, if it ever takes any, the necessity for fixing charges high enough to provide, in addition to operating costs and a fair profit, a sinking fund charge to wipe out the capital invested at the end of any given period, will not arise. This must be done in the case of limited-term franchises where the property is to revert to the city at the end of the period free of charge, for capital cannot be secured unless there is full assurance that it will be returned intact, together with a fair return for its use. If, however, property is not forfeited, but is paid for, then the charges for service need not cover a sinking fund charge, and they may be made that much less than they otherwise would have been. To state it in a different form: The charges may be the same as when a sinking fund is necessary, and the amount of this charge turned over to capital in addition to the usual profit. This would make an additional attraction to capital which would not exist under the short-term franchise where the property in the streets is to revert to the city without compensation.

If it is urged that the property of a public service corporation should revert to the city at some time free of cost, one must ask upon what grounds? Why should the present generation be burdened to accumulate a fund from which it gets no benefit in order that some future generation, a future class of users, may have the use of property free of charge? Why is it not just that each generation should bear its own burdens and pay the full cost of the services it uses and of the benefits it enjoys? Should not this theory be applied in short periods so far as possible, so that year by year the user would pay the actual cost, as nearly as it may be apportioned, of the service rendered to him? Attention may again be called to the point already noted, viz., that if property is to revert to the city without compensation, the company will endeavor to leave as little value as possible in the property so reverting. The bad results attending such a policy have also been noted, and more than outweigh the advantages which may accrue from a limited franchise with a reversion of the property at the end of the period.

Objections That Have Been Urged

The most frequent criticism of the indeterminate grant is that the possibility of termination will prevent expansion, the introduction of improvements and a thorough attempt to give good service. Experience, to which reference will be made shortly, shows that such is not the case; and the principal reason is that if the company is to be reimbursed and if tenure is based upon satisfactory management, there is every inducement to be progressive and little reason far failing to make expenditures. There is some uncertainty, it is true, but not one tithe of the uncertainty which exists in a competitive business where profits are elusive and where there is the possibility of losing one's entire investment. Only gross mismanagement can bring a loss of investment here, and the possibility of a loss of profits is reduced to a minimum, owing to the lack of competition and to the continuing demand for public utilities. The low rate at which profits are capitalized to determine the market value

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of stocks and bonds of public service corporations is evidence of the correctness of this conclusion. It is true that a perpetual franchise may, and probably will under the same circumstances, cause greater expansion and greater enterprise at least momentarily, but the price which must be paid—the loss of control over public services and the tendency toward ultimate stagnation, overcapitalization and unreasonable charges—is too high. Very few communities now favor the perpetual franchise; they are unwilling to bargain away the interests of the future for a possible temporary advantage. Expansion and enterprise may be obtained at too high a price. A birthright should not be sold for a mess of pottage.

It is also urged that the possibility of terminating the grant at any time will force the public service corporations into politics and compel them to work for the selection of officials who will represent their interests. If this result is more likely to be brought about by the indeterminate grant than by the limited-term franchise, it constitutes a serious objection. It is most desirable that corporate influence should be eliminated, not increased. Let us see what are the facts.

If the objection is valid, one would expect to find that when grants have been made in perpetuity, the corporations would be entirely out of politics, for then they would be most secure from attack. But every one knows, and abundant proof has often been found, that they are very potent factors in politics and do not leave the field when a perpetual franchise is secured. The reasons are not hard to find. In the first place, the company seldom gets all of the rights it desires; it needs franchises for extensions from time to time. Political affiliations are useful in such cases. Secondly, conditions are constantly changing, and the company is desirous to have alterations made by ordinance or statute. Thirdly, some control is always vested in an official body of some sort, and if the company is going into politics, it will most certainly try to control the supervisory authority. Furthermore, the original grant of perpetual rights is such a valuable prize that corruption often runs rampant when a franchise is about to be given.

It is not easy to believe that the issuance of a right terminable at any moment would lead to more corruption than we have seen in connection with other grants. All the facts are against such a probability. The stake played for is not so large. With proper regulation, the value of the right itself, and therefore the retention of it, ceases to be enormous. Then, too, the successful bidder may lose it if he does not serve the public. But if the company still is determined to play the political game, it must be at it all of the time, and it must control not only a few men, but also a majority of the electorate. This is becoming extremely difficult if not quite impossible; and at any moment the company may lose control of the situation, be ousted from its field and lose all it has been scheming to retain. Indeed, it is probable that any corporation would see the folly of attempting to play politics and would decide to deal openly and fairly with the public and depend upon the general desire for fairness to protect its rights. Few corporations have ever tried to combat "strike" measures by openly appealing to the public, but those that have have done so successfully when their own hands were clean.

There is one further aspect of this phase of the subject. If franchises are perpetual or limited, the opportunity for political corruption is not eliminated. If the public will tolerate corrupt relations and if the corporations have a liking for that sort of thing, it will develop under public regulation, where there are as great possibilities as under an indeterminate grant alone. If the existence of an opportunity is sufficient to condemn the idea, then public regulation must go, all franchise grants must go, municipal operation—the only substitute we know of for company operation besides public regulation—must go. As all of these plans may be subject to political manipulation, the only alternatives are to allow the companies to do as they please without let or hindrance, or to do without public utilities entirely. One is as bad as the other. The corporation in politics is not only a possibility, but it will be a reality in some form so long as the people will tolerate it and the corporations are inclined to it. The battle must be fought and won, and it is far preferable to make the fight when the principle fought for is worthy of support in all other essentials.

Has the Indeterminate Franchise Been Tried?

The question has doubtless occurred to the reader: To what extent has the indeterminate franchise been tested by actual experience? In the minds of many who are afraid to accept logical conclusions unless they have been verified by experience, this is an important question. As approval with them is dependent upon demonstrated success, the experience with indeterminate franchises is summarized in subsequent pages. Only a few instances need to be given here:

It has been in operation in a simple form in Massachusetts ever since the introduction of street railways. Probably nowhere in the world has there been a greater development of street railways, and it has been attended with fewer evils and with more satisfaction to the public generally than elsewhere. Capital has been attracted and yet overcapitalization has been avoided to an unusual degree. Service has generally been considered good and rates ordinarily reasonable.

In Washington, D. C., the street railways hold their rights subject to alteration, amendment or repeal at any time—a more rigid qualification than is contemplated usually under the indeterminate franchise—and yet the system has developed rapidly and was the first to be changed to the "under trolley." In legislating for Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, Congress extended to these colonies the policy that has worked so well at the Capital, and the development of public utilities seems not to have been retarded thereby. This fact is important, for, if the indeterminate idea will not work well anywhere, it is where political and economic conditions are unstable and the future uncertain.

The Public Utilities Law of Wisconsin not only provides that all future franchises must be revocable at any time, but also allowed any company which received originally a limited franchise to exchange it, prior to July 1, 1908, for an indeterminate permit. Forty-six companies with a total capitalization of $14,167,400, representing over one-quarter of all the utility companies in the state, took advantage of this latter clause within the eleven months allowed for the change. The new Constitution of Michigan, approved November 3d last, recognizes the principle in another way. It prohibits local authorities from granting franchises without ratification by popular vote, unless such grants are revocable.

There are numerous instances where the indeterminate idea has been adopted in one form or another. Probably the most interesting case, as well as one of the most recent, is the grant to the street railway companies of Chicago which became effective in 1907. The struggle between the city and certain of the companies had gone on for several years. The service was bad, the roads had been greatly overcapitalized, the public had been exasperated by constant disregard of its wishes, the people had voted by a large majority for municipal ownership and millions of dollars were needed to rehabilitate the worn out lines. Under the indeterminate grant, arrangements have been made for the infusion of a large amount of new capital, the work of reconstruction is under way, the service has been improved, and it would seem that the situation is being adjusted to the satisfaction of all.

New York City has had some experience in the direction of indeterminate grants. At least eleven important franchises were originally issued with the express reservation of the right to amend or repeal, and in two instances purchase by the city was specifically provided for. As the courts have held that many of the earlier franchises were invalid and yet have allowed the companies to continue operation, these provisions for municipal purchase or repeal of the grant have been ineffective; but they do show that the desirability of a revocable franchise was realized fifty years ago. If the courts had held that the grants had been made by the proper authorities (this was the point upon which the grants were upset), the street railway situation would now be somewhat simpler than it is. In the case of the McAdoo subway under Sixth avenue running to New Jersey, the city has gone back to its earlier practice, reserving the right to purchase the property under that avenue at any time after twenty-five years have elapsed.

Essentials of an Indeterminate Franchise

If one were to analyze in detail the experience of the many cities where the indeterminate grant in some form or other has been or is being tried, he would find that in order to secure complete success several elements are essential. These are:

1. The grant should be subject to termination on purchase of the property, either by the city or by another company specially authorized by the city, at a fair valuation. The provision for purchase by another company is necessary because municipal operation may be neither feasible nor desirable. Of course the same result may be accomplished indirectly by municipal purchase followed by a sale or lease under an indeterminate grant to a private company, assuming that the city has the power to purchase and the financial means to pay for the plant temporarily. But direct methods are preferable to indirect methods, and if the city has not the power to operate or may be prevented from purchase because of financial disability, there must be a way to transfer the property directly to the lessee company or the right of revocation will be practically worthless.

2. The principles according to which the property is to be appraised and the method of determining the valuation should be stated. They should take into account every legitimate cost, depreciation of every kind and nature, and expenses of organization, promotion and development of business.

3. As profits may be small or non-existent during the first few years of a new enterprise, and as some time may be required to get under way and show what can be done, there ordinarily would be an initial period during which purchase may be made only on payment of a prescribed bonus in addition to the actual value of the property taken and possibly a very short period in which purchase may not take place at all, if the scheme is a big one. A similar bonus should be provided for on all new capital expenditures for extending the undertaking, if purchase takes place within a short time after such expenditures have been incurred. A plan for varying the bonus inversely with the time that has elapsed since the expenditure was incurred is desirable.

4. Provision should be made for the revocation of rights and the removal of pipes, mains, tracks, etc., from particular streets where, owing to changed service conditions, they are no longer required.

5. Provision should also be made for the relocation of fixtures in streets when, owing to changed conditions, such relocation becomes necessary.

6. Continuous control and supervision by a state or city authority should be provided for either by franchise or by general statute. This control should include approval of plans of construction and equipment and of subsequent changes; power to adopt and enforce general or special rules and regulations in relation to construction, operation and service; regulation of contracts, rates and transfers; and control of capitalization, accounts and transfer of powers. This presupposes the existence or creation of an authority having an adequate organization for the continuous, intelligent and effective exercise of such powers.

7. It is assumed that the undertaking, under the powers reserved as above, will be so regulated as to render the best possible service at the lowest rates that will yield a sufficient return to pay a fair profit on the actual investment. Theoretically, therefore, there will be no excessive profits and no occasion for a money payment to the city as compensation for the franchise. There may be instances where it may seem desirable to provide for a sharing of the profits with the city, but ordinarily rates should be lowered instead of taxing the users of a service to defray the expenses of government.

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Resume of Experience with the Indeterminate Franchise

Massachusetts.—Although the indeterminate idea in a most elementary form had been in use in Massachusetts ever since the introduction of street railways, the question of the relative merits of the indeterminate and the fixed-term franchise first received serious consideration in the report of the Massachusetts Special Committee on the Relations Between Cities and Towns and Street Railways, published in 1898. After carefully comparing the experience of Massachusetts under the indeterminate permit with the experience of other states and countries using fixed-term grants, the Commission was convinced of the superiority of the Massachusetts method. In considering the effect of the fixed-term franchise, the committee says that it "has been productive of dissension, poor service, scandals and unhealthy political action." The committee concludes as follows: "There is probably no possible system productive of only good results and in no respect open to criticism; but, in fairness, the committee found itself forced to conclude that the Massachusetts franchise, which might perhaps not improperly be termed a tenure during good behavior, would in its practical results compare favorably with any."

Under the Massachusetts system, companies are given permits revocable at any time after one year at the pleasure of the municipal authorities, and in recent years subject to the approval also of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

This power of revocation, while it has seldom been exercised, has nevertheless been useful in securing on the part of the companies a proper consideration for the changes demanded in the public interest. Its potential power has been great. The few cases of actual revocation have applied to small portions of track and have had as their object merely the abandonment of tracks or the revocation of rights in certain streets. They have not in any sense meant the annulment of an entire franchise.

Washington.—In the city of Washington a revocable franchise has long been used. The Chicago Street Railway Commission of 1900 comments on Washington's experience with this form of grant as follows:

In Washington franchise grants are conferred by act of Congress, and all grants are subject to alteration, amendment or repeal at any time, at the will of Congress. Under the power thus reserved Congress orders such improvements in service as it may deem desirable, and whenever it deems them desirable, and the orders are at once executed without parley or litigation. The overhead trolley was never permitted in Washington. When the underground trolley was shown to be feasible Congress passed an act reading in part as follows: "That the said Metropolitan Railroad Company be, and the same is hereby authorized, empowered and required to equip and operate the lines of its cars * * * with an underground electric system for the propulsion of such cars." Under this order Washington was the first city in the country to secure the underground trolley. Under the reserved power to alter, amend or repeal grants at will Congress has required different companies to make arrangements for issuing transfers from the line of one company to those of another, and it has also required different companies to use certain tracks in common where the public interests would be served by such an arrangement.

Porto Rico and Philippine Islands.—In legislating for Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, Congress has continued the franchise policy that has worked so well in Washington. George C. Sikes, who was the Secretary of the Chicago Street Railway Commission of 1900, has in a more recent article described this legislation as follows:

The Porto Rican Civil Government Act, approved April 12, 1900, was almost immediately modified by a joint resolution approved May 1, 1900, one section of which reads as follows:

"That all franchises, privileges, or concessions granted under section thirty-two of said act shall provide that the same shall be subject to amendment, alteration or repeal; shall forbid the issue of stock or bonds, except in exchange for actual cash or property at a fair valuation, equal in amount to the par value of the stock or bonds issued; shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends; and, in the case of public service corporations shall provide for the effective regulation of the charges thereof, and for the purchase or taking by the public authorities of their property at a fair and reasonable valuation." That section, though so very brief, really embodies the essential features of sound franchise policy. It provides (1) that all grants shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal; (2) that there shall be no overcapitalization; (3) that there shall be a reservation of the right to regulate charges; and (4) that the public authorities shall reserve the right to take over the property of the grantee at a fair and reasonable valuation. If American cities would incorporate similar provisions in all franchises hereafter granted, they would find that the public service corporations would be the source of far less trouble in the future than they have been in the past.

The Philippine Civil Government Act, approved March 2, 1901, although very brief, contains this proviso:

"That all franchises granted under authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend, or repeal the same."

The recent grant of permission to the Commercial Cable Company to lay a cable from the mainland of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, and the Philippines, contains these provisions, among others:

"That the United States shall at all times have the right to purchase the cable lines, property, and effects of the said company at an appraised value, to be ascertained by disinterested persons, two to be selected by the Postmaster-General, two by the company or concern interested, and the fifth by the four previously selected. That the consent hereby granted shall be subject to any future action by Congress, or by the President, affirming, revoking or modifying, wholly or in part, the said conditions and terms on which this consent is given." (Atlantic Monthly, March, 1903.)

In response to a recent letter inquiring concerning the experience of Porto Rico under the revocable franchise, W. F. Willoughby, chairman of the Committee on Franchises of the Executive Council, writes as follows:

Since the organization of Civil Government 137 franchise ordinances have been passed by the Executive Council. Although many of these relate to small matters, such as water concessions, included among the number of more important franchises are franchises for the construction and operation of steam railroads, trolley lines, construction of piers, etc. I do not believe that this provision—that all franchises shall be subject to amendment, alteration or repeal—has interfered in any material way with the investment of capital in public service enterprises in the Island. Certainly I do not think it has interfered with bona fide undertakings, although it may have had some influence in respect to those cases where promoters are interested in starting an enterprise and disposing of the securities rather than in the actual construction and operation of works.

It has been usual in granting franchises to fix a term of years. No great significance, however, has been attached to this limitation inasmuch as the Joint Resolution of Congress expressly provides that not only shall the ordinance be subject to amendment, alteration or repeal, but that the property can be taken over by the public authorities at any time at a fair and reasonable valuation. The persons requesting franchises, however, desire to have a term fixed as they state it is of assistance to them in financing their enterprises.

Wisconsin.—The Public Utilities Law of Wisconsin, passed in 1907, adopts the indeterminate principle. All franchises hereafter granted in this state must be indeterminate permits revocable only through the purchase of the utility by the municipality. The right of purchase may be exercised at any time. The following is a copy of the principal provisions of the law:

Section 1797m-76. Every license, permit or franchise hereafter granted to any public utility shall have the effect of an indeterminate permit subject to the provisions of this act, and subject to the provision that the municipality in which the major part of its property is situate may purchase the property of such public utility actually used and useful for the convenience of the public at any time as provided herein, paying therefor just compensation to be determined by the commission and according to the terms and conditions fixed by said commission. Any such municipality is authorized to purchase such property and every such public utility is required to sell such property at the value and according to the terms and conditions determined by the commission as herein provided.

It will be noted that under the Wisconsin plan the municipality cannot, as in Chicago, grant a franchise to a new company on condition that such company purchase the property of the existing company. This is a serious defect. In specific cases municipal ownership will be neither feasible nor desirable and yet service and facilities may be poor and inadequate. A union of independent lines, an extension of tracks or a number of other changes may be demanded. If the city possesses the power to license a new company to take over the property of the existing company there is a remedy outside of municipal operation.

Chicago.—After a peculiarly disagreeable experience Chicago has worked out and adopted an indeterminate plan of more advanced type than that now existing in any other jurisdiction. The franchises of the various street railway lines and extensions had been granted at various times and for various terms. As the time for the expiration of certain of these grants approached, a long and bitter contest ensued. During its continuance the companies made no improvements in their lines and practically no repairs or renewals. Service became so unspeakably bad that a long suffering public came to the belief that municipal ownership and operation was the only remedy. This consummation having been checked by constitutional restrictions on the city's borrowing power, new franchise ordinances upon the indeterminate plan were passed by the city council in February, 1907, and ratified by popular vote in the following April.

As early as 1900, a special Street Railway Commission had made a careful study of the franchise situation in Chicago. The commission was very favorably impressed with the experience of Massachusetts and the city of Washington under the revocable permit. The following is from their report:

Because of the great outlay involved in establishing a street railway system, it is said, the owners of such property ought to have some assurance that their property value will not be destroyed by some hasty act of revocation. And so they ought. But the assurance should be that, if their rights to use the streets be revoked, their property suitable to and used for street railway purposes should be taken off their hands at a fair valuation; not that they should be privileged to remain in undisputed possession of the public streets for a definite period of time, whether they serve the public well or ill.

The Street Railway Commission believes that the definite term grant, whatever its duration, is open to serious objections. It is of opinion that a grant of indefinite duration but subject to termination at any time upon certain conditions, one of which should be the taking of the property of the grantee at a fair valuation, would be productive of much better results. * *

Franchises recently adopted in Chicago and now in force, under which the reorganization, reconstruction and rehabilitation of the entire surface system are going on, apply the indeterminate principle in a more perfected form than has yet been adopted in any other city. The initial term is twenty years. The city has the right of purchase, however, at any time during this term or after its expiration. After the expiration of the initial term, the city may grant the franchise to another company, but, if so, such company is obligated to purchase the property of the former company. If the city exercises its right of purchase before the expiration of the franchise term for any purpose other than direct municipal operation, it is required to pay a bonus of 20 per cent on the agreed price. The city may transfer this right to another company, but any such company must pay the 20 per cent bonus on the agreed price. If, however, a company is organized to operate the railways at a profit that shall not exceed 5 per cent, such company may purchase the property of the existing company without paying the 20 per cent bonus. After the expiration of the initial term, no bonus over the agreed price need be paid by either the city or any new company licensed by the city.

Michigan.—The new Constitution of Michigan recently approved by the voters contains provisions prohibiting the authorities of cities, villages and townships from granting franchises without ratification by popular vote, unless such franchises are revocable. This puts a premium upon the granting of indeterminate franchises in Michigan in all cases where a referendum is deemed undesirable. Naturally all minor grants will hereafter be made in the form of revocable permits, while more important franchises may be made in that form if the companies are willing to accept them, or the authorities do not wish to go to the trouble and expense of taking a referendum.

New York City.—The franchise of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company for that portion of its tunnels under Sixth avenue and Eighth street reserved to the city of New York the right to purchase the property at any time after twenty-five years, and also provides for readjustment of the compensation paid to the city at the end of each twenty-five-year period. This franchise is therefore indeterminate, but lacks a very important feature in that it does not provide for the transfer of the city's right of purchase to another company that might offer a higher rate of compensation or better connections, facilities or service. Among the numerous franchises granted by the State Legislature or the Common Council for street railways in New York City there are a considerable number in which the right to amend or repeal is specifically reserved.

Charter Amendments

Los Angeles City Club Discusses Proposed Changes In City's Organic Law.

The proposed charter amendments were discussed at the Los Angeles City Club luncheon last Saturday. Three speakers were on the program and each took as his topic the amendment or amendments with which he was especially familiar.

Geo. H. Dunlop, former mayor of Hollywood, spoke on "The Municipal Newspaper," as provided by proposed charter amendment No. 15; Purd B. Wright, public librarian, took as his subject, "The Law and the Library"; Lewis R. Works, member of Charter Revision committee, spoke on "Charter Amendments," dealing particularly with the increase of powers of the municipality; increase of salaries; and change of bonding limit.

In the absence of President Finlayson, Vice-President Handley occupied the chair.

Introducing the speakers, Mr. Handley said: Some Greek philosopher, I don't remember who he was, once said that the citizens of a city should fight for their moral rights as strenuously,—he didn't use that word,—as they would fight for their city wall. In other words, that the internal fight was as important as the fight with the enemy without. I think no better thing has happened to our city and to our state and nation than the fact that our citizens are becoming interested in their own matters and are attempting to reconstruct their government to fit modern conditions.

Mr. Dunlop spoke, in part, as follows: Charter amendment No. 15 authorizes the city of Los Angeles, if she so desires, to publish a municipal newspaper. It does not require the city to do so. It merely makes it optional. It authorizes it to publish a newspaper, without any provision of any kind as to what sort of a paper it will publish.

There are a number of cities in the country that publish a little weekly bulletin of some sort, containing weekly items concerning what is going on in the various departments of the city; and three cities, namely, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, publish daily bulletins. But the thought in the minds of those who asked for this amendment to the city charter was nothing of that sort at all. This amendment was asked for by the Good Government organization, the Church Federation, the Central Labor Council and by others, and they were all thinking of one particular kind of a newspaper, which they hoped some day to see Los Angeles publish. What they wanted to see was a paper published daily, giving the general news, but making a specialty of local news, and particularly municipal news; a paper that should be supported as other newspapers are, practically entirely from its advertising receipts; a paper which, like any other branch of the city's business, would be in charge of some commission, as the water department is in charge of the Water Board; a paper whose first function should be to publish the news, particularly local news, impartially.

The time has gone by when the newspapers of the country can influence public opinion to any great extent through their editorial columns. They realize that, and while they go on with their editorial columns, some editors,—I don't know who they are, of course,—have adopted the policy of using their news columns for the purpose of influencing public opinion, either by a failure to state the news or by an incorrect statement of the news. Now, there are papers which endeavor to be fair in the manner in which they present the political news. And there are papers which are malicious in the way in which they print the news. We have both kinds in Los Angeles. But it is not a question whether our papers are good or whether they are bad. The fact remains that in a democracy the distribution of the news is too important a function to be left absolutely in the control of private interests.

If such a paper had any leaning, it would naturally be towards the administration that appointed the commission; and this can be said, the administration is the last voice of the people and it is entitled to be heard. I don't think the paper ought to lean towards the administration. I do think, however, that in a certain way the administration should be heard through the paper; and if the paper leaned that way a little too much, that wouldn't be a serious evil, because everybody in town would be expecting that and would be on his guard against it; whereas there may be secret influences upon a private paper, of which the public has no knowledge and against which it is not on guard.

This is a general outline of the paper. The most novel and the most important feature of it, as we had it in mind when we asked for this amendment, is this: That in every issue one column is set aside for the free use of every political organization in the city that polled three per cent. of the vote at the last election, this column to be filled by its own press agent, and to be subject to no censorship whatever from the general management of the paper, except that it should concern public affairs and be lawful for newspaper publication.

The first result of such a provision is that the paper in its general columns would have to tell the truth. Otherwise, any misstatements would be corrected in one of these independent columns the following day. So I think we may be satisfied that the paper would be impartial.

It is manifest that the paper could not be thrown open to everybody, as that would result in a mass of undigested and immaterial stuff; but our people, in their organized capacity, as the Republican party, or the Democratic party, or the Socialist party, or Good Government organization or any organization that polls a material vote, should have an avenue of reaching the people.

In the amendment as to elections, there is a provision that on an initiative or referendum a statement of 2000 words may be made for or against the proposition. That is all right so far as it goes; but it doesn't begin to be adequate. If we had, however, a daily paper, in which we had every day every element of the community that was sufficiently strong to represent 3 per cent. of the vote of the city represented, we would have to some extent the privileges of the old town meetings where the people came together to discuss questions affecting the welfare of the city.

There is one other feature in connection with this paper, and that is, in addition to these columns set aside for the political organizations, portions of the paper should be set aside for the use of the different public officials; that the mayor or any member of the city council at any time that he wished might have a half a column of the paper. There is apt to be a minority in every council that may wish to be heard. Any minority in the council, or the mayor if he is not working in harmony with the council or if the council is not working in harmony with him, should be entitled to a portion of such a paper in order that the public might have the facts concerning their municipal affairs brought to them as seen from all sides.

The amendment certainly is an important one and merits, in my opinion, your friendly consideration.

Following is the substance of Mr. Wright's address:

When I came to your city a few months ago, one of the first things said to me by the Library Board was that the city charter revision committee had been appointed and was in session, and for me to tell them what I wanted to take out the stumbling blocks that I found or ask the commission to help take them out.

The most important one was that of the civil service end of it. I asked this: that the heads of the departments be placed somewhat in the same relation as the head of it; that they be asked to put their shoulders against the collars just as hard as he did. The rank and file were not disturbed in any way. I did ask that there be a back door to the civil service proposition; an exit as well as an entrance. The committee replied to that by giving the library board the same authority that it gave other departments; that is, the trial of its own people.

Section 89c is a new section, giving the library board authority to invest any surplus for specific purposes. For instance, Los Angeles hasn't done much for itself in the library way. There have been numerous attempts to do it. Last year the present library board saved a certain amount of money. This year they are striving to save a little bit more; and that that money might be saved for a definite, specific purpose they asked authority to invest this saving, under very strict restrictions, for certain specific purposes—for the purpose of grounds and buildings or permanent improvements.

Now I want to give you broadly my position on civil service as applied to the library. And that I may not be accused of allowing local conditions to govern my position at all, I have a bound volume of the Library Journal of 1906, which contains a discussion of the proposition and a little note by me, which I will read. Particularly, my claim is, that the library being an educational institution, should be treated identically as the schools are.

"A short study of this problem, rather superficial possibly, leads me to suspect that much of the trouble experienced under a general municipal civil service scheme has been caused by the attempt to make the questions of too general a nature; that insufficient credit has been given for personality, or adaptability of the person for the work to be done; that training, expert possibly, was not recognized as it should be, thus handicapping the specialist; and, finally, that lack of power to discharge, or discipline, except after tedious trial, forced the retention of people who had lost their usefulness, or, for different causes, had become a serious detriment to the department. A power or protecting clause or body behind which one may hide is always taken advantage of by the disorganizer, the lazily inclined, and those with lack of energy and ambition, and the vicious. In any work which has to do with serving women, as the library, the question of the trial of an employee, under a general civil service commission, may become a grave one. A recent case in point in the library world will illustrate this: Repeated charges were made by well-known, truthful women against a male employee, which in case of a business house, would have resulted in his immediate discharge. The library officials were powerless, because, under the civil service code, charges must be made in writing and complainants were compelled to appear in person before a public court and subject themselves to examination on the witness stand by lawyers. It will be readily understood that under certain circumstances women would certainly cease using the library, or that department of it, or bear the insults in silence."

There are experts in my business just as there are in any business that is worth while. If we want an expert we want the best obtainable. We are not in a position to go after them in the right way. I have spoken to two of the best in the United States, and asked them if they were open for a proposition to come to this city. Their answer invariably has been that they have good positions and don't know what conditions are here. Now, there are ways and ways out of this business, but I am asking the broad way that the heads of the departments—the people who are getting up on the salary list, be placed just as I am. I am not under civil service. I never was and I never asked to be. I ask that they be put up in line just as I am. Am I unfair in asking that?

I want to be in a position to get for you—it is not for me, you understand—the best service that is obtainable. There is not any spoils in any public library that is not under civil service any more than there is spoils where it is. Whether under civil service or not it does reward efficiency, personality and interest in the work.

Mr. Works said: A municipal corporation, a city, is a corporation just like any other, and it can, like other corporations, perform no functions except such as it is expressly authorized

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to perform by the law of its creation or by amendments thereto or by such other laws as may be brought into force through any kind of means.

The City of Los Angeles, a municipal corporation, is not only like other corporations so far as the law affecting corporations generally is concerned, but it is, like other corporations in the sense that it ought to be operated in the same way and ought, in large measure, to have the same powers as other corporations.

The charter amendment committee realized that this was the trend of popular belief with reference to municipal corporations at the present time, and in following out that belief they have endeavored by the amendments that they have proposed to the city charter along the line of powers to place the City of Los Angeles in such a position that it may carry on its affairs as a vast business corporation and that it effectively may compete with those private business corporations along the lines of the ownership of public utilities or other things with which it naturally comes in contact.

Mr. Works here read from the proposed charter amendments subdivision 4, of section 2, which will give the city vastly increased powers as a corporation, and designates much more specifically than the old charter the businesses in which the city may engage.

In the long list of powers, which the amendment gives, there are, of course, some that, under the law, inherently belong to a municipal corporation. But it is best to have those things expressed and laid down in the city's organic law; and it is with that idea in view that all of those have been included in that section, even though some of them do belong inherently to the corporation. But there are some of them which do not naturally belong to municipal corporations and which are extensions of the law. I refer to municipal lodging houses and tenement houses; and also to municipal farms, work farms and detention homes. In the provision for the creation and maintenance of those institutions there lies a power which ought to operate vastly to the good of the administration of justice and the correction of the criminals in the city of Los Angeles.

The powers of the city are especially extended in all of those matters that relate to the operation and control of public utilities; not only the municipally owned public utilities, but with reference to the regulation of privately owned public utilities; and especially with reference to the right to condemn and to acquire title, by purchase, lease or in other ways, of those privately owned public utilities; and I desire to refer to those amendments as also indicating along what general lines the committee has been at work.

Subdivision 8 under that same section 2, provides "for supplying surplus water, gas or electricity, belonging to the city, or the surplus product of any public utility conducted or operated by the city, to other municipal corporations, and to consumers and users outside of the city limits."

Subdivision 9 confers quite an extensive and somewhat unusual power upon the City of Los Angeles. Under that section we will have power to operate steamship lines to the Orient or any other part of the world, if we desire to do it; also railroad lines to any part of the United States or Mexico or anywhere else that railroad lines will go.

Here is another power that is somewhat unusual: "To acquire, hold and own stock in any corporation, owning, controlling or operating any street or interurban railway situated in whole or in part within the limits of the city."

Now, if it isn't convenient for the city to acquire a railroad line absolutely, or to operate that public utility absolutely, the power is given here to the city to acquire a majority of the stock and to operate the concern through that majority of stock, just like vast railroad lines are now operated by the majority holders of the stock in them. In other words, there is another instance of the desire of the committee to put the city in the position that it can carry on ordinary business institutions in the ordinary business way, just as other corporations may.

The next section to which I desire to refer is section 223, and I desire to say to you in connection with the mention of this section, that probably ninety-nine out of one hundred of the objections that are being urged to these charter amendments or to any part of them are being urged because of the objections that exist among the managers and owners of these vast public utility corporations against this particular section.

There are various objections to these charter amendments that are being urged by the laboring class as well. The labor organizations have objected to several of these amendments, and I believe that those objections have really been brought up at the instance of the upper class, on the plutocratic side, who represent these corporations and who are spreading about these fancied objections to the charter amendments in order to get both ends of the people, —that is, the upper and the lower classes,—to work against the middle; or, as the saying is in gambling terms, they are working both ends against the middle, in order to defeat these charter amendments, with especial reference to section 223.

That section means that, so far as the distribution of water or anything with reference to the service of the water in the city is concerned, the general law obtains and the only limitation as to the indebtedness as to those two things,—that is, water and sewers,—is the limitation that is imposed by the general law; which is that the bonded indebtedness cannot be more than 15% of the assessed valuation of the city. Aside from that, the section expressly provides that the other indebtedness of the city must not exceed $5,000,000. It doesn't make any difference whether you vote the bond limit up to the full 15% for water or sewer purposes or not, you are forbidden to extend all of the other indebtedness of any kind or character of the city, when added together, beyond the sum of five million dollars.

Now, we are looking forward to a vast amount of power being brought here in connection with the bringing to our doors of the Owens River water, and when you come to the question of the power, being naturally distinct from the distribution of the water and the operating of sewers, you are limited to the five million expenditure. You can't go beyond that. And not only are you limited by that amount, but you are limited by the indebtedness within that amount that may have been incurred for any other purpose; and, hence, if you have three million dollars of indebtedness, then you would have but two millions that could be used for power purposes when you get the electricity here. And if you have any other sum closer up to the five millions, you have still a narrower margin to build the power houses and transmission lines that you will have to construct for the purpose of using this power when it is brought down to you. And so these corporations very naturally have great objection to this section which is proposed by the charter revision committee, because it is designed to get around that limitation and place the city in a position where it can obtain that power for the people

Instead of the limitation of $5,000,000 that is now placed upon the bonded indebtedness, there is a provision in Section 223 limiting the general indebtedness to three per cent. of the assessed value. At the present time the right to distribution of power lies within the five million dollar limitation. Under this amendment it is not placed within the three per cent. limitation which takes the place of that five million limitation; but it is lifted up into the other bonded indebtedness which may extend as far as 12 per centum of the assessed valuation. In other words, it is put exactly in the same category as the water and the sewer questions are now placed. You will see that that will operate as a most effective thing and it is really a most necessary thing to be adopted, in order to extend the powers and the rights and privileges of the city and of its inhabitants with reference to this power that is to come in connection with the Owens River water.

Salary Amendment

In carrying out the assault that is being made upon these charter amendments, there are one or two objections that are being dwelt upon more vigorously than any others; and I desire briefly to refer to those. One of those objections is as to the raising of salaries of city officials. That objection has been quite strenuously urged in certain directions. Some of the labor organizations of the city have objected to the raises. I have been somewhat familiar with the operation of affairs over at the City Hall. I was in the city attorney's office as one of the deputies for a couple of years, and I know the kind of work the men over at that building had to carry on, and I know the outside talent they have to meet in carrying on their work, and I know that their salaries ought to be vastly increased; and I also know that one of the evil tendencies in governmental affairs in this country is the tendency of the people to keep down salaries. The people are absolutely foolish, if you will pardon the expression, as to the salaries of their public officials. They will spend millions of dollars in vast public improvements. They will put large sums of money out in various directions, and at the same time they will expect to employ men to carry on those institutions and the things that are dearest to their hearts upon salaries that no man in any private business would think of getting men of the requisite caliber for.

The present salary list that obtains in the city of Los Angeles was fixed in the charter amendments of 1903, which is almost ten years ago. Now, you all know how this city has increased in importance before the world, and how it has increased in population, and how it has increased in the desire to bring about these vast ventures that have been put on in the last eight or ten years. The city has more than doubled in population in that time.

The mayor now receives $3600 a year; and it is proposed to increase it to $5,000. Now, that is not nearly enough and the only reason the charter revision committee kept it down to $5,000 was because they feared the people, in this very foolish attitude which they assume towards the salaries of their officials, would not allow him a larger salary.

It is proposed to raise the salaries of the councilmen from $1200 per year to $2400 per year. One of the principal assaults is made against this raise. Now, I find that the city councilmen give practically their entire time to the city's business. They undertake, I think, all of them, to carry on some other business, but their other businesses are so paralyzed by the length of time that they spend in the performance of their duties as councilmen that it might just as well be said that they are not carrying on any other business at all. In addition to the work they do in the day time, which most greatly interferes with their private affairs, they are constantly at work at night. They hold night sessions not only in the council, but in committee meetings, and that is a branch of the work that is not generally understood, the amount of time they have to give to committee work.

I believe all of these increases ought to be allowed and that they are really being objected to in a large measure at least upon the theory that there is a desire abroad to defeat these entire charter amendments, very largely for the purpose of defeating section 223.

Why He Stopped

They had been engaged only a week. He had kissed her fully forty times that evening. When he stopped the tears came into her eyes, and she said:

"Dearest, you have ceased to love me."

"No, I haven't," he replied, "but I must breathe."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Exquisite Revenge

Author—I see you gave Blinks an important part in this play. I thought you were not good friends.

Manager—That's all right. He gets mobbed in the last act by a bunch of supers.

"But that's all stage-play."

"Not this time. I have selected these supers from among his creditors.—Life.

In a historical tragedy there are always two heroes, one in the play, and the other in the box office.—Fliegende Blaetter.

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The New Order of Things

(Continued from page 8)

If I have correctly read the bill, it certainly makes a serious abridgment of personal liberty possible, and partly or wholly clears the way for one school of medicine to secure a practical monopoly of the business of supervising the health of school children.

The bill (assembly bill 984) authorizes and directs the establishment of a system of health and development, with an examining staff and other employes. Under its provisions every city medical director would have the power to gather about him a large staff of medical experts with salaries fixed by the board of education. Fifty-eight county boards would be established, with city boards even more numerous. Provision is also made for "special classes of schools," with trained staffs of experts and almost unlimited demand for public funds. All these county and city boards would be under the general supervision of a State Director of Health and Development to be appointed by the governor, to serve four years and to draw a salary of $4,000 a year. The establishment of the local boards would be permissible in cities of the sixth class and under, but mandatory in the larger cities.

I believe the bill to be framed, possibly unintentionally, so as to permit of a monopolization of the business of the supervision of the physical development and health of school children by physicians of the allopathic, or "regular," school of medicine. Prof. Leslie of Los Angeles, author of the bill, who has been here for something like a month lobbying for it, undoubtedly is sincere in his desire to accomplish something for the physical upbuilding and safeguarding of school children; but I believe he has overlooked the real danger therein.

The Real Danger

The board of regents of the university of the state of California and the several boards of trustees of the state normal schools are authorized and directed to "organize their courses of instruction in this field of education, and give adequate training in practical work to teachers and experts." The bill goes on:

"The examination herein specified shall be conducted in the public schools of the state and in state educational institutions only by health development examining staffs and their assistants holding health and development certificates as herein authorized."

The University of California, which undoubtedly will be the main source of supply for experts in this work, maintains two medical schools, both of which are schools of allopathy.

I quote again from the bill: "An effective follow-up-service which shall bring about effective co-operation between parents, teachers and school authorities in meeting the demands of health, growth and efficiency of pupils, students and teachers, shall be maintained by the educational boards herein specified. Said follow-up-service shall be conducted by examining staffs assisted by trained nurses and social service workers."

Here we have, then, a system founded upon a cornerstone laid by a higher educational system which recognizes one school of medicine. Here we have the publication of the banns of a politico-medical union. Here we have the inauguration of a system of state medicine which is as repugnant to the spirit of American institutions as state religion. With five or six or more different recognized schools of medicine, each jealous of its own development, is there any sound reason why any one particular school, regular or irregular, should be placed in the ascendant in matters of health supervision? Why should a child whose parents are partial to homeopathy, or hydropthy, or naturopathy or any other "pathy" be compelled to submit to examination by a physician in whom such parents have little or no confidence, with an effective follow-up-service and the moral pressure incident thereto in the wake of the examination and report?

It is evident that if the service proposed in this bill is to be effective a uniform method must prevail, and the uniform method would inevitably be the method advocated by the dominant medical school in California. This means medical monopoly, and I don't believe the people of California or any other state, in this age of personal liberty, want anything of the kind, with all due respect to Prof. Leslie. Sanitation, quarantine and inspection is right and proper, but the "follow-up" idea is unthinkable, in my humble judgment.

A Step Toward Arbitration

The Weinstock bill providing for the establishment of a board of inquiry to investigate strikes and lockouts is meeting with some opposition on the part of labor represented at Sacramento, although the labor leaders here freely confess that they see in Colonel Weinstock one of the best friends they have found in the ranks of employers. Colonel Weinstock has devoted years to the study of economic conditions in the various countries where labor problems exist, and his bill (senate bill 918, introduced by Senator Boynton) is the logical outcome of his research.

It provides, briefly, for the organization of a board which shall have authority to investigate and report upon labor troubles in which there is a possibility of strike or lockout. Until such investigation shall have been made and reported upon, employes are forbidden to walk out on strike and employers are forbidden to institute lock-out proceedings. As soon as the report is filed, the strike or lock-out may be declared.

The one big trouble in the past has been that the third party to a strike or lock-out—the people—has rarely been considered by the two parties falsely regarded as being the only ones directly concerned. Not infrequently, especially in the case of labor troubles affecting public utiilty corporations, the public has been the chief sufferer. This particular bill affects none but public utility corporations, in the broad meaning of the term. Inasmuch as the public is vitally concerned, it is argued by the advocates of the measure that the public should know something, officially, of the causes leading up to the troubles and the merits of the movement generally.

It is true, as the labor opponents of the bill contend, that a long drawn out investigation might result disastrously to the employes, by reason of the fact that by such procedure the employer might be be able to collect a sufficient number of men to continue his business in the event of a strike, and then, when the time limit had expired and he might legally declare a lock-out or the employes might legally strike, either declare such lock-out or tell his employes to go ahead and strike and be hanged.

But it is extremely unlikely that such a thing should come to pass more than once. If, under such a law, a board of inquiry should go to the extreme of allowing an investigation to drag along unnecessarily and thus give a great advantage to an employing corporation, say a street railroad company, an outraged public would instantly repeal the law by invoking the initiative. Under normal conditions such a law as this would be of incalculable benefit in the adjustment of labor disputes. It is worth a try-out.

Employers' Liability

While on the subject of labor troubles I am reminded of Senator Roseberry's employers' liability bill, which probably will be put upon the statute books this session. It is not a drastic measure as compared with some laws, but it is strong enough to suit sane and reasonable laboring men. The first section of the bill gives a clue to the character of the whole measure:

"In any action to recover damages for a personal injury sustained within this state by an employe while engaged in the line of his duty or the course of his employment as such, or for death resulting from personal injury so sustained, in which recovery is sought upon the ground of want of ordinary or reasonable care of the employer, or of any officer, agent or servant of the employer, the fact that such employe may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery therein where his contributory negligence was slight and that of the employer was gross, in comparison, but the damages may be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employe, and it shall be conclusively presumed that such employe was not guilty of contributory negligence in any case where the violation of any statute enacted for the safety of employe contributed to such employe's injury; and it shall not be a defense:

"1. That the employe either expressly or impliedly assumed the risk of the hazard complained of.

"2. That the injury or death was caused in whole or in part by the want of ordinary or reasonable care of a fellow servant."

This is the doctrine enunciated in the federal statute.

Public Utilities

The public utilities commission amendment probably will be so amended as to eliminate municipality owned public utilities from the rate-making provision. This will enable cities operating under freeholders' charters to run their own utilities—such, in Los Angeles, as the water department, including the power plants; the harbor accessories, the proposed municipal terminal railway, etc.

Anti-Delirium Tremens Bill

Dr. Butler—our own Dr. E. M. Butler, who now adorns the seat once occupied by Walter R. Leeds, for which innumerable thanks, ye electors of the seventieth district—is taking daily exercise for the purpose of getting in first-class fighting trim. He is preparing to put a great big crimp into the advertisers and carriers of advertising of "Every lump is a cancer"; "Have you a lame back! That's impending death through the untold agonies of kidney disease"; "Are you chilly when you're cold? Watch out for the goblin of senile dementia"; etc., etc., unspeakably and unceasingly.

In other words, Dr. Butler has a bill, which he believes he can pass, and which, when law, will relieve the readers of the newspapers, and of one particularly offensive newspaper in Los Angeles, Sunday edition, health department, to be more specific, of the necessity of undergoing the horrors of having waved before their eyes, in their search for news, those quack medical advertisements which, with their accompanying illustrations, sometimes give the people the delirium tremens.

If any of you, people of California, have grown tired and disgusted with the flaunting of these indecent, suggestive and nerve-destroying quack advertisements, want to see the Butler bill placed on the statute books, I would suggest that you write him a line of encouragement. He has a good bill, but it sometimes requires moral suasion from the outside to get even a good bill through a good legislature.

Political Table Talk

(Continued from page 4)

and all. What became of his unpublished junk The Watchman does not know. Half a generation or more ago The Watchman was shown an uncompleted map, as big as an ordinary cottage window, perhaps, that was said to have cost the state $100,000. It was mounted on cardboard and stood against a wall in a San Francisco office, but what became of it deponent knoweth not. Perhaps nothing. The point The Watchman desires to make is that California has needed an engineering department of first quality every day since Ham Hall and his job were cut off, along some time toward the end of the 80's, and a part of its duty should have been to supervise the construction of every state building, to pass upon the plans and specifications of every county building and bridge and otherwise to aid the inexpert representatives of local government to meet expert architects, engineers and contractors on terms of equality. The mistake of abolishing the state engineering department thirty years or so ago saved dimes, but cost dollars.

Supervisors Averse to Being Supervised

But the proposal to require all plans for public buildings to be submitted to a state engineering department for supervision and approval, before contracts are let, would raise fifty-eight storm centers of protest in California if not more. Nobody likes being supervised less than a supervisor and it would require a "bully fight" to get such a measure through the legislature. The Watchman is old enough to hark back, if not as far as the oldest inhabitant, at least far enough to view life with a good bit of perspective. Among his tribulations of long ago were two years devoted to the organization and deliberations of the State Association of Irrigation Districts. One of the good things this association tried to do was to procure the creation of a state engineering department, one of the duties of which was to pass upon and approve or condemn irrigation projects then being formed, not a few of them for the purpose of voting and selling bonds rather than for irrigating land. How these questionable districts did kick! They swamped the legislature with protesting letters and telegrams and succeeded in killing the supervisory plan. Poso district in Kern county was one of the most vigorous protestants. It was able to take care of its own interests and wanted no supervising bureaucratic state official to tangle it up with redtape. Its irrigation works are not yet built and its bondholders are still whistling for their principal and interest. A part of the works of this district lay above a certain gorge that had to be crossed with a flume. When they came to construct it it was found that the end of that flume was some ten feet lower than the ditch that was to carry it on and the water refused to climb that ladder in order to reach the ditch that reached the district. The engineer had blundered and, inasmuch as there was no one to pass upon his work except a board of five farmers to whom it was all Greek anyhow, the district was stumped. For the want of supervision the whole district system floundered in despondency and repudiation for twenty years to the impairment of the state's reputation and credit, the holding back of development, the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in invested capi-

tal, and poverty and misery without end. Desperately does the taxpayer need to have "The Man Who Knows," stand betwixt him and those who mean well but do not know and those who know well but mean ill.

Resurrection of the Irrigation District The importance of a strong and supervisory state department of engineering is emphasized by the fact that the irrigation district system shows signs of coming to life again. California needs to be irrigated. Private enterprise has not found transportation of water, at so much per, as profitable as carrying commodities. In alluvial districts water seeps and in seeping it benefits the land through which the ditches run whether paid for or not. Besides, the district idea is eternally right. It is cooperative in the highest sense, but it is not well adapted to carrying on irrigation enterprises of large dimensions for the reason that the directors, being ordinary farmers, are called upon to pass upon engineering enterprises of the first magnitude and to handle investments that presuppose financial skill. These were the limitations that wrecked the district system and kept them wrecked for twenty years. The legislature has just done what it could to throw about irrigation district bonds every guaranty short of state responsibility for their payment, but whoso visits the graves of the hopes of those who invested in such securities will ask more than this before taking such bonds at par. The least the state can do is to supervise the plans for every such project and subject every constructive contract to expert review before the district becomes bound by its terms. The legality of the proceedings should be affirmed by the attorney general and the feasibility of the enterprise by the state engineer. Fortunately for the rehabilitation of the department of state engineering we have in office a governor who can be relied on to do the right thing if the legislature will give him power to do it and his administration will consummate few reforms more devoutly to be desired than the establishment of a state engineering department on a broad and liberal basis with plenary powers as to supervision of the expenditures of public moneys on constructive enterprises.

THE TROUBLES OF A PAVEMENT

They took a little gravel
And they took a little tar
With varius ingredients
Imported from afar;
They hammered it and rolled it,
And when they went away
They said they had a pavement
That would last for many a day.
But they came back with picks and smote it
To lay a water main;
And then they called the workmen
To put it back again.
To run a railway cable
They took it up once more;
And they put it back again,
Just where it was before.
They took it up for conduit
To run the telephone;
And then they put it back again
As hard as any stone.
They took it up for wires
To feed the 'lectric light,
And then they put it back again,
Which was no more than right.
Oh, the pavement's full of furrows,
There are patches everywhere:
You'd like to ride upon it,
But it's seldom that you dare.
It's a very handsome pavement,
A credit to the town;
They's always diggin' of it up
Or puttin' of it down.
—Washington (D. C.) Star.

Amusements

"Savage and Refined"

Henry W. Savage has the reputation of sending to the coast the most finished production emanating from New York City. Moreover, he lives up to his reputation. It is especially true in "The Merry Widow," which he has sent here annually for three or four consecutive years.

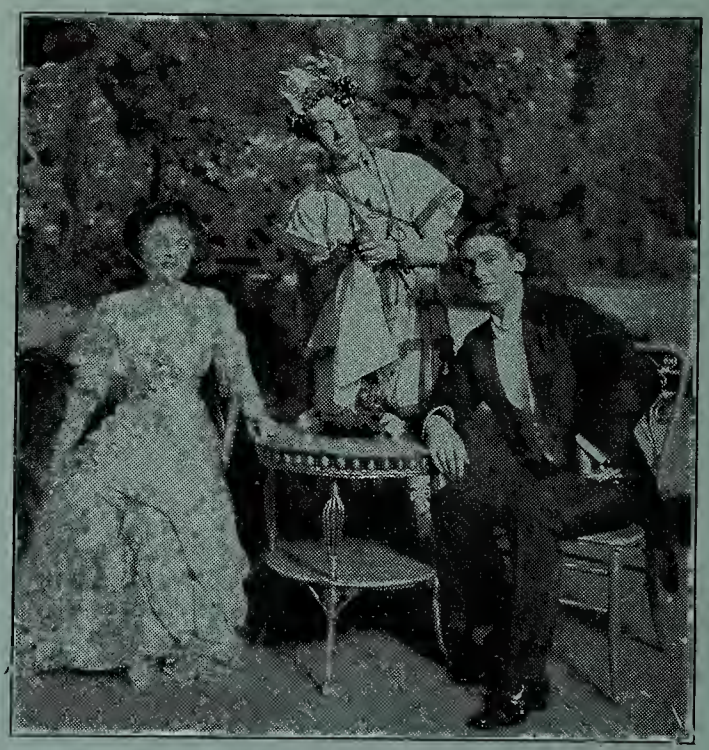
The production which came back to us this time was as fresh and complete as was the first. One dramatic critic said that it had ninety-eight per cent of its old charm, but had you never seen "The Widow," no doubt you would have declared that it was the best light opera you had ever witnessed.

It was with some foreboding that we heard the announcement that Charles Meakins was to play the part of Danilo, the prince. But he made good. His singing was not quite up to that of George Damarel but his dancing, which is the chief requirement of the man who plays the part, was equal to that of the former master. Mable Wilber, who has been seen here before in the part of "The Widow," like good wine, has improved with time. Her part is exquisitely done and the spirit of the performance that both of them gave placed their share in the operetta on a par with the first night on "The Great White Way."

Other members of the company, many of whom had been seen here before, do their share to make Mr. Savage keep his reputation of sending out to this coast high class productions.

"The Merry Widow" is without doubt the leading light opera of our time, and after four years of suecess it promises to dance on merrily for many years to come.

J. L. B.



SCENE FROM "THE ARCADIANS" MASON OPERA HOUSE, NEXT WEEK

Old Masters, Leopards, Acrobats

The feature of the very entertaining Orpheum bill this week is the act known as "Maxim's Models." In this act nine famous paintings are simulated by living models posed against copies of the backgrounds of the pictures themselves, and the costuming and light effects are so well handled that exclamations of delight are won from the audience at each successive disclosure. "The Sirens" (Thuman) and "Waiting for the Boatman" (Moran) are particularly effective. "The Spirit of '76" (Williard) appeals greatly to the enthusiasm of "those present."

Another act which alone would be worth the price of admission is the skit "Motoring," produced by Harry Tate's English company. It is a hugely ridiculous affair, not a bit less laughable because it has been seen on the local boards before.

The sleek, subtle leopards which perform interesting tricks under the whip of Mme. Vallecita, are fascinating to watch. They do some stunts which are really remarkable accomplishments for felines.

Porter J. White and company appear in an overwrought playlet of marital inconstancy and tricky lawyers, entitled "The Visitor."

Hugh Lloyd continues his remarkable aerial turns.

Arthur Borani and Annie Nevaro are amusing with their freak acrobatics. Some of their twists are splendidly difficult, and besides, Borani has a little dog that is a whole show in himself.

The Victoria Four, a quartette of spick and span dandies, are fairly entertaining. L. B.

Mason

"The Girl in the Taxi" rolled into Los Angeles this week, after a run across the country which is said to have been something of a sensation. The vehicle, when it reached here was somewhat delapidated, however, and while drawing big crowds failed to score as heavily as might have been expected.

The music in parts is very catchy and while affording a pleasant evening there is nothing about "The Girl in the Taxi" which marks it worthy of more than a passing notice. If you believe that the purpose of the theater is merely to amuse, then this production was a success, but if the theater is to give us our light popular music and cause the audience to think just a little bit, in such a contest the "taxi" would break down before it had finished the first lap.

The play is exceedingly light, has some good music and at times furnishes complications and even fun.

J. L. B.

Coming Attractions

Frederick Warde, supported by a company of players, will reveal the beauties of Shakespeare at Hamburger's Majestic theatre for the week beginning Sunday night, during which he will give a revival of Shakespeare's greatest tragedy, "Julius Caesar."

Mr. Warde has been absent from the stage just long enough to make the public anxious to see him again. He is an authority on Shakespeare, and one of the most delightful readers of classic poetry that ever appeared on the stage.

"Julius Caesar" always has been the most popular of the Shakespearean plays. This story of the greatest murder in the history of the world is familiar to every student and reader of history. It contains so much sentiment, philosophy, poetry and action that it appeals more to the general theater-going public than any of the great bard's other plays. Mr. Warde has been identified for years with the character of Marc Antony, but on this occasion will be seen as the noble Brutus. Ernest C. Warde, youngest son of the tragedian, will appear as the "lean and hungry Cassius."

Heading the Orpheum list next week comes Fannie Ward, the English comedienne, in a sketch called "An Unlucky Star," with a company of players. The name of the sketch is its greatest joke, for of all players today, Miss Ward is one of the luckiest. With a great many dollars in her own right, a London town house, with gowns and furs and diamonds in plenty, she still prefers the life of the stage for that of society, and prefers travels to staying at any of her many homes.

Another in the new bill will be Frank Tinney, who says he is a "revelation in burnt cork," and to whom reports attribute a big hit. Tinney is original, unique in his methods, full of fun and has a brand of humor all his own.

Amy Butler, the tiny comedienne, comes with her "big" quartette. Amy is a diminutive person in stature, but in comedy, she has a high place. Her "boys" make her appear even smaller, but in combination, all five put forth a fine artiele of song, patter and fun.

The Reed brothers have one of those acrobatic acts which are always welcome. They are not strangers here.

Holding over from last week are "Motoring," that gale of automobile fun, Mme. Vallecita and her leopard act, Maxim's picture studies, and John Neff and Carrie Starr.

At the Mason on Monday, March 6, for one week, Charles Frohman will present the fantastical musical comedy, "The Arcadians." Mark Ambient and A. M. Thompson wrote the book, and the music is by Lionel Monckton and Howard Talbot, who wrote the music of "Our Miss Gibbs." The plot deals with the adventures of a London restaurant keeper, who takes a trip in an airship and lands in "Arcadia," where Truth, Beauty and Simplicity form the reigning trilogy. Having told the Arcadians of the untruthful propensities of his home town, they wash him in the Well of Truth and send him back with two of their most famous beauties to reform London. He arrives in time to attend the Askwood races, and there meets his wife, who does not recog-

size Jim in his simple Arcadian habiliments, and he is invited by her to his own restaurant, where, telling a lie, he reverts at once into his original and prosaic self.

With such a story interpreted by a company of one hundred, including Gilbert Childs, Johnny Osborne, Marie Shields, Moya Mannering, Ruth Thorpe, Alice Russon, Vernon Davidson and other favorites, and staged with the artistic lavishness that marks the production, it is promised that "The Arcadians" will prove a treat for the ear and eye.

"The City," by Clyde Fitch, is the next play to be given its first stock presentation at the Burbank. Miss Susanne Willa will make her first appearance as ingenue of the Burbank company, and will play the same part in "The City" as she did with the traveling company that appeared at the Majestic earlier this season. The story is the chronicle of the Rand family. The elder Rand has made a fortune in business in a small town, but has resisted all the appeals of his family to move to New York. He dies suddenly, and, relieved of his restraint, the family goes to the big city and develops social and political ambitions. The Rands are followed by their family skeleton, in the form of an illegitimate and degenerate son of the elder Rand, who knows he has a hold on them but does not know its source. He proved a bar to Rand's political career and finally there develops a domestic tragedy the utter terribleness of which has seldom been approached by the modern dramatists, or even by the ruthless Greeks.

Music

What power there is in a smile! That is, the kind of a smile that comes from the heart and is not merely a facial contortion. Last Tuesday evening in Simpson Auditorium, Allessandro Bonci saw his beaming, wholehearted smile reflected in the countenance of every individual in the capacity crowd which had gathered to hear him. This cordial relation between singer and audience found expression as the program progressed in the most enthusiastic applause, and if all the encores had received a response there would have been more extras than the regular numbers.

Not content with hand-clapping the enthusiasm found vent in shouts of "Bravo!", stamping of feet and in other unconventional demonstrations.

Especially tumultous applause greeted Signor Bonci's greatest effort of the evening, the "Boheme" Aria, "Che gelida Manina." This beautiful aria was given with such human tenderness, such melting sweetness in the pianissimo and such a fine appreciation of dramatac values, as well as with such perfection of vocalization as made it a perfect achievement from every point of view.

Next to this number Bonci's greatest artistic success was in Debussy's "Romance." Debussy is a composer little understood by the general public, and that this famous tenor presented him in a manner acceptable to his audience, showed his own perfect appreciation of what the composer wished to convey.

Program numbers which proved particularly popular, some by their familiar beauty and others by their worth and splendid presentation were Schubert's "Hark! the Lark" and "To Sylvia," Godard's "Embarquez-vous" and the two MacDowell songs. One revelled in the pure and beautiful tone production shown in Bizet's "Vieille Chauson," and in the first two songs on the program.

Bonci gave a second concert under the management of Mr. Behymer and the Los Angeles City Teachers' Club, Thursday evening in the same place.

M. R. T.

The final arrangements for the Busoni appearances have been completed and the pianist will appear here in two concerts on Tuesday night, March 14th and Friday night, March 17th. The time of Busoni is so taken up that he can appear but four times in all California; two of them in San Francisco and an equal number of dates for Los Angeles. The terms are said to be the highest ever paid any pianist outside of Paderewski.

The date of Bruce Gordon Kingsley's organ recital has been changed from March 10th to March 24th at which time he will play the Auditorium organ, the first of a series of organ recitals arranged for this spring at popular prices. At the opening, he will be assisted by Mr. Bierlich, violinist, and Miss Lilly Dorn, soprano, with Gertrude Ross presiding at the piano for ensemble numbers.

On Thursday, March 9th, at Cumnock Hall, Edith Hains-Kuester, composer and pianist of New York, and Roland Paul, tenor, will present a joint recital, Mr. Paul singing several songs composed by Mrs. Kuester, she playing the accompaniment on the piano.



BUSSONI, PIANIST, SIMPSON AUDITORIUM, MARCH 14-17

Their Verdict

"Fetch the body," ordered the foreman of a Texas coroner's jury.

The body was laid before them. The jury made a careful examination and questioned the attending surgeon.

"Whar was he shot?"

"Square through the heart."

"Dead in the center of the heart."

"Right in the center."

"Who shot him?"

"Jake Daniels."

A dozen witnesses declared that Jake fired the shot, and Jake himself admitted it. The jury consulted softly for some time.

'Well, gentlemen of the jury," said the coroner, "what's your verdict?"

"Waal, Jedge," answered the foreman, "we've come to the conclusion that Jake Daniels is the dandiest shot in these parts—and don't forget it."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Jester's Bells

Accepted

Poet—"Will you accept this poem at your regular rates?"

Editor—"I guess so—it appears to contain nothing objectionable. Go to the advertising department and ask them what the rates are. How many times do you wish it inserted?—Cleveland Leader.

Quite Enough

"Oh, sir, will you please come at once. There's three brutes jumping on a poor organ-grinder."

"Is he a big organ-grinder?" queried the old gentleman calmly.

"No, no, sir, quite a little man. Oh, come at once, or it will be too late!"

"I don't see why I should interfere," replied the old gentleman. "If he's a small man the three men don't need any help."—Tit-Bits.

Catalogued

Two women on a train, seated together, held each a covered basket. From one a faint shuffling noise proceeded, while from the other came, now and then, an indignant purr.

The conductor came by.

"Dogs ain't allowed on this train," said he.

"This is a cat!" protested the owner of the purring basket.

"Makes no difference—dogs ain't allowed," repeated this stolid logician.

"But I get off, too?" inquired the other woman. "I have a turtle in this basket."

"No, ma'am; turtles is insec's, but cats is dogs," he told her—Short Stories.

Another Reason

"Do you think the Panama Canal ought to be fortified?"

"Certainly," replied the artistic girl. "A few fortifications will make the postcard pictures of it ever so much more quaint and attractive."—Washington Star.

A Success

Byker—I attended a successful slight-of-hand performance last night.

Pyker—Really?

Byker—Yes. I lent a conjurer a counterfeit half-crown, and he gave me back a good one.—Tit-Bits.

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"THE CITY"
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Los Angeles' Leading Playhouse. Oliver Morosco, Mgr. Near Ninth
Beginning Sunday Night March Fifth
FREDERICK WARDE The Distinguished Tragedian, and a Notable Company, Presents
Shakespeare's Greatest Tragedy
JULIUS CAESAR
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in making this paper an established success by getting some of these blanks signed. Many of the good friends of of the Progressive Movement in California did so, which was thoroughly appreciated.

THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK
A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY
LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO

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CHICAGO RECENTLY WENT through a hot primary campaign for city offices, final choice to be made by and by at an election. To educate the vote and then get it out cost an average of $3 for every vote polled, just for this preliminary skirmish. The cost was too much and the burden upon the willing ones was too heavy. What is wanted is a way to make the fellow who shirks his franchise duties pay the cost of educating the voter who votes. The accomplishment of this should be one of the next things taken up.

The Social Message of the Church

ZEST HAS LATELY BEEN COMMUNICATED to religious circles in the bay district by the presence for a few weeks of Doctor Aked, pastor of what is known as the Rockefeller church in New York, mainly because John D. passes the plate. In an interview Dr. Aked is reported as declaring that, "The church that has no social message has no excuse for existence," and that, "You cannot save the individual if you don't save the city and state." Save them from what, Dr. Aked? From the Rockefellers and Calhouns, the Morgans and Ryans? If so, jesso, and we do not know which coast needs your gospel most.

What Will the Democrats Do?

IT IS UP TO THE DEMOCRATS. They now have the first chance that has come to them in two decades. Will they take that chance and make the most of it, or will they dig up the bones of Jefferson and Jackson and hold an old-time wake? Will they forget those ancient shades, and the things that fitted their time but do not fit our own, to stand for things that fit our time however they might have fitted theirs? Hitherto we have counted on the Democrats to "queer" themselves by doing the wrong thing at the right time, and never had they a righter time for doing a wrong thing than they will have on or about All Fool's Day. If they make the welkin ring with harrangues in favor of tariff for revenue only, with plenty of accent on the "only," their name will be "Dennis" for twenty years more. Is it in them to be statesmen, or must they be time-serving politicians for ever? God give them neither genius nor gift of tongues, but only the saving grace of common sense.

True Proletarians

IN THE "I WON'T WORKS," with whom Fresno has lately been at loggerheads, we find the true, American proletarians, discontent, radicalism, fanaticism, homelessness, houselessness, hopelessness and all. If Marx and Engel were right the I. W. W.'s are the consummation of the capitalistic system and, when it has wrought its perfect work, all society will be made up of such as these on the one hand and the Rockefellers, Elkinses, Carnegies, Fricks and Harrimans on the other. Inviting prospect isn't it! The question at issue is, shall we leave these "forces" blindly to work out their unintelligent worst for mankind or shall we take them in hand, modify them, train them and consciously ordain that they restore that equality of opportunity which promises enough for all who will try and room to spare with all artificial barriers burned away. It is up to us to prevent Socialism by making Capitalism lead to something better.

Has the President Broken Loose?

THERE IS NO MAN of whom the American people so want to think well of as William Howard Taft. Elected a progressive he had no sooner taken office than he consorted with the reactionaries, estranged himself from the progressives and "took program" rather than prescribed it. Has he broken loose? It looks like it. The standpatters were against Canadian reciprocity. He is for it. They sought to bluff him out of his position. He not only called their bluff but fixed the date of the extra session to suit the Democrats and not the Republicans. Has he broken with his party, too? Is he going it alone? Is he balking or bucking or merely being president and making his appeal directly to the American people, as he should have done from the first. His redemption to political salvation now rests upon his ability to sense the will of the people and enforce it, party or no party. Signs and portents indicate that, at last, he is striving to do exactly that thing, the thing that made Roosevelt famous.

Bars Down or Up?

THE LEGISLATURE seemed on the eve of letting in the graduates of anything called a law school to practice at the bar without an examination, thought better of it and concluded to let none in save graduates of Hastings. Why Hastings, a second rate school at best? Had not the bar associations of California abdicated all their proper functions, including that of turning their rascals out, the matter of admission to the bar might be turned over to them as to the British Inns of Court. The courts perform that service perfunctorily and not all of the justices are as competent to examine as to a knowledge of law as of politics. The need is for a state board of law examiners, nominated by bench and bar and appointed by the governor, examinations to be held regularly, openly and searchingly for the protection of business and the elevation to a profession of an occupation that has come to be a trade.

Will Ruef Come Through?

SHUNTED TO PRISON WALLS at last, with time to think over, will Abe Ruef "take his medicine" in silence or will he throw himself upon the mercy of the state and come through with the whole miserable story of graft, extenuating nothing, sparing none? That is the question. It is in him to shuffle and haggle, wriggle and twist, but is it in him to take punishment with fortitude, shielding others to his own harm? Much credit is due Attorney General Webb for daring to beard the supreme court in its lair. Although the court did the rightest of acts for the wrongest of reasons the act will serve the ends of justice passing well, provided that the Attorney General follow up his initial victory by taking out of the hands of District Attorney Fickert what is left of the graft cases and prosecuting them to final determination. Will he do it? If not will the governor order him to do it? The full story of Ruef, told from a broken and contrite heart, would, alone, be worth more to justice, almost, than the conviction of Calhoun and the rest in that it would so fasten upon successful scoundrelism the taint of guilt that it would not out for three generations. That would be a punishment the sting of which no balm would relieve, no bragadocio ward away or help to live down; that, more than stripes and prisons, is the vindication of the law. Will Ruef come through?

THE RECALL OF BALLINGER

It has come at last—the long expected retirement of Ballinger. For two years he has hung like a mill-stone around the neck of the gasping, struggling administration. It is known that great influence from his own wing of the party, the reactionary, "old guard" element, was brought to bear on him before the campaign began last summer to induce him to resign, and it is believed that he offered to go if the president would indicate his wish to that effect, but that no such desire was ever expressed. With the exception possibly of Aldrich and his special interest tariff, Ballinger was the chief cause of the overwhelming defeat that came upon the regular republican organization last November. The party, the people of the nation and the president himself are all well rid of him, although it is evident Mr .Taft does not appreciate his good fortune.

The appointment of Walter L. Fisher to succeed him deserves the very highest commendation. He is the very antithesis of Ballinger in his devotion to the general interest as against the interest of a favored few. The sentiment of partisanship is absolutely lacking in him, as his entire political life has been spent in teaching the people of Chicago to elect men solely on their personal merit. His appointment by Taft is an amazing thing, for he has been one of the active leaders of the progressive movement in the middle west, and at the time Charles R. Crane of Chicago was appointed minister to China, and then suddenly and mysteriously removed, Walter Fisher denounced this administration in most unequivocal language.

The letter of President Taft in which he accepts the secretary's resignation is not to his credit either as a gentleman, or a party leader, or as chief executive of a dignified nation. It is another of those amazing mistakes that have marked his unhappy career in the White House, the worst perhaps of the whole series, if we except the Norton letter on patronage. With the most intemperate and unlicensed choice of word and phrase, the president seems to be trying to indict the whole American people. Among those who took part in this "unscrupulous conspiracy" and this "malicious and unprincipled plan," who resorted to the "meanest methods including corruption" were numbers of men who have held or are still holding some of the highest public positions, writers and publicists of the most notable order, lawyers of eminence, and millions, literally millions, of intelligent American citizens, before whom all the evidence was laid in detail and who returned a verdict of guilty. Guilty of what? Of anything indictable or impeachable. No. That was never charged. What then? Of entertaining views and opinions with respect to the destiny and disposal of the nation's remainder lands and other resources that were not in harmony with the purposes of the great body of the people. The situation is exactly analogous to those for which the recall is designed. There is no national recall, but there is a national public sentiment, and Ballinger and his principal have at last come to know its powerful and pitiless force.

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OUR NEW MANAGER

With this issue Charles H Randall assumes the management of the California Outlook. The trustees of the Outlook feel particularly fortunate in securing the services of one so well qualified for a position that has so much to do with the ultimate success of this publication. Mr. Randall is not alone a practical newspaper man but a thorough progressive! He has for years been one of the leaders in the reform movement in Los Angeles. He is a member of the present Legislature, being Assemblyman from the 74th Assembly District, comprising portions of the city and of the county of Los Angeles. Immediately upon adjournment of the legislature he will enter actively upon his duties in connection with this publication, and we feel assured will make of it, in a little while, the established success that the cause it represents so richly deserves.

Trustees, California Outlook.

FRANK FLINT THAT WAS

It is sad to write of the dead, but it is sadder yet sometimes to write of those who have passed away and yet continue in physical existence. In the last two years the people of California have looked on and beheld the complete disintegration of the promising political career of Frank P. Flint of Los Angeles, senator from this state. To those who knew and esteemed him as a man, irrespective of politics—as did most of his fellow-townsmen—there is something almost appalling in the thoroughness and rapidity of his downfall. And he has been from the beginning the architect of his own ruin. No one has attacked or defamed him. The whole story is to be found in his official acts as senator.

We are warned that we must not expect to gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles. Here was one who as a man was in every way agreeable, clever, trustworthy and sincere. He ranked high in his profession, and in local matters had shown the best quality of citizenship. He had held public office with great credit to himself and his party. His record in politics at the time of his election as senator was that of every man who had gained high position in republican councils, viz.: that he kept peace with the Southern Pacific company and worked in with the state machine. Yet his influence within the party seemed to be good, for he often stood out against bad nominations and fought iniquitous laws. The real test was coming, however, on his election as senator; and when he returned to Los Angeles after the legislature had chosen him and announced openly in speeches and interviews that he owed his election to Walter Parker, it was the preface to a career of which the vote for Lorimer and the vote against direct choice of senators by the people form the logical closing chapters.

For a time his very frankness stood him in good stead. Why should he not admit what every human being of any political judgment knew to be true? There were even those who contended that Flint had a purpose in throwing this fact in the people's face. Indeed, whether he meant it or not, he certainly performed a service of deep political import when he made public his obligation to the Southern Pacific. Those words and the hand of Governor Gillett on the shoulder of Abe Ruef brought the lesson home to every freeman in the state.

A Southern Pacific senator? Well, we were used to them, with the possible exceptions of Stephen M. White and Thomas R. Bard, we had known no other kind for thirty years or more. We knew that he would play the game according to the rules, take good care of our local interests, see that we got plenty of protection on California products, and obey the wishes of the people, except where they conflicted with the orders of the big corporation.

And during the first four years of his term all went well between the senator and his constituency. No issues arose in which the line was distinctly drawn. He voted for railway rate regulation, but that was easy, for before the vote was cast he knew the measure was sure to win. In those days majorities were so large that things were, so to speak, settled out of court, and the final vote was a mere formality. And the public was not wise then to the significance of votes in committee and on amendments and subsidiary motions, whereby measures were quietly ruined or smothered. There was a little flurry about a mistake in a harbor bill which might have delivered the west basin of Wilmington to the railroad, but that was all explained—and corrected; and there was also the sudden removal of Fries from San Pedro to Washington in the midst of his gallant fight against corporate domination; but we did not lay that up against the senator—not all of us at least.

Then came the extra session of 1909; to revise the tariff. And now we began to see our senator in a new light, as an open and avowed member of the Aldrich special interest syndicate. As one schedule after another went to vote, and in the hundred or more calling of the ayes and nays, there were just two senators who invariably voted as Aldrich did. These were Flint of California and Smoot of Utah. There are peculiar reasons why Smoot, the Mormon, dares not

speak above a whisper in the presence of the Organization, but what was there to make a slave out of Flint? Lemons? Why, every senator in the syndicate was leading around his own sacred cow, but they all —even Penrose, the cheap Philadelphia boss, and Depew, the sorry joke of New York—voted against Aldrich on many points.

Great was the enthusiasm over the lemon tariff, until the railroad gobbled it up; and then the people stopped to think.

Through the whole of the next session, from December, 1909, to June, 1910, the insurgents and the progressive democrats of the senate fought to give us a postal savings bank that was not a mere bluff, to establish a bona-fide commerce court and to make the interstate commerce act effective, to protect the lives of railway employes and to save public lands from private spoliation. And from time to time, as this program proceeded, papers like Collier's and La Follette's and Success, watching the votes in committees and on amendments and motions to smother, gave us the name of Senator Flint as one of Aldrich's closest lieutenants, always on the reactionary side, always against the people's interest. There was no longer a shadow of doubt as to where he stood.

Then came the primaries and Senator Flint, very wisely, refused to stand for reelection. He declared that it would cost any man who made a proper canvass $100,000. What his idea was of a proper canvas will always remain a mystery for the man who was finally chosen senator spent less than $1000 on his campaign, and was not backed by any corporation.

The short and astonishing session of 1910-11 is fresh in the memory of all of us. Flint voted for the ship subsidy, he was against reciprocity, he voted no on the election of senators by the people and he voted yes on the seating of Lorimer who bought his way into the senate. It is not strange that he was willing to whitewash Lorimer as he had been one of the committee that performed a similar service for Ballinger.

Senator Flint's only newspaper support in the southern part of the state, where his political strength once lay, is the Los Angeles Times, which will stand for anybody that is reactionary. But even the Times was so ashamed of his vote on Lorimer that it suppressed the list of ayes and nays in its telegrams from Washington, and it failed to run in its Sacramento dispatch any reference to the action of the assembly condemning him.

Senator Flint did not return home last summer, but paid a visit to Europe. Now he has been appointed on Aldrich's monetary commission by Vice-President Sherman, a position with the same pay as a senator, which may last a year or two. It it understood that he will then take up the practice of law in New York, where he will, beyond doubt, enjoy a high degree of success.

There you have the story. And even yet there are in Los Angeles scores of good men who are dazed by these proceedings and do not understand them.

For Frank Flint, the man, Los Angeles will have always a pleasant welcome, with the latch string out. But the picture of Frank Flint, once a senator from California, will be turned with its face to the wall.

C. D. W.

SELF, BROTHER & COMPANY

"The existing order," explained a Socialist, "is splendidly exemplified in the saying, 'Everybody for himself, the Devil take the hindermost,' but we Socialists propose to so amend that proverb as to make it read, 'Everybody for his brother, the Devil take those who will not stand for it.'"

The ideals of a people may not prove as puissant in forming their history as the evolutionary forces heaven planted within them or as that economic pressure which hedges them about, but they are important and the amendment above suggested by the Socialist is well advised. Nevertheless, there should be an amendment to the amendment to make the legend read something like this: "Everybody for Self, Brother and Company, the Devil take himself to that bourn from whence no traveler returns," the "company" standing for stranger peoples outside our national gens. The world has no further need for a devil of any description.

But let us not quarrel over-much with what has brought us thus far, for there was no progress in the world of man until someone said of something: "This is mine, touch it at your peril, if you wish the like go and make one for yourself as I made this." I do not call the spirit selfishness. I prefer to call it self-helpfulness and I find it at least a mainspring of human achievement. He is but an idle dreamer who, in constructing any theory of human society, fails of giving to Self the primacy as an every-day incentive to productive effort. It is said to be possible to sweep the city of London in thirty minutes, by each householder sweeping in front of his own door, and I am sure that it cannot be swept quicker or better by each householder sweeping in front of his neighbor's door instead of his own. Self has brought us far, so far that we now know pretty nearly what we want.

Let us see if this be not so.

The Standard Oil Company is one of the most stupendously splendid industrial and commercial mechanisms the world has seen since Joseph went down into Egypt and put Pharaoh onto the scheme of cornering the corn market. By the way, herein was the early piety of John D. Rockefeller signally rewarded. There can be no doubt that in the sagacity of Joseph he found the germinal ideal by which he has ordered his life. It was simplicity itself. It consisted merely in cornering corn when it could be bought below the cost of production and holding it until it could be sold at the price of the confiscation of the farms that had produced it, a line of conduct from which the Standard Oil Company has not deviated. The genius of Rockefeller consisted in gathering about him strong Pharaohs who could husband the capital with which to do the cornering.

But the Standard Oil Company has exactly what every department of human industry needs to have—capital enough to do the cornering, facilities for transportation, storage capacities and selling agencies. Only one thing it lacks: the remembrance that the consumers of its products are not enemies to be exploited, but brothers to be served and that all members of the "Company" are to be supplied as cheaply as possible rather than for all that the traffic will bear.

The Huntington and Harriman concept of a unification of the transportation system of the entire country into a single management was splendid. It ought to come to pass. Superfluous roads should be taken up and put down where needed, the commerce of the nation needs to be massed at strategic points for forwarding along lines of least resistance by a single guiding hand, not, however, to take as increment the cream of the industry of a continent for the behoof of idle spenders bent on vainglorious squandering. Again, "Brother & Company," have been swallowed and cheated by "Self" the senior member of the firm.

The anthracite coal products of Pennsylvania are infinitely better handled than they were under the old competitive system before "Grace of God" Baer and his associates reduced them to subjection. Then there were feasts and famines in the coal market. Now there is a steady, economical, conserving famine. Again "Brother & Company" are exploited by "Self," the faithless member of the partnership.

Consider our cold storage system, and the beef combine. There is nothing finer up to the point where prices are fixed. The fault is that prices are not fixed with reference to justice to "Brother," or "Company," but to enable "Self" to prepare and dispose of that quantity which can be made to yield the largest possible profit.

As inevitably as Pharaoh became the sole proprietor (barring the privileged priests), of all Egypt, and the people of Egypt became his servants, so must our modern financial Pharaohs, if present tendencies go on unhindered and uncontrolled, take to themselves and their descendents and assigns the ownership of all America and make the American people their servants. All the things these people are doing are Right Things save one—the price fixing. All the work of organization and systematization needs to go on to perfection, but except that Pharaoh's profit of a fifth be reduced to a twentieth or near it, the end of middle-class independent proprietorship is as certain as anything human.

We have entered upon the policy of control of "Self" in the interests of "Brother & Company," but not upon the elimination of Self from the firm. As my colleague intimated a fortnight ago this may involve a revolution in our form of government and profound changes in the ideals which men hold, but we shall try the remedy to a finality. If it fail there will be nothing for it but the socialization of all productive wealth, the dissolution of the copartnership of "Self, Brother & Company," by the dropping of Self from the firm. After that, Everybody for his brother and the Devil take those who will not stand for it."

A. J. P.

* * *

PRESS COMMENT

"The automobile is a tool of civilization," says a motor journal. Or weapon?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Match Trust in surrendering its patent on sesquisulfid matches points a lesson to other monopolies which is more luminous than its product.—New York World.

Express companies lowering rates at every little progressive movement has a meaning of its own.—Omaha News.

The Treasury Department has decided to print more dollar bills. It appears to be the unanimous opinion that they are needed.—Chicago Record-Herald.



They Are Staying With Their Job A fortnight since The Watchman became fearful that pressure of home interests might tempt our legislators to quit before they got through, adjourn and go home. His uneasiness was unwarranted. Nate Coghlan did not get a second to his motion to fix the day of adjournment and the good work in hand will go on until it is finished. Of course not all the legislating can be done that will sometime have to be done and it will be well for this legislature to leave something for the next legislature to do. Opportunity must be given the people as a whole to catch up with what will be done by this session. From the first The Watchman has expected that the fortieth, rather than the thirty-ninth, session would prove the history-making session. Governor Johnson and his progressive associates need two years of good, hard thinking, of observation and of public discussion to pave the way for the more radical legislation. It gives joy to The Watchman to see a legislature "up and a coming," but he does not wish to see one riding ahead of the hounds. There is just a wee bit of danger of that this time.

Commissions or Commissioners There ran a proverb in the days of The Watchman's childhood to this effect: 'One boy is a boy, two boys are half a boy and three boys are no boy at all," and the same holds measurably true with regard to commissions. A man is only a boy of larger growth and, if he be a politician, he is not unlikely to do as much "fooling" after being grown up as before. When responsibility is divided among three men opportunity is given for shirking, and how the members of a commission of three will squirm and wriggle to put the responsibility on to one of the other fellows! If, however, there is no one to whom the "buck" can be passed no effort will be made to pass it and responsibility will be shouldered without a shuffle. In planning to remodel the present board of prison politicians this fact should be heeded by our legislators. The suggestion of former Senator Belshaw that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people replacing the present prison board with a board of three, who shall have charge of the prisons and reform schools, will be an improvement on the present system, but not that improvement which may as well be had as not. What is needed to give that arm of the state service the snap, efficiency and responsibility it needs is a state department of prisons and reformatories with a general superintendent at the head and an office force organized by him. This will give us some trained men with power to act and inability to shirk and if we can find one man big enough to be governor he can find one big enough to be a superintendent of prisons and reformatories. While we are remodeling the prison system why not do it right?

A Private Protest The Watchman wishes to file a private protest against selling the State Normal school grounds in Los Angeles or giving them to Los Angeles. He has fought this idea at every opportunity for more than six years in the belief that the day is not far distant when the state will need that admirable plot of ground for its own use. The state should not eternally rent, but should own its court buildings and, unless the state is meantime divided (and The Watchman finds a growing tendency north of Tehachapi to be reconciled to that ultimate eventuality, a stately state building should adorn that exceptionally attractive site in which to house state courts and commissions that will have to be maintained in Los Angeles for the convenience of the southern portion of the state. That is a good piece of property for the state to hold on to whatever becomes of the normal school.

"Pernicious Abstractions" That is what Lincoln called those inconsequential subjects for debate such as whether "states lately in rebellion" were ever out of the union or had always been in it, secession to the contrary notwithstanding. It was plain enough to his practical mind that there had been changed relations of some sort between the states of the union and the business in hand was to reconstruct those relations in some practical way however the theory of it might stand. In opposing Senate Bill No. 918 the representatives of labor indulged themselves in some of those "pernicious abstractions" so convenient as subject matter for debate, but almost wholly inconsequential when the purpose is to solve, in some practical way, some difficult social problem.

Here is one of those "pernicious abstractions" laid down by Mr. Walter Macarthur, one of the sanest, ablest and fairest of the champions of the cause of labor: "The right to personal liberty is inherent, inalienable, absolute," "in all circumstances other than those of military necessity," which simply isn't so. Mr. Ruef is being deprived of his liberty without the smallest military necessity. Mr. Macarthur has an undoubted personal right to proceed up or down Market street in San Francisco at his own pleasure, but if he wishes to do so in company with the entire membership of the "International Seamen's Union of America," he will have to arrange for the parade with the chief of police who, for a reason which seems to him good, may refuse the exercise of that liberty altogether. The liberty of every person is bounded on every side by the liberties of every other person and every right we have as individuals is subject to qualification, limitation or denial in so far as insistance upon them may work wrong to society in the large. As to all the provisions incorporated in Senate Bill No. 918 The Watchman is not advised, but the principle of it was sound in that it affirmed the right of society, upon its own behalf, to interfere whenever wager of battle has been tendered by either labor or capital until the cause of the trouble may be inquired into and, if possible, adjudicated. Mr. Macarthur has a right to settle any personal difference he may have with any other person in his own way, provided that such settlement does not involve a breach of the peace. There his right ends and the right of society to interfere on its own behalf begins. The same holds as true with the whole International Seamen's Union as with Mr. Macarthur.

Personal Liberty vs. Public Interest One more "pernicious abstraction": "Personal liberty and public interest are in this matter **synonymous, interchangeable** and **inseparable.**" They are not. They are no more so than the public interest and the right of private contract by which the courts, until lately, held that no law could be enacted which would prevent women contracting to work sixteen or more hours a day. Thanks chiefly to Mr. Brandeis the supreme court of the United States, and of several progressive states, have held that the personal liberty of women is subject to the public interest in preserving an unimpaired power for motherhood. In truth there is not a right under the sun, not even that of life, that is not subordinate to the well-being of the species. The trouble is that both labor and capital want a free field, no favor and a chance to fight out their difficulties man fashion without regard to public interest. Society cannot allow this with bodies of men any more than it can with two individual men. The question of freedom or slavery of labor or capital is not involved, but only the question of the establishment of justice between men and men as well as between man and man. The Watchman ventures the hope that Mr. Harris Weinstock will not be discouraged by his temporary defeat. However his bill may be as to detail it is sound in principle and society must travel that way or resolve itself into chaos. The contentions of the champions of labor in this contest had no more to commend them to the common sense of mankind than those of the supreme courts of Illinois and Massachusetts which, that they might nullify the ten hour law as to women, harked back to a dictum of Blackstone which affirmed that there could be no public interest, not even that of power for unimpaired motherhood, so important as the preservation of the right of private contract. To be as "mossbacky" as those courts is a reproach to our modern labor leadership.

Adieu to the Mortgage Tax The decision of Attorney General Webb, that no mortgages are to be assessed this year, probably marks the last of the taxation of mortgages after more than thirty years of disappointing experience. And yet, in principle, the taxation of mortgages as a property interest in the mortgaged property was absolutely sound. The only trouble was that in the application of that principle there was vexation, difficulty and injustice to the borrower, who may only propose while the lender disposes. But the difficulties encountered and injustices inflicted in the attempt to enforce the mortgage tax were inconsequential compared with the fiasco of imposing and collecting taxes upon personal property. The principle is all right, the application of it all wrong, and the attempt to tax personal property should be abandoned. With the abandonment of the tax on personal property should go the imposition of taxes upon improvements on real estate. The Watchman is not a single taxer, for he believes in tariff taxes for their own sake and in corporation taxes and taxes on incomes and inheritances as being well grounded in public policy, but so much of the single tax idea as appertains to taking for the benefit of all of us a share of that unearned increment which all of us create, is sound in principle, not difficult of application and should become a part of the taxation policy of all our cities and counties. A good beginning has been made in California in the system of reforming taxation, but it is only a beginning. There is need to push ahead with discussion and education until justice is done and a feasible policy of taxation has been worked out.

Chas. F. Curry Out for Mayor Of course it was not thinkable that Charles F. Curry would undertake to live without an office. And why should he? He has many aptitudes for a public life and his mental capacity no one will question. He has but one serious fault and it is that he founds his political fortunes entirely upon patronage. That is the one instrument he knows how to use to the one end he seeks. If he could ever get out from under the shadow of that obsession there are few men in the state who could or would serve more efficiently or unselfishly than Curry, but that one culpability mars all that he does and all that he is. Nevertheless, he is out for mayor of San Francisco and a pretty fight we shall see. McCarthy is not likely to step aside without a tug-of-war and McCarthy is strong where Curry is strong,—in the ranks of labor, in the Royal Arch, the tenderloin, in the ancient order of bartenders. McCarthy is a marplot. San Francisco shivers when McCarthy goes to Washington to represent the

(Continued on Page 15)

PASADENA'S MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANT

How that City Secured the Lowest Electric Lighting Rates in the United States

By C. W. KOINER, General Manager Municipal Lighting Works Department, Pasadena, Cal.

In casting about for relief from what the citizens considered high rates and poor service, Pasadena was forced to install a light and power plant in order that they might have good service and electric energy at a reasonable price.

Bonds were voted to the amount of $125,000.00 and a direct tax of $52,332.35 was levied. With this sum the plant was begun and completed to the extent that the funds would allow. It was found that this sum was not sufficient to install a complete street lighting system so an additional bond issue of $50,000.00 was authorized by the people and later, another issue of $150,000.00 was authorized for the purpose of furnishing electrical energy for commercial light and power,—the last bonds having been voted seven to one in favor of extending the Municipal Lighting System.

At the time of the last bond issue, it was only intended to supply electrical energy to about 2250 consumers. It was not the purpose of the city to run the company with which it was entering into competition, out of the field. The city's desire was to establish a reasonable rate, to properly light the streets and to furnish all commercial users with electrical energy who desired to take of the city. At that time, the Southern California Edison company offered to purchase the city's lighting system and give a maximum base rate of 9 cents per K. W. H. for commercial light and reduce the street lighting ten per cent. After careful analysis, this offer did not prove attractive and the council courteously declined same and the officers of the Southern California Edison company were waited upon with a view of the city purchasing their overhead system and with a further view of purchasing power at wholesale rates from them, provided it could be purchased at a rate lower than it would cost the city to generate it. The company declined the proposition and the city continued to construct and complete its system over the entire city.

The city took over its street lighting July 1, 1907, and began to furnish commercial service October 1, 1908. It was estimated that the city could charge the following rates for street lighting, which was 60 per cent less than it had been paying for incandescent lamps and 20 per cent less for street arcs:

	Per month
Arcs	$5.00
40 c. p. Tungstens	1.00
60 c. p. Tungstens	1.50
80 c. p. Tungstens	2.00
Cluster posts per K. W. H.	.03

The following scale of rates was established for commercial light and power, which was 33 per cent less than the maximum base rate which consumers had been paying:

Light

	Per K. W. H.
First 100 K. W. H.	$ .08
Next 900 K. W. H.	.07
Next 4000 K. W. H.	.06
Over 5000 K. W. H.	.05

Minimum rate, $.80.

Power

	Per K. W. H.
First 100 K. W. H.	$ .04
Next 900 K. W. H.	.03½
Next 4000 K. W. H.	.03
Over 5000 K. W. H.	.02½

Minimum rate $1.00 per H. P.

Prior to the agitation for a municipal plant, the opposition's base rate was 15 cents per K. W. H., and just before the installation of the municipal plant, they dropped the price to 12½ cents. From this rate, there was no discount given until a consumer had used 666 K. W. H. in one month. The distributing system was extended to all parts of the city, even in sections where the citizens had never had service and could not get it unless they built their own lines or paid a bonus to the private company which was supposed to serve the community.

As referred to above, it was not the intention of the city to try to exterminate its competitor, however, as soon as the city began to take commercial service along its lines, the opposition company started to make it unprofitable for the city. Flat rates were offered and ridiculously low rates were made for the express purpose of preventing the city from obtaining the amount of business it started out to secure. In order to prevent discrimination, the city passed an ordinance that all current sold must be sold at meter rates and the rates published and filed with the city clerk, thus putting all users on an equal basis. The Southern California Edison company then established the following rates:



C. W. KOINER

Light

	Per K. W. H.
First 100 K. W. H.	$ .05
Next 400 K. W. H.	.04¾
Next 500 K. W. H.	.04½
Next 1000 K. W. H.	.03¾
Over 2000 K. W. H.	.02¾

The city found that it could establish a maximum base rate of 7 cents which it did, and continued to furnish light and power at these rates until the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1910.

Near the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the city plant showed up so favorably in earnings that it was decided to reduce the maximum base rate to 5 cents and thus put all consumers on an equal basis. The following schedule of rates was therefore established and went into effect September 1, 1910; these rates being 58 per cent below that charged at the inauguration of the Municipal Lighting System:

Light

	Per K. W. H.
First 100 K. W. H.	$ .05
Next 400 K. W. H.	.04½
Next 500 K. W. H.	.04
Next 1000 K. W. H.	.03½
Over 2000 K. W. H.	.03

Minimum charge $.75.

Power

	Per K. W. H.
First 100 K. W. H.	$ .04
Next 400 K. W. H.	.024
Next 1000 K. W. H.	.02
Next 3500 K. W. H.	.019
Over 5000 K. W. H.	.0175
(When used between 5 p. m. and 10 p. m.)	
Over 5000 K. W. H	.015
(Not used between 5 p. m. and 10 p. m.)	
Over 10000 K. W. H.	.015

Minimum charge $1.00 per kilowatt capacity of meter.

The Southern California Edison company established a base rate of 4 cents per K. W. H. at this time.

It was estimated that with 4000 consumers out of a possible 6200, the city could earn sufficient to retire all outstanding bonds as they became due and pay interest on same and have left 3 per cent for depreciation (the proper allowance for depreciation being 5 per cent). With all things considered, a campaign was inaugurated for new business. A municipal light league was organized for the specific purpose of fostering the municipal light plant and securing additional consumers. Many volunteer solicitors among the citizens went out and secured business from their neighbors with very satisfactory results; the city having at this time 3725 consumers.

The annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, showed that the plant had earned:

Gross Receipts	$74,935.32
Operating Expense	38,629.41
Net Receipts	$36,305.91

This was over ten per cent on the total amount invested in the plant and was ample to cover all proper charges against the plaint, including depreciation.

In addition to the showing made by the plant, credit for the large sum saved to the citizens of Pasadena by reason of the reduction in rates, must be taken into consideration. The sum that this saving represents is between $90,000 and $100,000 per annum. This is based on a very conservative estimate and is increasing at the rate of fifteen to twenty per cent per annum. This estimate is based on the actual amount of business done by the opposition company during the year of 1907.

Since the last annual report, a semi-annual report has been made covering the period from July 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911; during 4 months of this period the maximum base rate was 5 cents per K. W. H. This report, which will give average results for the year, shows:

Six months' gross receipts	$48,079.31
Six months' operating expenses	24,512.35
Six months' net receipts	$23,566.96

The net receipts as here shown are at the rate of approximately 10 per cent on the investment in the plant and are sufficient to cover all proper charges against it, even at the low rate of 5 cents per K. W. H. and in spite of the fact that the business is divided over the territory, the city having approximately 65 per cent of the entire business in the city of Pasadena and generating electrical energy by means of a steam plant with crude oil as a fuel. The report further shows that the gross business has increased 53 per cent over the same period of last year and the net receipts have increased 56 per cent.

In reviewing the partial history of this municipal enterprise, those who are not acquainted with actual conditions as they existed in Pasadena will not be able to quite appreciate the accomplishment of the city in bringing this enterprise up to its present state.

In addition to making the plant self sustaining from its earnings at the very low rates charged, the city is saving annually more than $100,000 by reason of the difference in rates.

The system and service are extended to all parts of the city where formerly citizens had to pay for the extension of pole lines when they were just out of reach and the policy was to make the people pay a bonus for these extensions.

The streets are now illuminated practically throughout the city with more than three times the light furnished prior to the establishment of the municipal plant and the city is effecting a saving of $14,000 per annum on its street lighting, as compared with the old rates paid.

The city has proved that it is now able to regulate the price of one of the necessaries of the modern community and thus secure a rate which would never have been possible except through the medium of its own lighting plant. It enjoys a source of independence in this connection which is gratifying to any municipality that is so favored.

PORK AND BEANS

Mr. Hiram Johnson, governor-elect of California, ready to urge the short ballot, with a group of intelligent short ballot advocates in control of his party machinery to back him up, thirsting for further knowledge regarding the idea—Mr. Hiram Johnson, we say, while in New York City in December, hunted up that lofty pigeon hole which is our office and walked in and inquired genially for the secretary or assistant secretary. Did we welcome him eagerly, dine him, cigar him, draw from him at first hand the story of the short ballot movement in California, and fill him with enthusiasm and ideals regarding his marvelous opportunity to clear away the whole infamous jungle of California politics?

Alas—no!

We were obliviously munching certain noon-day pork and beans a block away. His long and cordial memorandum we found when we returned. And although we did our prettiest, we never got in touch with him there after.

Pork and beans!—Short Ballot Bulletin.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Department Conducted by Charles Dwight Willard

Women and Good Government: Seattle uses the non-partisan direct primary plan for eliminating all candidates except two for each office. About two weeks after the women of Seattle had shown what they thought of Mayor Hiram Gill, they had a chance in a direct primary to show what they thought of his friends and supporters. Nine councilmen were to be nominated, which gave eighteen places to be filled. There were about 40 nominees, of whom nine were of the Gill party, and nine were of the party that had nominated and elected Dilling in the recall episode. Not only were all the nine Dilling men chosen by good majorities, but six of the Gill people failed to qualify even as second choice. The remaining three, while they managed to scrape through and get on the primary ticket have no chance of election. It was universally admitted that the women did it, and it is evidently a permanent reorganization of the city on a good government basis.

Plain Language by the Court: When Mayor Gill of Seattle was trying to get the federal court to head off the operation of the recall, and his lawyers were putting up an elaborate argument for an injunction, the judge dismissed the complaint with these words: "We must not hunt for obscure reasons to thwart the will of the people." Verily, it is a refreshing utterance, and it describes to a dot the performance that is going on everywhere in the courts: the cooking up of elaborate and fantastic reasons why plain justice should not be done, why the guilty should not be punished, why the will of the people should not be carried out, why law should not be obeyed. And judges frequently become so fascinated with the ingenuity of the argument that they forget what the people put them there for, and do just the opposite of their duty.

Step Lively, There! Wm. G. McAdoo, the builder, organizer and operator of the Hudson River tunnel and subway system, has given specific orders to his conductors, guards and gate keepers that they are never to use the phrase "step lively." By the way, this expression has lately found a footing among the conductors and motormen of the Los Angeles street car system. Mr. McAdoo's warning might well be used by the railway managers here on the coast. The order to "step lively" is impertinent and totally unnecessary. People climb on board the car as rapidly as they can anyway. Nobody loiters purposely. On the other hand the admonition "step forward, please," is unavoidable. Mr. McAdoo's idea is to please the public, and the success he has achieved thus far has made him one of the most popular men in New York.

Wichita Booms Again: Twenty-five years ago Wichita, Kansas, suddenly sprang into public notice with a boom almost as fierce as that of Los Angeles at the same time. It was apparently destined to be the Chicago of the Kansas region. Then it was forgotten for a score of years. Now it is again on the rising wave. It is a prosperous city of 55,000 population and from the rate at which it is putting in municipal improvements evidently has abundant confidence in its own future. During 1910 it built nearly 13 miles of asphalt paving, 4 miles of bitulithic, and three miles of brick, a total of twenty miles of permanent paving at a cost of over a million. Also 33 miles of sidewalk and 23 miles of sewers. This record would do credit to a city twice as large.

Over-crowding Cars: Minneapolis is considering an ordinance requiring street cars to bear a sign stating the exact number of passengers they are to carry, which is the number that can be seated plus half as many more. When any conductor admits more than the limit he will be fined $50. There is great difference of opinion as to how this will work out. The advocates of the ordinance claim that it will force the railways to put on more cars, while others contend that the people will be more inconvenienced than aided by the law. Bion J Arnold, the Chicago street railway expert, recently gave his opinion that there is no method to prevent overcrowding in street cars that the American public will tolerate.

Race Problem and Property: Birmingham, Alabama, and Richmond, Virginia, have followed the example of Baltimore with ordinances that forbid further mixing of the races in selecting homes. Under these laws a colored man cannot hereafter move into a house in a block where the majority of the houses are occupied by white people, nor vice versa. There is some question as to the constitutionality of such laws, but there is a very pronounced sentiment in their favor which is not restricted to the whites alone. A great deal of ill-feeling and some serious rows and fights have grown out of colored people getting into white neighborhoods, and it seems to be best for all concerned that the races should be kept apart, each in its own section.

Exchange of Telephone Service: The legislature is considering a law which requires public utility companies to exchange service for the benefit of subscribers for a reasonable compensation. It is intended to apply particularly to telephone service, and would hit the situation in many California cities to the people's great advantage. In Los Angeles the field is pretty evenly divided between the companies, and an exchange between the two systems would receive a large amount of custom. For some unknown reason the companies are unwilling to establish such an arrangement, and it needs some such law as this to bring them to terms. In the long run the companies themselves will be benefited.

Asking for Powers: The city government of Milwaukee has sent up to the state legislature of Wisconsin a long list of measures it desires to have passed, for the purpose of extending the powers of the city to accomplish reforms, and changes that this Socialist administration desires. Among them is the power to purchase real estate and rent and sell buildings. The city, if this power is granted, will undertake to provide housing for people of small means. Also the city will operate lodging houses, maintain lavatories, run municipal loan bureaus, manufacture plumbing apparatus and do plumbing and make and sell ice. A municipal savings bank is one feature of the plan.

New York State Reads: New York state ten years ago set aside fifty millions to be drawn upon as needed for road construction. It has used thus far $22,000,000 with which it has built 2200 miles. There are good practical roads, for the most part macadamized, between all the larger cities of the state. The road from New York to Buffalo is 487 miles long. The commissioners report that during the ten years the cost of labor has increased 25 per cent while its efficiency has decreased. They also say that the use of reinforced concrete as against stone for bridges and culverts has made a saving in their work of a million dollars.

Filthy Street Car Straps: New Haven, Connecticut, is the first American city, so far as we are aware, to get rid of the disgustingly dirty street car strap. Leather absorbs dirt and prespiration and cannot be cleaned. People with skin diseases hang upon the straps and leave contagion behind them. In many European cities the straps have been abolished, and their place is taken by clean varnished sticks. In New Haven iron rings, painted white, are used, and they are kept clean. In course of time this custom will spread all over the country.

The Poor Pay: George K. Holmes estimates that out of every dollar paid by the consumer for food, the farmer gets 53 cents, the railroads 7 cents and the middle man 40 cents. That is the general average. But he adds that if the consumer is very poor his dollar brings him only half the amount of nutrition that he would get if he were well-to-do—that is to say, the poor, because of their poverty, are uneconomical buyers and always get the worst of it.

Ticket-of-Leave-Prisoners: The mayor of Russellville, Alabama, has developed a new plan for saving prison expenses. He accepts citizens' bonds for the prisoners' good behavior and allows them to go home at night while working out their fines on the streets. This saves the expense of guards and board for the prisoners. It would seem, however, that a man who could be trusted that far might better be put on probation and be allowed to work for the support of his family.

Small City Slums: The shape that the housing problem takes in the small cities is that of preventing the slum from getting a foothold. When a big city tackles the housing problem it is compelled to put a great amount of energy into rooting out slums already in existence. Prevention is much easier than correction. The big cities of the future are now most of them small cities, and if their health and building authorities keep awake to their job, slums will never be allowed a start.

Town Criers: The chief civic organization of Providence, Rhode Island, calls itself the Town Criers, and their motto is to cry for what they want until they get it. Providence is a town where there is plenty to cry for, beginning with clean politics. It has been so long under the absolute control of a boss that its people have almost forgotten this is a republic. And yet most of them would be very glad to reelect Aldrich at the end of his term, if he would consent to go back to the senate.

Coordinating City Departments: Denver has adopted a plan of a general monthly gathering of all the heads of departments, together with the mayor and council, for a discussion of city work. In Kansas City, the mayor has appointed a cabinet consisting of all the principal city officers, and they gather every Monday morning in his office to talk things over. The purpose in each case is to secure better coordination among the departments.

Punishment fer Honest Courage: The Pittsburg Index is authority for the statement that A. Leo. Weil, who, as head of the Voters' League, led the prosecution of the grafters, was dropped from his position as counsel for one of the leading banks of Pittsburg. Mr. Weil himself says that the bank people found fault with him for getting into the affair.

System of City Automobiles: The various departments of St. Louis, other than the police and fire, have 15 automobiles which are kept at a city garage. They are all plainly marked so they cannot be used for joy riding, and they are checked in and out, and every trip accounted for on daily cards that go with each machine.

Two Years Water Supply: The Spring Valley Water Company claims to have added over two billion gallons of water to the supply in its reservoir through the January storms, making a total that will supply San Francisco's needs for two years. This claim of an adequate supply is not admitted by everybody, however.

The Pure Milk Problem: The New York state legislature is considering a law to take the milk regulation out of the hands of city authorities and vest it in a state board. Milk does not, as a rule, originate inside of cities, and the city control is hence limited and unsatisfactory.

In Memoriam: The Municipal Art society of New York city has presented the police department with two beautiful bronze tablets, which are to be put up in the police station and to bear the names of all police officers whose lives are sacrificed in the city's service.

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Los Angeles, Cal.

SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 5

By The Onlooker

LE'S LET
HEWITT
DO IT

Lest is a chaste and polished verse rhyme, rhythm and reason coordinated and compressed into one simple but comprehensive gem of poesy. We are only a modest scribe, but we confidently submit this extemporaneous ass not to the candid consideration of our critics, and delicately ask them to opine if it be not the real hot stuff, the simple pure chile con carne of song.

There is but one mistake to mar its silver-toned perfection, one broken chord to halt the heavenly lute: the gentleman's name is not "Le's let," but Leslie. However, that is only a trifle; let it pass. The substance is the thing, and here we may expand the sentiment of our song and do no violence to the whitest-browed divinity of truth.

The fact is, it is getting to be a habit at Sacramento: Hewitt does it, so they let Hewitt do it, just to make sure it will be done. It's a great game, and as easy as not. You ease your conscience and the thing is done—right, too—all by that simple formula "Let Hewitt do it."

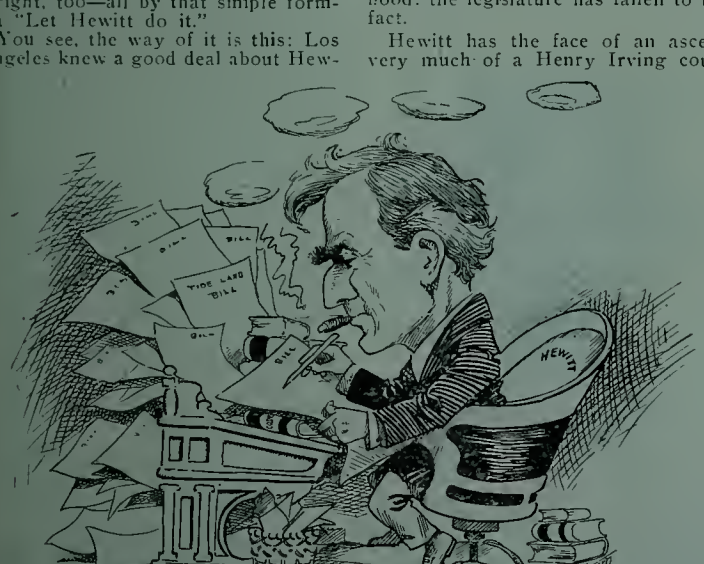
You see, the way of it is this: Los Angeles knew a good deal about Hewitt, but the rest of the state had no perceptible dents in it where the name of Hewitt had struck. Down Los Angeles way they had an inkling that the municipal corporation had such a human chattel on its inventory of possession. In fact, whenever, the city got itself into a legal hole, somebody rushed around and snaked Hewett out from a heap of law books and a warm nest of legal-cap notes, and asked him what to do about it. And Hewitt, after chewing on the badly damaged end of his cigar for a few moments, would allow that the proper procedure was about so-and-so. After which that procedure went, and Hewitt went also—back into his hole. For be it known, that what L. Hewitt, of L. A., doesn't know about the laws governing municipalities wouldn't grease the skillet for one batch of buckwheats.

Hewitt's real name is Dig, Grind and Grubb, et al. He is just that fond of hard work that there is only one thing he loves better, and that is the lock of iron grey hair that sticks out over his forehead like the comb of Chanteeler. They do say that a lonely grave in the San Fernando valley marks the last resting place of all that was mortal of the one barber who dared try to remove that trade-marked ornament.

But work is Hewitt's long suit, longer than his hair, and he is a tolerable reformer at that, even for the present styles in legislators. Hewitt eats work, walks work, smokes work, sleeps work. And his mind is as clear as a bell. When he comes out of one of his intellectual orgies of investigation, he has got his subject down as orderly as the book of Euclid and as simple as the senators who thought Hurd's trust-bust law had a chance.

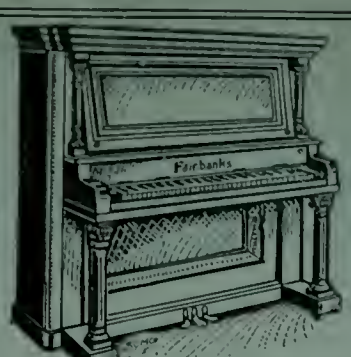
So what more natural than that a man who likes work, actually likes it, you understand, should find himself accommodated on every hand. I'll bet a Blue Book against an old straw hat that Hewitt finds his fellow senators the most accommodating folks he ever saw. The generous way in which so many of them have turned over to him their little problems and embarrassing questions must fill Hewitt's heart to overflowing with a wild and poignant joy. Los Angeles no longer has a monopoly of the knowledge that a glutton for work is in the neighborhood: the legislature has fallen to the fact.

Hewitt has the face of an ascete, very much of a Henry Irving countenance; as one might say, a sort of cross between a hatchet face and a winter Pearmain (sp.?) on a frosty morning with the sun just coming up. It is chock full of intelligence and character.



When that face looms up over his desk, and his not very powerful voice emits itself from his grim mouth, there is no rapt attention on the part of the gallery. But those senators who really want to know what's what about a bill, especially a bill's author, have formed the habit of sitting up when Hewitt speaks. They know he knows, and that he will tell it minus all rhetorical ornaments.

Don't ever expect Hewitt to be the Big Noise. But at the next session, if you ask those who know, for the name of the Busiest Brains in the senate, you will hear them murmuring the refrain we indited at the beginning hereof, "Let Hewitt do it." He's making that reputation fast at this session.



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SOMETHING GOOD MEN SHOULD SEE

We wish every citizen of California could visit Sacramento during the present session of the legislature, and especially do we wish those citizens, who have heretofor been humiliated by having to witness the methods of the Southern Pacific in producing legislation for the state, could have this pleasure.

The citizen who now calls upon the legislators at Sacramento sees a lot of honest men giving the best there is in them in intelligent, honest and earnest effort to serve the people who sent them to the statehouse as their representatives. Of course, there are a few exceptions among the old holdovers who cannot forget that they owe their present positions to the power of the Southern Pacific machine as it existed in this state two years ago. The visitor, and especially he who has heretofore been familiar with California legislatures and has seen the influence on legislation exercised by Walter Parker, Jere Burke and other lieutenants of Mr. Herrin, pretty soon becomes cognizant of the fact that none of these gentlemen are now within the confines of the capital city. And a little later he becomes conscious of an atmosphere pervading both houses of the legislature which would make it impossible for these whilom directors of legislation in California to exist in its influence. And the fact that they have not dared show their faces in Sacramento is probably accounted for by the further fact that any measure that has upon its garments the smell of Southern Pacific influence is immediately marked for slaughter by the honest men who serve the people of the state in this legislature. And then when the visitor has become thoroughly saturated with the spirit of honest, patriotic effort which dominates the legislature, if he will go down to the governor's office and call upon that gentleman, he will again see such an embodiment of virile, manly, fearless and forceful patriotic statesmanship as will warm the cockles of his heart. The impression made upon an honest man who talks to Governor Johnson is that he fully comprehends and realizes the fact that all the great powers embodied in the office of chief executive of this state were given him by the people to be used for their benefit. And, like Mr. Roosevelt, if he finds that one of the powers of his position is the influencing of legislation which he deems wholesome and necessary to the public good, he does not hesitate a moment to use that particular power of his place.

The thing that appears to be most burdensome to the chief executive and the legislature is that they find themselves confronted with the necessity of doing, in one session, work in the people's interest which should have been performed by the various legislatures of the last quarter of a century, but which having been neglected by them, is now insistent in its demands upon the present state government for attention.

We venture to say that this is the only time in the history of the state for the past thirty years when the patriotic citizen could wish that the time provided by law and custom for the sessions of the legislature might be doubled or trebled, for heretofore such a citizen has been most happy when the legislators that he was acquainted with have adjourned and left some possible evil act undone.—Los Angeles Herald.

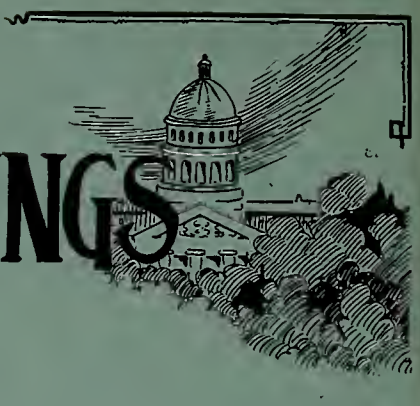
RECALL OF JUDGES

Which sovereign is the more rational and the safer one—the sovereign people (who have never yet in any election demanded as much as was due them), or the little sovereign on the bench who has opportunity and temptation galore to play the tyrant, and who, alas, many a time and oft, while offering his "Hail, Master" and kiss of reverence for the letter of the "law," has made merchandise of human rights, private and public, and as a public servant has betrayed his trust by construing the law to suit the wish of those who possess great power and sit in high places? In the possibility of such a scandal, as that of insulting a judge, more to be dreaded than the treason we now see almost daily in judicial assaults on political self-government by rulings from the bench that are intended to exalt the sanctity of privileged interests (miscalled "vested rights"), and set them above the common, natural rights of men? And which is the likelier soil to yield a harvest of miscarried justice. A people planning larger freedom, a people demanding courts that shall be responsible to them? Or an autocratic judiciary that assumes to be master of the people and superior to their laws, that shows a growing readiness to trample upon them and is held in check only by a minimum responsibility? **What do we mean by government of the people, by the people and for the people, if the judge is not to be responsible to the people—the servant responsible to his employer?**—Walter H. Beecher, in Citizens Bulletin, Cincinnati.

"I hardly knew your father today," said the district visitor pleasantly to the little girl. "He's cut his beard off again. That's three times since a year ago." The little girl explained: "It ain't father done it. Father likes his beard on. But muvver's stuffin' the sofa."—London Chronicle.



THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS



BY THE DOOR-KEEPER

Sacramento, March 7.—While several of the most desirable reform measures thus far have either been passed by the legislature or have been whipped into shape for final action by the committees having them in charge, some of the most zealous progressives are deploring the fact that little has been done to forward the State Board of Control bill since it left the assembly. This measure, if it become law, will make impossible in the future many of the extravagances which have characterized previous administrations.

It provides for close scrutiny and supervision of the purchasing and accounts of the state boards and institutions, by a state board to be appointed governor. Under the present system each department and state institution is responsible to itself alone in the matter of the purchase of supplies, the making of contracts for work and all other business. There is practically no check upon them. The bill referred to does away with the State Board of Examiners, which has little authority under the law. It establishes a central purchasing and supervising body, with power to inquire carefully into every contract which any department or institution is about to enter and to exercise the veto if, in its opinion, any of the funds of the state are in the way of being wasted. It will be a most effective instrument in preventing graft of all kinds in connection with the expenditure of state moneys for material or work.

This bill, introduced in the lower house by Assemblyman Benedict, passed that branch of the legislature Feb. 1, two days later was transmitted to the senate, and Feb. 6 was referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary. For a month it has reposed in that committee, and its friends are beginning to fear an effort is being made to prevent its consideration upon the floor until the last days of the session, in the hope that it may finally go into the left-over waste basket. Unless it be reported this week, it hardly can receive the consideration that so important a measure deserves.

Reform in Criminal Procedure

The adoption by the senate of the Boynton constitutional amendment providing that five-sixths of a jury may render a verdict in certain criminal cases has been characterized by its opponents as revolutionary. I agree with them—it is revolutionary. So are the Initiative and Referendum. So is the Recall. So are several other measures about to be written into the organic or statutory laws of the state. This is an age of political revolution. We need the sort of revolution provided by the senate from Butte.

The Boynton amendment provides, in brief, that in civil actions three-fourths of a jury and in criminal action five-sixths of a jury may render a verdict, except that in all criminal actions where the penalty provided by law is death or life imprisonment, or where the offense was committed before the adoption of the amendment, the verdict must be unanimous.

In the course of the debate over this measure, Senator Boynton demonstrated that its application would work to the interest of the poor rather than the rich. He made the statement that so far as he had been able to learn, but one newspaper in California opposed its adoption. Senator Larkins expressed the conviction that the reason there were so many law-breakers was to be found in the fact that criminals had found it was growing extremely difficult for prosecutors to secure convictions under a system requiring a unanimous verdict.

A glance at the senatorial opposition to this reform, long demanded by the people, is interesting. Twenty-nine senators voted for it. Nine voted against it. They were Beban, Bryant, Cassidy, Finn and Wolfe of San Francisco, Hurd of Los Angeles, Juilliard of Santa Rosa, Tyrrell of Alameda and Wright of San Diego.

Another constitutional amendment proposed by Senator Boynton, adopted by the senate and favorably reported in the assembly provides that no judgment shall be set aside or new trial granted in any criminal case on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure, unless, after examination of the entire cause, including the evidence, the court shall be of the opinion that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

The adoption of these two amendments at the polls will greatly expedite criminal practice and have a deterrent effect upon that class of criminals who hitherto have believed that they might prosecute their traffic with little prospect of legal punisbment.

Another important measure which has passed the senate and is now in the Assembly Judiciary Committee is theRoseberry bill, giving to the state and the defendant in a criminal case fifteen peremptory challenges each instead of ten and twenty respectively, as under the existing statute. This bill, if it become law, will place the prosecution on an equal basis with the defense. The chief complaint regarding the status of defendants under the present law is that they enjoy the advantage of almost unlimited power in the rejection of jurors in every way to give them fair trials.

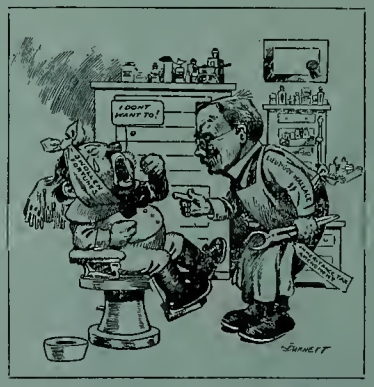
With these reforms in effect prior to the bringing of the actions in the San Francisco graft cases perhaps justice would not have traveled so far from the beaten path.

Fight on the Short Ballot

The "short ballot" received scant courtesy at the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee the other evening, in spite of the fact that it is an administration measure. The sentiment in favor of this reform is growing in all quarters of the country. It is bound to come in time, and it has been expected that the progressives of California, having set a pace for other states in many matters of procedure toward plans for better government, would naturally take kindly to the plan to eliminate from the printed ballot names of candidates for almost purely administrative offices. But all of the men who call themselves progressives are not in line for this reform.

The orjginal plan has undergone some modifications to suit legislators who doubted the wisdom of placing on the appointive list the names of any officers entailing discretionary power. As the measure now stands, it provides that the secretary of state, treasurer, surveyor-general, superintendent of public instruction and clerk of the supreme court shall be appointive, leaving the attorney-general and controller to be elected as checks upon executive action.

When the measure came before the judiciary committee two votes were taken. Upon the motion that it be sent back to the senate with the recommendation that it "do pass," the



Los Angeles Herald

"MIGHT HURT A LITTLE, BUT YOU'D BETTER HAVE IT OUT"

first vote was: Ayes—Burnett, Campbell, Hewitt; noes—Caminetti, Estudillo, Juilliard, Larkins, Martinelli, Wright.

So surprising was the result that the friends of the measure were prompted to move for a call of the committee, which was granted, and every lawyer in the senate who could be found was brought to the meeting. The vote following the call of the committee showed as follows: Ayes—Burnett, Campbell, Cartwright, Gates, Hewitt, Roseberry, Thompson, Tyrrell—8. Noes—Caminetti, Curtin, Estudillo, Juilliard, Larkins, Martinelli, Shanahan, Wolfe, Wright, Stetson—10.

Those who have been favoring this particular nature of ballot reform expected nothing, naturally, of Wolfe, Wright or Juilliard, but some disappointment over the attitude of Stetson, Estudillo and Larkins has been expressed. In spite of the refusal of the committee to report favorably upon the amendment it may pull through in the senate. There will be a fight for it, at any rate.

Taken on Faith

Admitting that they could not comprehend the intent of the Curtin bill under which, if it become law, the change in the state's scheme of taxation goes into effect, several senators voted for the measure. Nobody but Curtin seems to know the exact intent of the bill—that is to say, nobody in particular is willing to undertake to explain just how the measure will work out in its application; and the explanations offered by the author are as Sanscrit to the average legislator. They have taken it on faith.

There may be a statewide howl some of these days because the members of the legislature allowed this bill to become law. It may be that various constituents of various legislators will take their representatives to task for having voted for the bill without understanding its intent. But they should do nothing of the kind. For did not the people themselves declare at the polls last November that in their judgment Constitutional Amendment No. 1, as the new tax scheme was labeled on the ballot, was all right? Did not the big banks in San Francisco, Los Angeles and elsewhere pay thousands of dollars in advertising to the voters the fact that the amendment was perfectly satisfactory to them? Did no other corporations make a fight for it? All this being true, did not the people get just the information they were seeking—the information that the big banks and the big corporations were all in favor of a bill affecting the taxation of themselves? And did the people, the common people, fall to to the scheme? They did. They willingly voted into the state constitution an amendment vitally affecting the very life of government—taxation—knowing all the big corporations were for it.

There seems to be nothing further to add. Yes, one little sentence, addressed to the prospective kickers: Blame yourselves for having made possible the enactment of the Curtain bill. if you find it to be framed in the interests of the corporations; take the credit yourself, on the other hand, if the scheme works to your satisfaction—for your representatives have simply followed your lead.

The bill is now before the assembly. Perhaps the members of that branch of the legislature are possessed of more keen analytical minds than are to be found in the senate, but I think not.

The Scheme

Franklin Hichborn has made a study of the Curtin measure, and here is his summary of the situation, as found in the Sacramento Bee:

There were many good things about that amendment which were not particularly well understood when it was before the public last fall for ratification, but which are very well understood now. For example, we heard little then about operative and non-operative property of corporations. Now we understand quite well, that under the terms of the amendment, the affected corporations are exempted from all taxation on operative property. We find, too, that the amendment does not clearly define operative property. An attempt at such definition is made in Senate Bill 13. But everybody

(Continued on Page 15)

The Passing of the Social Hell-Gate

By Dana W. Bartlett

Dana W. Bartlett was born in Bangor, Maine, in 1860, but by education he is a thorough westerner. Graduating from Iowa College at Grinnell, he established the first school in the great mining camp at Park City, Utah. Deciding to enter the ministry, he spent two years at Yale and one year at Chicago, preaching during vacations on the frontier and in mining camps. He was called to a difficult work in the tenement district of St. Louis; then to a regular pastorate in Salt Lake City, from which place he came to Los Angeles about fifteen years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett and five daughters have lived during these years on Vignes street, carrying on social service work in the Bethlehem Institute, an institution widely known for its humanitarian, preventive and constructive work.

Mr. Bartlett believes that it will be possible to eliminate the slum in this city, and as a constructive idealist is moving step by step toward this ideal.

In the first non-partisan campaign he was candidate for the council from the old eighth ward. Mayor Alexander appointed him on the housing commission, and as chairman of the city planning committee. He is author of "The Better City" and a new book, "The Better Country," off the press next week. Mr. Bartlett conducts an up-town theatre service on Sunday afternoon, discussing important social problems.—Editor.

Years ago mighty submerged rocks formed obstructions to commerce in the entrance to New York harbor. Many ships were wrecked and others were forced to turn back because too heavily laden for the shallow passage. Engineers were secured who tunneled under the river and filled the chambers with dynamite. After the explosion which tore the rocks asunder the greatest ships afloat were able to pass in and out of the harbor with perfect safety.

The news columns have told of the passing of the hell-gate of the lakes. A great ridge of rock ran perilously near the surface in the lower Detroit River, impeding navigation and limiting the commerce between the great lakes. A great engineering work is now in progress, costing $8,000,000, blasting and dredging the river for a distance of eight miles, thus providing for the safety of lake commerce for all time.

Great as are these undertakings, there are still greater ones, for social engineers are busy blasting out many of the Hell-Gates that impede human progress.

Let us notice some of the rocks which have been blasted or else are now being honeycombed with chambers to be filled with social dynamite to be exploded later by the people, who have waited long for the opportunity.

The greatest wreckage has been caused through the existence of commercialized vice as seen in the brothel, the gambling joint, the race-track, the prize-fight and the saloon. In these cases the extent of the wreckage comes not so much from the vice per se as from the fact that the vices have been organized and promoted for the purpose of money making.

Men are not naturally bad. While heredity plays some part, environment and education are the real formative forces in the lives of men. The school of the street, the membership in the gang, will start to ruin the youth of the bluest blood. The evil following bad environment, bad companionship, and the cultivation of bad appetites makes the commercializing of vice the greater evil. Most human beings will enjoy the good and the pure unless enticed, urged or taught to desire the evil and the impure. Remove the opportunity for making money from any form of vice and the evil of it will slowly disappear. The open brothel is largely patronized because of the zealous work of the cadets and recruiters, and the contagion of suggestion through the soliciting of the women who are forced to earn money for their masters. The race-track and the prize-fight became a trust whose chief business was to rob rather than to amuse the people. The saloon became, not a place where social drinks were served, but rather the headquarters for bad politics and vicious plottings. In order to control the City Hall big business has used commercialized vice to win political campaigns.

But the people awakened and demanded new tools, and in every city and state the connection between commercialized vice and the city hall is being broken, and big business is being deprived of its opportunity to



REV. DANA W. BARTLETT

exploit bad business for its own aggrandizement and the moral ruin of many men.

The tenement and the slum exist not because men are naturally vicious and desire to live in such congested unhealthy regions, but it is the old question of exploitation. A six-story front and rear tenement means exorbitant profit. Limited court space, narrow air shafts and dark rooms increase the rental but help to fill the Potter's Field. Like commercialized vice, the people are saying that the slum must go. It is unnecessary, costly and destructive of health and home life. When Los Angeles has a million people it will be a city without a slum and another Hell-Gate will have been exploded.

Let us be optimists and believe that the new tools of a new day in the hands of an aroused people will destroy all of the jagged rocks in the way of human progress.

Commercialized vice is a menace to the country not alone because it encourages immorality between the sexes but because of the opportunity offered for the spread of the great Red Plague, which is slowly undermining the manhood and womanhood of the nation. President David Starr Jordan, in urging immediate action against this terrible evil, says: "There is no more important matter to come before civilized nations than that of the absolute extermination of the Red Light districts of our cities. This is not a question of morals, primarily. It is that of self-protection of civilization itself. Practically every prostitute, the world over, male or female, is the victim of one or the other or both of two slow-maturing diseases. These maladies constitute the Red Plague, terrible to men, horrible beyond suggestion to women and children. The vilest of these two diseases may be communicated through towels, drinking cups and the like to people wholly innocent. With the one, children may be infected at birth. The other is the chief cause of blindness, of sterility, and of many other ills.

"Thus far the only safety in dealing with the plague is to abolish the plague spots, to destroy the centers of infection. To deal with the Red Plague we must destroy the houses of prostitution and send their inmates to the hospital. To abolish these houses, the only sure way is to attack their owners. To punish the inmates serves no purpose. These live in eternal torment already. It is understood that the present Iowa law against houses of illfame, whereby the owner of such houses is held immediately and rigidly responsible, has proved effective."

If the government deems it wise to spend millions of dollars in the suppression of diseases in plants and animals, has not the time come when the people of this land ought to give attention to the awful wreckage of human life and character from the communication of venereal diseases? To check the spread of this Red Plague Mr. Wyllie introduced at Sacramento a bill now before the committee on public morals, known as assembly bill 1014, which is based on the successful abatement and injunction law of Iowa. This is an act to enjoin and abate houses of lewdness, assignation and prostitution, to declare the same to be nuisances, to enjoin the person or persons who conduct or maintain the same, and the owner or agent of any building used for such purpose.

This law, if passed, will strike one more blow at commercialized vice, which for the sake of the dollar operates to destroy public morals, debauch public officials, and spread diseases worse than leprosy or the black plague.

Bad business found another opportunity for coining money from the vices of mankind in the race-track and the prize-fight. The innocent amusements of racing horses at the county fair and of the sparring match in the athletic hall having fallen into the hands of those who were intent upon gaining the people's money at any cost, these were used to develop in the followers of the sport a love of gambling which soon developed into a passion that ruled and ruined. The poor dupes gambled their hard earnings even though they knew that the odds were all in favor of the promoters. Loss at the ring-side or race track led many a young man to rob or to commit forgery that he might have the money to risk again with the hope of making good. Too often this led the way to the penitentiary or the suicide's grave. That this kind of business would be outlawed as soon as the public could be informed of the extent of its evil influence, has been evident to social workers for many years. State after state has passed laws against these forms of commercialized vice, until now but few states remain which are so corrupt politically that the promoters of this form of amusement are still allowed to rob their youth of money and reputation.

Thanks to the progressives in our present legislature, California has at last outlawed the race track and driven the bookmakers for all time far beyond her borders. The members of the legislative committee on public morals should have their names written large in the history of California.

Perhaps the evil resulting from the commercializing of vice is in no place so evident as in the American saloon. The social instincts of men—the desire for companionship—as well as the appetite for drink has made it possible for the men who were in the business alone for the money which was in it to fasten shackles upon their victims and bind them as their abject slaves. No bond servants of old ever worked more faithfully for their masters than do the victims of the American saloon. This is the indictment against the modern saloon,—it is not a legitimate business in the ordinary sense of the word, for in the long run it robs its patrons and leaves them helpless and a charge upon the public. It robs them of their money, money that ought to have been used for food and clothes, for education and amusement for themselves and their families. It robs them of physical and mental strength and destroys the moral nature so that they more easily fall into ways of crime. The saloon is everywhere the recruiting station for the jail, the hospital and the almshouse, all of which are heavy charges upon the public treasury. A recent investigation in an eastern city of twenty-five rounders during a period of eleven years showed that this group of drunkards, the product of the saloon, had cost that city during that time $16,000, and the men themselves were no longer of economic value to the state.

The saloon is labor's greatest enemy, robbing the ranks of some of

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its brightest workers, but above all furnishing a method by which organized labor may be exploited to its own undoing. Does not always Big Business make use of Bad Business for its own aggrandizements? This is becoming so evident that legitimate business men, together with laboring men, are joining with reformers in an effort to blast out the social Hell-Gate known as the American saloon. This effort is more determined because it became more and more evident that Big Business was making use of commercialized vice to win political campaigns that it might control the city hall, the courthouse and the capital, by means of corruptible officials easily controlled by the "higher-ups." The first ten years of the new century were years of muckraking, laying bare corruption, turning the spotlight upon the bribe-giver as well as the bribe-taker, the vote-buyer as well as the seller, showing the connection between Wall street and the brothel, the palatial office of the trust and the sawdust ring and the gambling hell. This revealed a condition seemingly hopeless.

The slum is another Hell-Gate in the way of moral progress. Every city has been content to exist half good and half bad. Partly aware that the slum was controlling politics, the citizens were not aroused sufficiently to seek a remedy for the evil. How few people are awake to the horrible conditions existing in the less favored sections of the city? They do not realize the fearful social cost of maintaining the slum, which is the home of sin in its reeking and revolting form—sins of the scarlet woman, of the inebriate, of the law-breaker; sins of the wrecked and ruined sons of a common Father. In this school of crime are to be found the children; the half-clad, underfed beginnings of life, quite sure to follow in the sinful way.

But such conditions are unnecessary as well as harmful. That the slum ought to go is no new thought, but that the slum must go is a decision slowly forming in the minds of those who are beginning to see the way out.

If poverty was necessary then might we be ever content with palliative measures, but all students of economic conditions are saying today that poverty is preventable.

The payment of a living wage, the elimination of much of the hard labor of women and children, the housing of all the people in model sanitary dwellings, these are some of the constructive ways by which dire poverty may be driven from city life. When employers of labor realize that safety devices in factories will save the breadwinner from accident and possible death, then will dependents be saved from the fearful drop into pauperism. When city and nation are willing to spend annually the cost of two dreadnaughts in the checking of social disease, then will the hospital and the asylum be robbed of many inmates and the community will receive the added values from the earnings of strong and ablebodied men. We thought that social and civic problems were all moral problems to be solved by the preacher and the teacher, but are they not fundamentally economic problems?

The greed that exploits for gain, that debauches the morals and wrecks the lives and ruins the health that dollars may be gained, in the building of the better city this is to be reckoned with more than the innate desire to do evil on the part of the individual. The call of the day is none the less for workers for individual improvement but also for workers who understand the causes of human misery and are able to apply the remedy.

Social Hell-Gates have long existed but new methods of social mining are constantly being discovered. Let us be optimists and believe that the new tools of a new day in the hands of an aroused people will destroy all of the jagged rocks in the way of human progress.

Inter-Telephone Exchange

At the request of the Los Angeles utilities board, Senator Hewitt has introduced a bill that will allow municipalities to compel rival public utility companies dealing in the same service, to exchange with one another for the benefit of patrons, at a reasonable cost.

This is intended particularly to apply to telephone companies. Over a year ago the utilities commission was petitioned by the Municipal league to suggest to the two telephone companies doing business in Los Angeles that they establish an intercompany exchange, and for a reasonable fee, say 5 or possibly 10 cents,, that they give a subscriber a chance to speak with a subscrbeir on the other line.

The board put in the request, but got no satisfaction. The companies piled up a great many reasons why it could not be done and should not be done. These reasons are all very interesting, but none of them were sound, except the one that they did not wish to do it. The board made a thorough investigation and became satisfied that such an arrangement was entirely feasible and to the public advantage and also that it would do the companies no harm.

It is not easy to see why the companies should have been so violently opposed to the plan. It was not intended to ask any service from them for which anything less than full and fair compensation should be awarded. The business would be very nearly analogous to that of "long distance." An intercompany bureau would be established for which the subscriber would ask when he called up central. When he had gotton this bureau—just as he now gets "long distance"—he would ask for the desired number on the other wire, and it would be secured and given to him. It would not involve any physical difficulties of a serious character. For that matter, it is constantly done now. In the big commercial houses where an exchange telephone girl manages both outfits, and where the switchboards are near enough together so that the cables to which jacks are attached will reach across, it is no trick at all to plug in from one system to the other.

It must not be supposed that with a 5 or 10 cent intercompany charge people will make any great amount of use of the plan. In the average household there will be only two or three such calls a month. In many, cases now neighboring families have an arrangement, one taking the Home and the other the Sunset, and they exchange use of the machines, and sometimes even signal calls. Often this constitutes a profound nuisance, and it is a loss of business to these companies. The particular cases, however, where the lack of inter change system constitutes a veritable hardship is in homes where there is no other system telephone within reachable distance, and it is a matter of serious importance to get some one on the other line—a doctor, for example. One may not want the other line often, and yet want it very badly at times.

Evidently the companies are afraid that the establishment of this connection would result in many telephones being thrown out in places where people keep both lines. Possibly there might be some cases of that sort, but most people who keep two telephones do so because one will not carry the volume of business they have to transact. If there be examples, and we know that there are some, of people who are compelled to keep two phones when they have work for but one, merely because there are two systems in existence, then they are entitled to this relief, and it is the city's business to give it to them. It is short-sighted policy for the companies to object to an improvement that tends to do away with waste. The people should be just to these companies, and should be willing that they earn a fair living; but the companies should clear the way for just legislation on rates by removing all grounds for complaint at unnecessary duplication.—Charles D. Willard, in the Los Angeles Express.

Plato on the Farm

"The author of genius," said William Dean Howell at a dinner, "expresses the thoughts of his time. He speaks out those things that his generation has all along been thinking—but thinking silently, and, perhaps, a little mistily.

"An author of transcendent genius speaks the thought of all time. For example—one summer at Sunapee I loaned a volume of Plato to a lean, shrewd farmer. When the volume was returned I said:

"'Well, how did you like Plato?'

"'Fust rate,' the farmer answered. 'I see he's got some of my ideas.'"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

He Had Hopes

Mrs. Slowboy—How is my son getting along at school, professor?

Professor—I have great hopes of him, madam—great hopes. He's the laziest boy I ever saw.

Mrs. Slowboy—Then why do you say you have great hopes of him?

Professor—Because if he ever begins to study he's too lazy to stop.—Chicago News.

"He has a grudge against the plain people." "As to why?" "Says they wear so many rubbers that it forces up the price of tires."—Washington Herald.

"Your own baby, if you have one," advertised the enterprising photographer, "can be enlarged, tinted, and framed for $9.75 per dozen."—Metropolitan Magazine.

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The Alien Ownership Problem

Acting Consul General of Japan Replys to A. M. Drew.

San Francisco, Cal, Feb 16, 1911.
Editors The California Outlook,
Los Angeles

Gentlemen: My attention has been directed to a communication over the signature of Hon. A. M. Drew, of Fresno, which appears in your issue of the 11th instant, and deals with the subject of alien ownership of land. I have no controversy of any kind with Mr. Drew, for whose opinions and for whose personality I entertain the greatest respect, I venture to ask the privilege of correcting certain erroneous impressions which I fear the public may gather from his statements.

In alluding to the acquisition of agricultural lands in this state by Japanese, the impression is given that such lands, in large quantities, are passing into the possession of my countrymen. From all the facts which I have been able to obtain—and after a very careful investigation of the subject—I find that the total land holdings of Japanese in California aggregate something less than 11,000 acres, which figures agree substantially with the special report of Labor Commissioner Mackenzie, published in May last.

With regard to the question of land ownership by aliens in Japan, which has been urged as a reason why the Japanese should not be accorded the right to hold land in this country, it may be proper to state that conditions have changed somewhat since the interview of two years ago, held by Mr. Drew with Vice Consul Takahashi. At that time the Japanese law did not extend the right of land ownership in **fee simple** to aliens, but it permitted, and still permits, of liberal leasing privileges which, under many conditions, practically amount to the same thing.

With a view to greater liberality in this respect, a law was passed by the Japanese Parliament and duly promulgated under date of April 13, 1910, which aims to level all distinctions between natives and foreigners in the matter of holding lands.

Article I of this law reads as follows:

"Foreigners domiciled or resident in Japan nd foreign juridical persons registered therein shall enjoy the right of ownership in land, provided always that in the countries to which they belong such right is extended to Japanese subjects and Japanese juridical persons; and provided further, in cast of foreign juridical persons, that they shall obtain permission of the Minister for Home Affairs in acquiring such ownership. The foregoing provisions shall apply only to foreigners and foreign juridical persons belonging to the countries to be designated by Imperial Ordinance."

It will be observed that the ultimate purpose of the Japanese Government is to extend the privilege of holding land to the citizens and subjects of all countries which grant similar rights to the subjects of Japan. While this new law has not as yet become operative, nor can become so until the countries entitled to enjoy it are designated by imperial ordinance, it may be sufficient to show that the Imperial Government is endeavoring to adjust the question along liberal lines and in harmony with the practices of enlightened nations.

Not doubting that it is your desire to place all the facts bearing upon this important matter before your readers, I beg to remain

Very truly yours,
Thatsuzo Nagai,
Acting Consul General of Japan.

THE PUBLIC SHOULD OWN ALL NATURAL MONOPOLIES

The recent consolidation of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell Telephone Company was a long step toward complete monopoly of telegraph and telephone service in this country. And now the Western Union has acquired control of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, with four submarine cables between this country and Europe. This gives the Western Union six ocean cables. Its only remaining competitors are the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company, both Mackay-Bennett concerns.

Clarence H. Mackay recently declared these two competitive companies would not sell out to the Western Union, remarking that if their competition should cease the public would be obliged to choose between monopoly and Government ownership.

The telephone and telegraph naturally tend to consolidation and monopoly, with the result that the public must pay more for their service than it is worth. For the very reason that they are natural monopolies, they should be owned and operated by the Government, as in numerous if not most European countries. They are properly branches of the postal service, as in England, where the telegraph rates are much lower than in America.

There is great difference between a Government service, extended and operated solely with the view to public benefit, and a private monopoly managed exclusively for private profit and charging "all the traffic will bear."

The Western Union has made vast profits on the capital actually invested, because of the high rates charged for messages. A Government service could probably cut the present rates by one half and yet operate the lines at a profit.—Sacramento Bee.

That Reform Not Necessary

"What you want to do is to have that mud hole in the road fixed," said the visitor.

"That goes to show," replied Farmer Corntossel, "how little you reformers understand local conditions. I've purty nigh paid off a mortgage with the money I made haulin' automobiles out o' that mud hole."—The Christian Register.

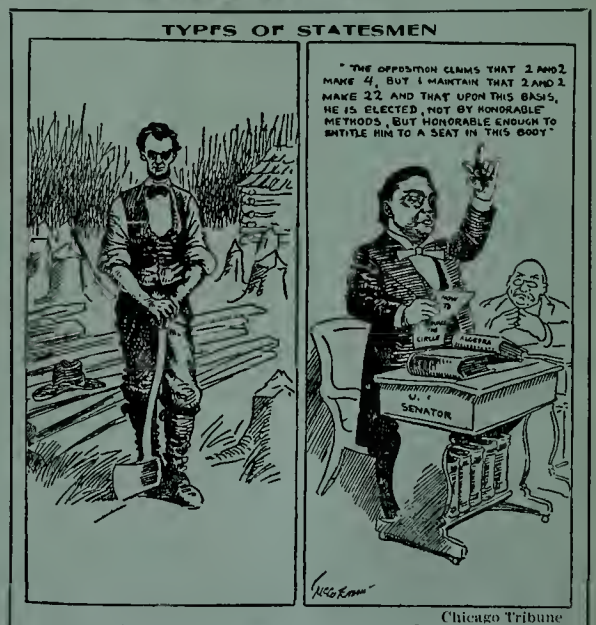
Mrs. Cobb—Was the grocer's boy impudent to you again when you telephoned your order this morning? Cook—Yes, Mrs. Cobb, he was that; but I fixed him this time. I sez, "Who the —— do you think you're talkin' too? This is Mrs. Cobb."—Life.

TIMELY PEN TOPICS



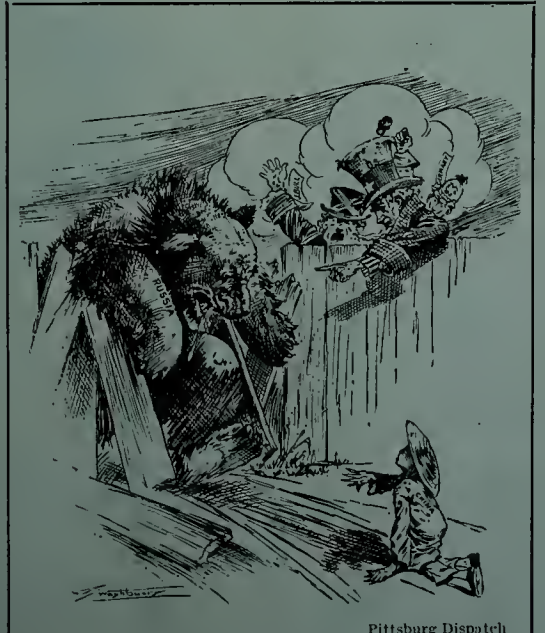
Baltimore American

HAVING TROUBLE GETTING THE CORK OUT



Chicago Tribune

THE RAIL SPLITTER THE HAIR SPLIETER



Pittsburg Dispatch

CHORUS—"SAY YOU, WATCH YOURSELF!"



Philadelphia Press

EARLY GARDENING

How Boston Got 80-Cent Gas

The Sliding Scale Method of Regulating Public Service Corporations

An Address Delivered Before the National Municipal League by EDWARD N. WRIGHTINGTON, Boston, Vice-President Boston Consolidated Gas Company

The service provided by our public utilities is usually furnished under one of four systems:

1. By means of a single private company without public regulation and control.
2. By two private companies operating in competition with each other.
3. By the municipality through actual ownership.
4. By a private company under public regulation and control.

Under the first system it might at first thought be assumed that there is no restriction whatever upon excessive charges as there is neither actual competition nor public regulation to limit the returns of the company.

As a matter of fact, however, although some companies have established unnecessarily high prices under these conditions, almost all of them have been satisfied with reasonable profits. These companies have realized that the good will of the public is their principal asset, and that low prices will in crease business, and, acting from motives of intelligent self-interest, have maintained reasonable charges to the public for the service which they furnish.

At the same time there has been a growing sentiment among the public that such opportunities as have been offered these companies for excessive profits, even if not exercised, are a source of some danger.

Fallacy of Competition

One of the first remedies advanced is that of competition. To the unthinking and inexperienced the theory is plausible enough. Competition in mercantile lines of business leads to reduced prices, why not with public service companies? One reason is because of the duplicate investment required for the competing company. The fixed charges of a public service company are a much greater proportion of the total expenses than is the case with most other lines of business.

Although reductions in price may at first result from the competition the investments are comparatively so large that sooner or later the two companies must come to some understanding and one company purchases or consolidates with the other. In the end the public is forced to pay the fixed charges on both investments. This payment takes the form either of increased prices, or delay in reducing prices. We need only point to the history of such experiments to prove that such is the almost inevitable result.

Municipal Ownership

Municipal ownership was also at one time a popular theory. More recent experience has, however, demonstrated its fallacy, and the agitation for public ownersip is distinctly on the wane. Even eliminating the frequent dishonesty and inevitable extravagance of public ownership, the income derived from charges to the public for service must be practically the same as under private ownership. The municipal plant is subject to the same expenses of manufacture and of distribution as the private plant. Taxes lost by the city are equivalent to taxes paid by the private company. Depreciation, although often ignored by the municipal authorities, goes on just the same as with private ownership.

The rate of return on the necessary investments by the city must always carry more than the ordinary interest rates at which the city bonds are placed, as municipalities are subject to practically the same business risks as are private companies.

But such ideal conditions of operation by municipalities are, in the nature of things, practically impossible of realization. The municipality can not demand the services of the best men as managers of the public undertakings on account of the uncertainties of continuous employment through change in political control. The demands of political patronage lead to the employment of inexperienced, and, oftentimes, unnecessary employes.

Graft and dishonesty are not necessary for the failure of public ownership. Municipalities are notoriously inefficient in conducting their ordinary business even when administered honestly, consequently we are not surprised to find that in those instances in this country where their activities have been extended to public service undertakings, they have inevitably led to failure.

Regulation

Regulation and control of a private company by public authority, if fairly and intelligently exercised, provide a means of adjusting and differences regarding rates and quality of service. There is some danger in such authority assuming administrative functions and hampering the proper conduct of the business, and, where rate-making powers are given, of restricting the return on the investment to such narrow limits that capital becomes timid and the development of the business is retarded. The net earnings should not be reduced to the point at which confiscation of property might be claimed by the company, as a fair return on the amount of investment would just escape confiscation. In the long run the most satisfactory results will be secured by a policy which allows considerable freedom to the company so long as an undue burden is not placed upon the public by reason of excessive charges. One disadvantage of this system of regulation is that such extreme power is liable to abuse and much depends upon the personal element. Moreover, when the returns are fixed at a definite amount there is no incentive on the part of the company to introduce economies or improvements in the service.

Those who do not find in the four systems of regulations mentioned above a satisfactory solution of the problems involved in the relations of public utilities with the public, have been recently attracted to a method long employed in England, but having only one example in this country, namely, in Boston.

This method has been applied specifically to the gas companies and is called the "sliding scale."

The principle of the "sliding scale" is as follows:

The "Sliding Scale"

A standard price of gas is established and a standard rate of dividends. Both the price and the rate of dividends are fixed on such a basis as to secure an adequate return on the money invested in the business. For every reduction in the price the company is allowed to increase correspondingly the rate of dividends which may be paid.

In Boston the standard price for gas was fixed by an act of the legislature at 90 cents per thousand cubic feet. The standard rate of dividends was fixed at 7 per cent. For every reduction of 5 cents in the price of gas the company may, during the following year, increase the dividend rate 1 per cent.

The act provides a reserve fund for emergencies which may be set aside each year up to 1 per cent of the capital, until the fund becomes equal to 5 per cent of the capital stock. If an excess is earned above the amount provided in the reserve fund such excess is to be paid to the towns in which gas is sold in proportion to the miles of main in each.

Issues of additional stock are to be valued by the board of gas and electric light commissioners. Before the new shares are offered to the stockholders of the company, they shall be offered for sale by public auction, and no bid is to be accepted for less than the price fixed. Any stock not sold at auction is to be offered at the fixed price to the stockholders. Any stock so offered and not sold shall again be offered for sale at public auction. If the new stock to be issued does not exceed 4 per cent of the existing capital stock of the company, it may be sold at auction without being first offered to the stockholders, provided it is not sold at less than par.

After ten years' time upon the petition of the company, or upon the petition of the mayor, or selectmen of the cities and towns in which the company is supplying gas, the board of gas and electric light commissioners shall have the authority to lower or raise the standard price to such extent as may justly be required by reason of greater or less burdens which may be imposed upon the company by reason of improved methods in the art of manufaccture, by reason of changes in the price of material and labor, or by reason of changes in other conditions affecting the general cost of manufacture or distribution of gas.

Since the passage of this act the price of gas has been twice reduced, on July 1, 1906 to 85 cents, and on July 1, 1907, to 80 cents. At the same time the rate of dividends has been increased from 7 per cent to 9 per cent. For the year ending June 30, 1907, the first year in which the "sliding scale" was put into effect, the sales were about three and three-quarter billion. The reduction of five cents that year amounted to about $190,000, while the extra 1 per cent of dividends which were allowed amounted to about $150,000.

Results of Boston's Experience

During the year ending June 30, 1908, sales were about four billion, and the additional reduction at that time, together with the previous reduction mentioned above, resulted in a saving to the public of about $400,000. The company received an extra 1 per cent in dividends, making the rate 9 per cent, or an increase in the total amount of about $300,000 per year for the stockholders.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the various companies which went to make up what is known as the Boston Consolidated Gas company, were consolidated on June 15, 1905, and between that time and the date that the "sliding scale" went into effect, the new consolidated company reduced its price of gas 10 cents per thousand feet, so that the



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[illegible] between June 15, 1905, and [illegible] 1907, received a reduction in [illegible] 24 cents per thousand cubic [illegible] reduction being brought about by the consolidation and the [illegible] scale."

The sales for the year ending June [illegible] 1910, were four billion, four hundred [illegible] million cubic feet, and the saving [illegible] this amount to the public at the present price as compared with the [illegible] in June, 1905, was about $800,000. It is evident that the proportion of the profits given to the public is increasing and will increase more rapidly than the amount of the profits given to the company.

It should also be stated that although the actual book value of the property represented by the investments of the company amounts to nearly $25,000,000, the capitalization is only about $15,000,000. Consequently a dividend of 9 per cent on the capital of about $15,000,000 is equivalent to about 5½ per cent on the actual book value of the properties.

The public is interested primarily in low prices and good service. The amount of dividends paid to the stockholders of the company does not interest the public unless such payments prevent them from getting low prices.

When the payment of extra dividends is not only prohibited unless reductions in the price are made, but increases in the rate of dividend are actually offered as a reward for reduced prices, then the public joins willingly in the partnership.

With the incentive of increased dividends before them as a result of the display of special energy and ability in conducting the business, managers of such undertakings will use every effort to introduce economies and to increase sales in order that the price may be reduced and the dividends increased. The public will receive the benefit of this increased effort in lower prices.

As far as the public is concerned, nothing but praise is heard of the application of the sliding scale in Boston, as would naturally be expected when their share of the profits has actually been greater than that of the company. Besides the reductions in price which have resulted, it is believed that the partnership with the public which this act creates develops that mutual goodwill and confidence which are essential in the relations of all public service corporations with the public.

Strain of Work

"'Ere, Bill, wot's the matter? You're lookin' worried."

"Work—nothing but work from mornin' till night."

"'Ow long have you been at it?"

"I begin tomorrow."—Tit-Bits.

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The Lockport Plan

A New Development in Commission Government—A "City Manager," Like Private Corporations

The Board of Trade of Lockport, N. Y., is proposing an Optional Third Class Cities Law applicable to all the cities of the state under 50,000 population. In the explanatory pamphlet (obtainable for a stamp from Wm. A. Dickenson, secretary, at Lockport) the law is described as "The Board of Directors Plan" and is explained as follows:

"The power is all lodged in a council or five aldermen elected at large on no-partisan ballots for a term of four years subject to recall after six months. Nomination by petition, or by cash deposit returnable if candidate gets a specified proportion of the votes. Double election except for candidates who get a majority at the first election. The alderman receiving the highest vote is chairman and takes the honorary title of mayor but has no veto power. No other elective officers, except county supervisors. The initiative and referendum are provided for.

"The council hires a city manager who in turn appoints all other city employes subject to existing civil service rules. He is responsible to the council for all the work of the city, except the schools. He prepares the annual budget, an annual corporate stock budget, sits with the council as its secretary and is responsible for the preparation of its business and the execution of its ordinances and resolutions.

"The chief improvement in this act over previous commission plans is the creation of this city manager, thus completing the resemblance of the plan to the private business corporation with its well demonstrated capacity for efficiency. This gives the highly desirable single-headed executive in place of the five-headed western system where each member of the "commission" or council becomes head of a city department. It disposes of the confusion of responsibility inherent in the western plan where the board as a whole is responsible for all departments and each commissioner is also responsible for his own.

"This improved plan also frees the people from the necessity of trying to gauge the fitness of candidates to do executive and technical work as department heads. The people can elect true representatives, labor men for example, men who are typical leaders of numerically-important elements of the population and as they will only direct policies and will not personally execute them, the efficiency of the departments is less likely to be interfered with. Likewise the departments will not be subject to demoralization by needless changes of their chief executives, nor will they be at the mercy of the ignorance of some man who is elected on, say, a franchise issue, and finds himself obliged to learn and direct the details of city finance or street paving.

"The list of available candidates is widened immensely by the fact that the commissioners (aldermen) are not to be obliged to abandon private careers for what may be but a single term of office at the head of an unfamiliar and perhaps uncongenial department. They simply represent the people, at the city hall, with power to review, criticize, question and direct the work of the city manager, who is their creature. Those are conditions which will be attractive to the ablest brains in the community regardless of the small salary.

"This plan cannot be criticised as over-concentration of power, since it divides the power much more evenly than the present governments wherein the Mayor alone often holds over half of the total power of the city.

"The basic merit of the commission plan and the one that is responsible for its unquestioned success is that it is a workable form of democracy. It can be operated easily by the people without the aid of political machines, which under the old form are an indispensable arm of the government. The Short Ballot—only five to elect, all of them independent—is the gist of the plan."

This development of an appointive chief executive will be attacked by some provincials, no doubt, as an unheard-of innovation. The plan, however, has been almost universal on the European Continent and elsewhere for a hundred years. Staunton, Va., has had such a city manager for some years and reports that it is highly successful. Roswell, New Mexico, also has a manager.

Bill—What is Gill's favorite cereal? Jill—Wild oats, I guess.—Yonkers Statesman.

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183rd MONTHLY REPORT

Los Angeles Investment Co.

March 1, 1911

RESOURCES		
Balance due on houses being sold on monthly installments, mortgages, secured loans and houses under construction	$2,822,586.89	
Building Material Co. stock, including two lumber yards, lumber and planing mills, warehouses, shops, factories, wagons, etc.	164,740.00	
Stock in "Home Makers"	41,127.00	
Stock in Globe Savings Bank at par (market value $95,000)	63,300.00	
Stock in City & County Bank	12,500.00	
Real Estate (market value $2,545,620)	2,236,318.93	
Fixtures	5,743.33	
Cash on hand	170,707.00	
	$5,517,023.15	

LIABILITIES		
Dividends payable (uncalled for)	$ 4,803.85	
Gold Notes	58,300.00	
Home Certificates and Mortgages on property purchased (not a legal liability)	163,395.36	226,499.21
NET ASSETS:		
Capital Stock paid in cash	2,108,171.00	
Reserve (Surplus and Undivided Profits)	3,182,352.94	5,290,523.94
		$5,517,023.15

No Unpaid Bills.

THE CITY AND THE POWER COMPANIES

Freeeedings at Les Angeles City Club Luncheon—Committee Appointed to Nominate Officers—Communieation from Board of Governors

The relation of the city to the power companies in the matter of the distribution of the city's electrical energy was discussed at the weekly luncheon of the Los Angeles City Club last Saturday. Mayor Alexander occupied the chair and introduced as the speakers of the day, E. F. Scattergood, engineer in charge of the electric light and power development on the Owens River Aqueduct; and Lorin A. Handley, city clerk of Los Angeles.

The secretary of the club read a communication from the Board of Governors as follows:

To the Members of the City Club:

The City Club of Los Angeles occupies a unique position, for while there are many other organizations with a similar object none attempts to attain it in the same way.

The City Club has been aptly styled the "clearing house of public opinion." Provided a man has a sincere desire to lend a hand in the city's political, social and economic conditions, he is eligible for membership, and men of all shades of opinion attend its meetings, consider subjects of interest, exchange views, and inform themselves generally. Its object has been to arouse to a sense of civic duty and activity those citizens who through lack of knowledge of actual conditions have taken little or no part in public affairs rather than to direct such activities. A place for the formation of opinion rather than for taking action.

This having a common ground for men possessing similar aims, but using a great variety of methods, so different as not infrequently to prove contradictory, is of the utmost value in effecting a working co-operation for the public good. Freedom from the necessity of committing themselves for or against matters under discussion has been, and will continue to be one of the surest ways of the club's guaranteeing the permanency of these conditions.

Convinced that the passing of many resolutions will tend to change the character of the meetings, to lessen the influence of the club, and possibly jeopardize its greatest usefulness, the Board of Governors recommends, and strongly urges that this generally be discouraged. In justice to itself and the community at large which attaches considerable importance to any action of the club, there should also be opportunity for due deliberation on such resolutions as may be presented. The policy of the Board of Governors will therefore except in cases of special urgency, be to defer action on all resolutions for one week from the date of their presentation.

E. F. Scattergood explained the situation in regard to the straw vote, which was taken last Monday, and argued strongly in favor of municipal ownership.

Mr. Scattergood spoke, in part, as follows:

"In order to give a definite idea as to values in the light and power business I will repeat my statement of last October at the public meeting, to the effect that an investment of approximately six and one-half millions would provide a distributing system throughout the present city and a generating system sufficient in capacity for the total present street lighting and commercial light and power business, excluding railway power, and for several years increase; and that with an amount equal to the said present business the city could establish a six-cent base rate and show $700,000 per annum of surplus earnings in excess of interest, depreciation and sinking fund. This would utilize but one-sixth of the total Aqueduct power, and the future benefits would increase in proportion to the amount developed and utilized.

"Any proposition to sell the power to the companies for resale would necessarily mean a reduction in the benefits to the city and its inhabitants of several hundred thousand dollars per year on the present amount of business, and increasing with the business. This is due to differences in organization; to the profit necessarily allowed a private company and to the impossibility of determining exact values in working out such an agreement. In accordance with the companies' statements to the City Council and the above estimate this difference would have been over $400,000 for the year 1909.

"It has been suggested, that perhaps the best thing to be done would be to develop to the extent of something like two and a quarter million dollars and have a million and a quarter for a partial distributing system, covering a considerable part of the city, with the idea of extending that system as we find it convenient. The benefits would be rapidly increased, of course, with an extension of that distributing system. The reason for putting so much in development is that there are certain hydraulic works which must be built there in order to pass the water for aqueduct purposes and in order to develop any power; that money to the extent of a million dollars or somewhat more must be spent whether we develop any power or distribute any power or not, in order that the aqueduct work might go on. Otherwise, several hundred thousand dollars—between three and four—would have to be spent in temporary work for aqueduct purposes."

Mr. Southwick:—"May I ask this question: It was suggested that if the business was so conducted that a $700,000 profit was made in one year, a base rate might be fixed at six cents. Suppose the rate was fixed so that practically no profit would be gained during the year, would that make the base rate lower—perhaps five cents? What base rate would that probably give us?"

Mr. Scattergood:—"A little below five, according to that statement."

Prof. Handley spoke, in part, as follows:

"There are several reasons why Los Angeles should distribute her own power. If there was no other reason, the fact that municipal regulation of utility corporations has been a failure is sufficient. We have no more hope today of successfully regulating, in a just way, public utility corporations than we had some years ago. We have changed forms. We have bettered some conditions. But, on the whole, we are confronted with the same grave problems today that we had before us five years ago. And the only way for a great city like this to escape those problems, in justice to all, is to take over those concerns and let the people run them for themselves.

"Another reason why the city of Los Angeles should distribute that power, and an important reason, is that it is cheaper to the consumer. Under any circumstances a municipality, using any natural means, coal or oil, or building their plants on a river, if they have water enough in it to turn the wheels and generate the power, would be justified in developing that utility for its citizenship. But how much more, when this people create the river that will turn the wheels to generate that power, should they distribute it to their own citizenship. They not only generate the power, but they generate the source of the power.

Government Should Protect the People

"I consider it to be one of the chiefest functions of modern government that that government should prevent the accumulated power of aggregate wealth from tyrannizing over and robbing the man who must earn his bread by the toil of his hands and the sweat of his brow. And with the distrust that exists between the people as a whole and these great corporations, there is no other possible way to restore business and confidence but to make the people the stockholders of the great corporations.

"Another reason why the city should distribute that power is that we might advance the business interests of this city.

"Anyone familiar with the private corporation knows that it is going to make all the profit it can. But let this city let the world know that here is the cheapest power that can be obtained, and see the factories build in our city. They move from one field to the other as it is exhausted, and why shouldn't they be attracted to our city if we can furnish them the cheapest energy to be found in this country?

"This cry of hurting business is all nonsense. You can bring more business to this city in ten years by offering that power to factories than you can ever hope to have come here under private corporations. And I, for one, believe that that power should be sold to the consumers in this city at the minimum rate, for it is best for all concerned.

Makes for a Better Citizenship

There is one more reason that I would advance, and that is this, and it is worthy of the most serious consideration: It makes better citizens. And that needs no comment. If you take all of the great concerns out of the hands of the people; if you give them no interest in those great affairs, you can't expect that they are going to take much interest in the government. But let them become stockholders direct in the power plants; let them know that it is their plant; let them know that it is their interest; that they have some hope and something to expect for themselves and for future generations; and you stir up their ambition and their patriotism to attempt to do their duty then to the state."

SENATE STANDARDS

The rule is unsound and unworthy which declares that where a Senator obtains his seat by corruption in part he is still entitled to his credentials if he has secured enough untainted votes to elect. In equity, fraud in any part of a transaction vitiates the whole. It is almost impossible to bring home to any candidate proof of his personal knowledge of corruption. In all the carnival of corruption growing out of Clark's candidacy in Montana, it was not proved to the satisfaction of the Senate that Clark himself had knowledge. When he resigned, he was about to be unseated, ostensibly on the ground that he had violated the law of Montana in spending more than $1,000 for the legitimate expenses of his election. Clark himself had admitted spending over $200,000 "legitimately." Clark was really unseated because his agents had attempted to bribe the Supreme Court of Montana in proceedings growing out of his purchase of the legislature. One judge testified to an offer of $100,000 made to him. Another testified to a similar attempt to corrupt the court. The public clamor which followed was too much for even the Senate. The Lorimer story is much like that of Clark. It is childish to pretend that the money used in Illinois was not used either by Lorimer or by powerful influences which expected to profit by his votes in the Senate. It was a case of pouring water into a dry pump to start it flowing.—Collier's.

Merchant (to widow)—I am willing to buy your husband's working business and good-will for $5,000.

Widow—Well, but I happen to be part of the working business.

Merchant—Then I'll take only the good-will.—Fliegende Blaetter.

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The New Order of Things

(Continued from Page 8)

analyzes that out of the muddle thus created, the courts will finally furnish the definition of operative property, which the amendment does not contain, and which the legislature cannot provide by mere enactment.

In the meantime, the interested corporations are moving very cleverly to have embraced within the definition of "operative property" everything from coal oil cans to water sheds.

But the definition of operative property is a matter for future surprises and thrills. What immediately concerns the legislature, the governor—and finally the people of California—is the question of getting in enough revenue under the new scheme of taxation to meet the expenses of the state government after June 1 next. By generous estimates of income, and pruning the out-go down to the murmur—cutting, for example, special appropriations aggregating $18,500,000 asked for, down to $3,000,000—the state's ledger for the next fiscal year has been made to balance on paper.

But that balance is forced. It includes $1,500,000 to be received from franchise taxes. The estimate is a matter of pure guess. At first the guess was $600,000; then, for the sake of the balance boosted to $900,000; and later boost puts it at $1,500,000. If that $1,500,000 does not come in, there will be a $1,500,000 deficit in the state treasury for the coming fiscal year.

It is a curious fact that possessors of franchises are not hastening up to the counter to pay in that important $1,500,000. Some 30,000 possessors of such franchises in the politest, most ladylike way imaginable, have been asked to do so. The character of their answers divides them into three classes:

(1) The largest class, which smiles but fails to respond.

(2) The second largest class, which grins and tells the petitioning state officials to go to that place where blankets are popularly supposed to be unnecessary.

(3) A comparatively unimportant balance, which signifies a willingness to pay.

In the meantime, the hope of securing that $1,500,000 from franchise tax, or anything like $1,500,000 reaches the vanishing point. As the franchise tax vanishes, the coming deficit in the state treasury developes into an alarming reality.

Two Ways Out

It can be met in two ways:

(1) The per centage tax on the gross earnings of the corporations may be increased.

(2) An ad valorem tax may be levied on the property of the citizens of the state.

The present legislature could increase the gross earnings tax on corporations. But here again comes the guess element of the situation. None can tell what the deficit is to be; none can take oath that a deficit will result. The poor, misused corporations would protest against guess-work increase in their taxes. Frankly, such protest would be reasonable enough. For the legislature to say to the corporations, we guess that your taxes are not high enough, and we guess that we must raise them to such and such, would scarcely appeal to business sense or to common sense.

The legislature must fall back upon the alternative of providing the machinery for levying a tax upon the entire people, should the threatened deficit occur. Such machinery should be provided in the Enabling Act under which the new scheme of taxation goes into effect—in Senate Bill 13, to be exact. But Senate Bill 13 provides no such machinery. The embarrassed gentlemen who are wrestling with this little understood problem regard that astonishing fact with consternation. And yet, hoping that Senator John Curtin knows what they hope he knows, the senators passed Senate Bill 13 without a dissenting vote.

Other Curious Features

Senate Bill 13 has other features of such great interest that the intelligent taxpayer with a lot of time on his hands would find profit in its study. One example of interesting suggestion will suffice.

The constitutional amendment which provides for the change in the scheme of taxation, and upon which the senate bill is based, provides that the tax paid on gross earnings of the affected corporations "shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon the property **and business** of such companies, etc." In Senate Bill 13, the words **and business** are added.

What is the effect of the addition of these two words? Precisely the same as the including of the holdings of the corporations in the "operative property" list. It relieves the corporations from local taxation; it frees them from liability for business licenses imposed in many cities. The constitutional amendment makes no such provision. Senate Bill 13 alone provides it.

It is estimated that San Francisco alone will lose approximately $50,000 a year by such a provision, and that the corporations will be that amount in pocket.

Wallace, the Square Dealer

Lest we forget: Lieutenant-Governor Wallace, with clammy facetiousness referred to by a Los Angeles daily as "former councilman" Wallace, is making about the best presiding officer California has had. It is true that he is not invariably as acute, when tricks are being attempted, as some of the more experienced and less fair parliamentarians who sometimes sit in his chair for a few moments, but he has demonstrated to the satisfaction of every member of the senate, even his political enemies, that he intends to give every member a square deal.

This, of course, is something of an innovation in the California senate, which accounts for the inability of certain members to appreciate the new order. So long has the majority been accustomed to see its presiding officer rule, on every possible occasion, with bias and prejudice, that it is hard for the remnant of the old regime to realize that a fair gavel wielder is really in the chair at last.

A Swan Song

Clyde Bishop's "state song" bill has become a swan song bill. It sleepeth in a senate committee, and no chin music can awaken it.

The bill was a farce from the start, and how the assembly came to pass it up to the senate is one of those mysteries that is not easy of solution. It accomplished one thing, however—it gave the song some cheap advertising. The state was compelled to go to the expense and trouble of having the entire song printed, and copies of it were in tremendous demand as long as they lasted. The words were not bad, but the music thereto—well, the song, as a state institution, is enjoying its long sleep, so there is no use of my trying to pose as the genuine article among musical critics.

"What are you really going to swear off this year?" "My taxes."—Baltimore American.

Political Table Talk

(Continued from Page 4)

cry Curry cuts a comely figure wherever the people may put him, in select social circles, in a hotel lobby, in front of a bar, a church pew, no matter where He acquits himself with dignity and eclat All who care for the respectabilities of the mayor's function will be for Curry and not for McCarthy. Otherwise there is not much room for choice between them. The interests that espoused the cause of McCarthy can deal as readily with Curry. The city will be governed little better or little worse under one than other. The question before San Francisco is: If these two men divide the worser element between them why may not the better element put up a really first class citizen and elect him?

Men to Handle the State's Millions The Watchman cannot close his week's budget without commending Governor Johnson for his soundness of judgment in selecting the commissioners who are to handle the $5,000,000 to be contributed by the state to the Panama-Pacific exposition. These men are Matthew I. Sullivan, Chester H. Rowell, Marshall Stimson, Robert C. Rogers, the governor himself being the fifth man and chairman of the committee. Not a dollar of that money will be misapplied. We have to know that the men of San Francisco who have been conspicuously active in furthering this enterprise, are the men who were conspicuously inactive in bringing successful rascality to punishment, and some of them were some of the successful rascals, or were in open and avowed sympathy with them, in their efforts to defeat justice. Hence the precautions taken by the president, by the legislature and governor of California, to see to it that, so far as the general interest is concerned, faith with the public shall be preserved. The danger is not so much that these funds, or any of them, shall be stolen outright, although there is danger of graft in every contract, but that the fair shall be so located as to give special interests an opportunity to derive special advantages in the value of millions that should go to the advantage of the public. The Watchman does not know what power this commission may have, legally and directly or morally and indirectly, but it will be incumbent upon them to use their uttermost endeavors to prevent the conversion of this enterprise, for which all pay, into a private snap for the further enrichment of a few inside personalities already richer than men ought to be. Whatever is of permanent value should accrue to San Francisco and to none other. San Francisco needs all the good of it that the traffic will bear.

Beggar—Please help me to recover my child.

Lady—Is your child lost?

Beggar—No, mum, but his clothes are worn out.—Boston Transcript.

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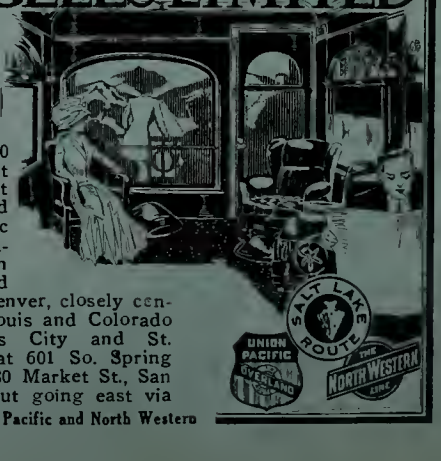
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IN THIS ISSUE "Nationalism and the Judiciary" By Theodore Roosevelt

CALIFORNIA STATE

THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

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Culver in Los Angeles Express.

THE DOLLAR AS MEASURE OF DUTY

It has long been notorious that the Republic of Mexico is a republic in name only; that it is an autocracy and a tyranny, its elections carried by bayonet charges, its justice made a commodity, its rights of citizenship a mockery and its system of education a myth on paper; that rights of property, except to the privileged, are not in esse, that only the rich are prosperous and the influential secure; that the Yaquis are sold into an exterminating slavery and that peonage, medieval as to time and hopeless as to results, characterizes the industry of the country. And yet it was not until dollars appeared to be in danger that a single American soldier was started toward the Mexican frontier or that our nation, or any other, made representations to the court of Diaz, than which the locale of his government is nothing less. Doubtless the dollars of investing nations must and will be protected, but what flattering unction might we Americans not have taken to our souls had our Uncle Sam been moved, long since, to some sort of action out of consideration for liberty and justice, enlightenment and law, in the dusky pseudo-republics to the south of us, of which the Republic of Mexico is only some better than the worst.

A. J. P.

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A DIPLOMATIC DISAVOWAL

It is not always that the heart can be worn upon the sleeve. There are times and occasions when mental reservations comport with common sense. Therefore it was fitting that government officials and leading periodicals aver with unction that nothing could be farther from the American mind than Canadian annexation. All the same no American should ever set eyes on the map of the continent of North America without affirming in his heart that, so the God of Nations being pleased, the time shall some day come when this republic of ours shall be ocean-bound with not an alien flag to vex it from Porto Rico to the Aleutes and from Baffin to the Big Ditch, not by force of arms, but by making our family of millions so happy, so content, so justly governed and freely prosperous that our near-by neighbors will gravitate toward us as naturally and willingly as ever swain fell a victim to the graces of womanhood. We can, at present, best advance that cause by attending to our own knitting, but to lose sight of it were an impiety and a treason.

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THE RARITY OF PENITENCE

It was in accordance with the fitness of things that the term "penitentiary" gave place to "state prison," for in a state prison nothing is so rare as downright penitence for wrong-doing. In thirteen years of experience in Charlestown (Mass.) prison for long-termers the warden had not detected among murderers (he had had hundreds in his charge) a single instance of genuine contrition for crime committed however atrocious. Convicts are sorry for themselves and early come to feel that they have been punished enough, but true penitence is as rare among them as true grandeur of character. And Abe Ruef seems to afford no exception to the rule. He avers that his conscience is clear, feels that he has done no wrong but is the victim of an unfortunate turn in the wheel of fortune. As the months and years go by, if they do, and the prison atmosphere sinks into his spirit the mind of the man may be transformed, but it is unlikely to be.

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THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIES

Last summer, when the vote in the various state primaries convinced the reactionaries, who then had our President in charge, that there was trouble ahead, the celebrated pussyfoot, Murray Crane of Massachusetts, was, by general consent, delegated to straighten things out. Harmony was to be restored in the party by a series of concessions and compromises, and the President was to be more carefully advised as to his future course. Cannon, who had just finished a noisy and disastrous splurge in Kansas, was to be bottled up. Ballinger was to be allowed gently to fade away, the Insurgent leaders were to be placated by the restoration of their patronage, and, as an earnest of wiser political work at Washington, the President was to be provided with a new secretary, a certain Charles D. Norton of Chicago, who was said to be a wonder.

This interesting program missed fire in a number of places, and as far as the fall elections went the net result was a nit result. Ballinger held on like a limpet; and the amazing fact developed that the Insurgents had other points of interest in the government besides that of getting jobs for their followers. But the new secretary was installed, and he had,—as Dooley says—"his pitchure in all the pa-apers." We were told how he had suddenly grown from a $3 a week errand boy to the manager of an insurance company—or was it only the assistant manager?—at $50,000 a year, or some such trifle. His great condescension in resigning as a captain of industry to become the guiding star of a wabbling administration was abundantly set forth as an example to be followed by the youth of our land. Evidently here was a secretary that would fulfill all the highest traditions that go with that delicate and important form of job—a diplomat, a glad-hander, a whipping boy, a pace-maker, a ready letter-writer, a discourager of hesitancy, fidus Achates, Caleb Balderstone and all the rest of it. The nation fairly held its breath to see what would happen when Mr. Norton should get down to business, secretarying.

It happened almost instantly—the most astounding, incredible and deplorable thing in the way of stupid politics and bad administration of public affairs that has come out of the White House since the days of Andrew Johnson. It was a letter signed by Mr. Norton, this paragon of a secretary, to a man out in Iowa, announcing that the President had reformed and would no longer attempt to play patronage against principle, as he had been doing under the advice of the reactionary leaders, and that, having been caught in the act and hopelessly beaten at the game, he was willing to quit—and would the Insurgents please forgive him and be good hereafter?

Friends and foes of the administration alike stood aghast at the enormity of the blunder. That he should cease the discreditable policy which his association with the lowest and most cynical element of his party had led him into was eminently wise and proper, but that he should lower the great office and make himself personally ridiculous by public confession and by a feeble and half-facetious form of defense, this was far beyond the worst his enemies had expected or his friends feared in him. The break was so magnificent that no one for a moment thought it the work of a mere amateur in blundering. It seemed to have the professional touch that we had come to look for in W. H. Taft. The progressive papers unanimously treated the letter as coming direct from the President, and the reactionary papers none of them denied it. How could they? Anything else involved an assumption that Norton had written the thing on his own hook, without consulting his principal, and such a hideous break as that, on the part of the veriest tyro at the secretary business, was quite unthinkable.

But the story that now passes current among the Washington newspaper correspondents—and in the long run these people generally arrive at the exact truth—is that the President talked over the patronage situation with Norton and expressed his annoyance at the untenable position in which Cannon and the others had placed him, and his wish to get out of the scrape on any kind of reasonable terms; that Norton then suggested that he, the secretary, should write a letter "that would straighten things out," and that the President made no answering comment, wondering, no doubt, as any sane man might wonder, how such a letter could possibly be formulated; that the free-and-easy Mr. Norton took the Presidential silence as warrant for his trying his hand at the Murray Crane line of business. And it was thus that the bull got loose among the administration's choicest Limoges and Satsuma.

But why did not Taft come out with the whole story at the time? Because, respond his admirers, he was too much of a gentleman and a sport to attempt to hide behind a secretary. He would take whatever was coming to him, and take it like a man. Even those who do not admire the President over-much can see reasons enough why he should have kept still. Once the cat was out of the bag, all the explaining in the world could not get it back in. After all, the worst that Norton did was merely to tell the truth—a high crime in diplomacy and in secretarying. The situation was simply hopeless. Once more the President

The Coming of Roosevelt



CALIFORNIA will in a few days be honored by a visit from one who has been very properly described as the first citizen of the world — Theodore Roosevelt. If there be now, in this or any other country, one whose record of achievement in behalf of his fellows, of accomplishing the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number, surpasses that of Roosevelt, let us hear the name. The fastidious may call it idle speculation, and an effort to compare where comparisons are foolish, but we instinctively measure the size of one man by throwing the silhouette of his achievement, plus, if he be still living, his future promise, against the outline of these same things as they appear in others. We look upon the great figures in the arena of today, and consider what they have done: William of Germany, the Pope, Rostand, Lloyd George, Asquith, Kipling, Carnegie, Morgan, Rockefeller, Edison, La Follette, Taft—which one shall we set up for the comparison with this man, who for seven years presided over the destinies of the richest, most powerful and most progressive nation on earth, who swept away old institutions of political evil, who completely changed the national point of view on the most vital issues of business and government, and who, in the face of the revolution he had wrought, was acclaimed, at the end of his service, by all classes of people, and by the leaders of all political factions, as worthy to rank with the very greatest that have occupied the Presidential office.

The past achievement of this First Citizen is written plainly enough on a myriad of pages of the history of his country. Nothing can take that away, not even such vast oceans of abuse and malediction as were hurled at his great predecessors, Washington and Lincoln. But we are a practical people, who stand with our faces toward the future. It is not so much the Roosevelt of the past that we are eager to greet, as it is the Roosevelt of the present and of the time yet to be. Although he no longer holds public office, and may never again serve us in that way, we know that this tremendous store of energy, of clear judgment, of perfect sincerity, and of love for the people is available, while he lives, as a great national asset. We recognize him as a powerful living force for good citizenship in the Republic, wisely directing our thoughts toward the difficult problems that lie in the path, and helping to guide us to a just solution. The nation is facing a crisis in its history as portentous as when the Constitution was adopted or as when secession was met and overthrown. Each time with the hour there came the man. It is to the eternal fame of Theodore Roosevelt that he first aroused the American people to the nature of the struggle that confronted them, and it is to him they will turn for guidance and moral leadership when the lines of battle are drawn.

C. D. W.

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had locked himself in with the key thrown out of the window.

In due course of time, long enough afterward for the marks of cause and effect to be obliterated, Mr. Norton is allowed to resign. A new secretary comes in—this time without any beating of cymbals—and the ex-captain of industry goes to New York to accept the vice-presidency of a bank.

We find this story of Mr. Norton's sole responsibility for the patronage letter both easy and gratifying to believe. We were loth to part with the very last atom of respect for the President's political judgment, and the letter seemed to leave no option in the matter. The captain of industry, on the other hand, is a being in whose abysmal ignorance and thick-headedness—on everything except his one specialty—we have long believed. The experience comes often to every man of affairs to be absolutely dumbfounded at the small intelligence of some man—not all men, but one here and there—who has achieved great distinction in the field of money making. Because a man makes or is paid $50,000 a year we naturally assume that he has a $50,000 outfit of brains. Well, it is a mistake, for sometimes he has a mental equipment that a $20 a week reporter would look upon with the deepest scorn. In these days the money-maker is usually a specialist, and the specialist is of narrow view. A secretary detailed to keep Mr. Taft out of trouble should be made of the broadest possible stuff.

C. D. W.

* * *

THE CHILDREN AND THE THEATER

While there are some people who believe the theater to be a thing of evil and who never enter one, the average American citizen attends the play house frequently and takes his family, if he has one, with him. We who live in the cities have witnessed in the last ten years an extraordinary increase in the number of theaters and in the gross number of people that go to them, an increase that is quite disproportionate to the mere enlargement of the city. In addition to the regular theaters of late there have sprung up great numbers of moving picture shows and other forms of entertainment that one might suppose would draw people away from the theater. As they have not done so, it is evident that the hold of the playhouse on the people is steadily increasing, and that it is to be reckoned with on that basis.

Whatever American parents enjoy they wish their children to enjoy with them, and so it happens that there is now a very large patronage of the theater by children and this also is increasing. It is idle to deplore it. People wish their children to have pleasure, and the child that has once seen a spectacular performance or a vaude-

ville with animals or dancing or legerdemain, will beg to be taken often. The wise parent is, of course, moderate in this form of indulgence, and will make careful selection of the performance to which the child is taken, but he will yield at times. The real trouble comes in the selection of the performance, for, in spite of the volume and certainty of this patronage, the theater manager makes little effort to cater to it.

In the old days we had at intervals affairs known as "pantomimes" which were gotten up expressly for children. They contained a great deal of rough horse play and "Katzenjammer Kid" tricks that needed expurgation, but they were at least a definite concession to the children. Most of that business has been taken over by the circus. At all events the pantomime is gone. The spectacular and burlesque shows are intended for grown people, and almost invariably contain stuff that a well-regulated family finds objectionable. While the vaudeville contains a turn or two that may be adapted to the edification of children, it contains a great deal more that tires them and is quite unsuitable for their use.

It is to meet this very evident need of innocent theatrical entertainment for the young, the very young, that the "Children's Theater" idea has sprung up in eastern cities and has gradually found its way to this coast. In some of the larger cities one or more theaters have been completely given over to this line of performance. The patronage has been excellent, the chief trouble being to find suitable plays and performers that will satisfy both parents and children. Once in a while there is a stroke of genius like Maude Adams with Barrie's Peter Pan, but that is fairly the event of a life time. Still there is plenty of good material extant, and the demand will create the supply. Many women's clubs have become interested in the movement, and where the patronage is not large enough for a regular children's theater, they have encouraged theatrical managers and dramatic schools to prepare occasional performances.

The theater is a great force, for education or for demoralization, whichever the people demand. While we may be a bit careless as to what we grown-up folk hear and see in the play-house, we are concerned about what is placed before our young people. Possibly a reform, starting at that end of the line, may in time work through to the top.

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GEN. FORBES' SHARP-SHOOTERS

Vociferous objection to General Forbes' suggestion, that high-school boys over the State be trained to military drill and sharpshooting, is to be anticipated, but suffer not the force of it to sweep sanity off its feet. To know how to march and to shoot is not necessarily to be filled with the mania to fight, rather to the contrary inasmuch as it affords to the mind some inkling of what war is like. These are the things, or some of them, that are to be credited to military training: Instant and unquestioning obedience to properly constituted authority, which the American youth, not so trained, has small chance of learning otherwheres, a deficiency that fills more convict cells with criminals than lust, or greed, or laziness, the saloon influence or evil companions. It sets them up and gives them carriage, teaches them mastery over their own bodies, personal neatness, civility, courage and, in all the activities of life, that if they don't hit the mark they are only marks to be hit. No greater single good can come to the high-school boys of California.

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THE HAREM-SCARE-'EM SKIRT

We menfolks love our women and so love to see them tidy and neat that we seldom complain of millinery or ladies' tailoring bills, but, in recent years, we have had much to endure. Season by season we have seen our side partners grow hideous and ever more hideous until, hobbled at one end and horribled at the other, nightmares rule the day and jimjams the night. God give us surcease from that sorrow! That fashions eminate from that nether world whose habitues owe their lost estate to the depravities of the male sex we now know to be true, for nothing other than the spirit of malignity born of despair could have conjured those styles which do prevail. Nevertheless we crave mercy, in that the punishment of our sex is greater than we can bear. Therefore, if the harem-scare-'em skirt must come, suffer it, O powers that be, at least to have the compensations of convenience of locomotion and salubrity of health even if it cannot be made to fit!

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ONE OF THE THINGS THAT GRIND

Nineteen-year-old Marie Elkins lately applied to the courts for an allowance from her father's fortune upon which to live. Request most reasonable! But what, in the eyes of this opening bud of womanhood constitutes a living? Why, $100 per month for maid to help her dress herself and comb her hair, $640 a month for rooms at her hotel, $3,000 a year for motor and horses, $5,000 for dresses, $10,000 for vacation from the arduous duty of keeping alive and $3,000 to $5,000 for balls and parties. Is it any wonder that a cardinal principle of Socialism is that rights of bequest and inheritance shall be cut off, or limited to totems, heirlooms and keepsakes, and that that ism is growing apace the whole world around? Who is doing it? Certainly not the Socialists for they argue as a rabbit runs, ever in a circle. These are the things that grind out their grist for them. Fact!

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THE RIGHT OF BEQUEST

A grouchy old bachelor in Austria has bequeathed a large fortune to twelve old horses, to be succeeded by other twelve as fast as the first die off and so on forever. The will is to be attacked as not being consonant with sound policy. If money cannot be willed to horses, then why to asses, four legged or two? This raises the whole issue of the right to bequeath and puts in ridiculous light the exaggerated notions as to this right which have heretofore obtained. Inheritances can be permitted only in so far as the public welfare may best be subserved by them. Out of no grave should any dead hand be thrust to misdirect the disposition of any estate, a principle that should immediately and universally be adopted and then dated back far enough to enable it to command that judicial sanction which comes only by and through immemorial usage.

THAT BUNCH

A grabber of much acumen was lately heard to enveigh with great bitterness against "that bunch" now occupying the capitol at Sacramento. There is, he thinks, no telling the evil that will be worked to business interests through the fanatical interference of the present legislature with affairs, and the soul of him yearns for the good old days when a legislature could be induced to lend its aid to a private real estate speculation by a capitol-removal fiasco. Men of that ilk are entitled to a certain measure of commiseration. A campaign for Right Things is so far removed from anything with which they have ever been associated that they find difficulty in understanding how some men can be actuated by any motives other than to "git and git a plenty while you're a gitt'n."

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NOTHING EASIER

Duncan McKinlay has expressed the conviction that if William Kent expects to have anything to say about the distribution of political patronage in the second congressional district of California he will have to go to the president and re-establish old-time cordial relations, than which nothing can be easier. All the president will have to do will be what Mr. Kent wants to have done, but if His Excellency supposes for one moment that deprivation of patronage will influence William Kent to cease meddling with Tahoe contracts, or deter him from butting in whenever he thinks things are going wrong, then neither the president nor Duncan McKinlay know of what manner of material William Kent is made. He in neither a blue-stocking nor an irreconciliable radical, but he is as good a judge of Right Things as any man in public life and his mind is his own every day in the week.

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TIE PASSES ONLY

The decision of the supreme court of the United States, that railroads may not exchange chips and whetstones, advertising space and personal service, for transportation will not meet with favor in newspaper offices where space that, seemingly, costs nothing could readily be exchanged for trip passes that, also seemingly, cost the railroads nothing extra inasmuch as they have to run their trains anyhow. But all these exchanges of space for space go very much by favor and imply at least that "negative freindship," on the part of the editor toward the railroad which has tended to tone down editorial utterances if they do not buy silence. When the editor must make his choice between the tie pass, paying his fare and staying at home he will be in a position to deal with public service corporations without conscious or unconscious bias and that will be in line with public policy. As to passes generally those ride free who can best afford to pay their fares while, if all pay as others pay, all may ride the cheaper. It is time to bring all sorts of special privilege to an end.

Timber wolves have been killing and eating people in Alaska, according to a dispatch from Seattle. Between timber wolves and alleged syndicate sharks, the lot of the Alaskan does not seem to be a particularly happy one.—New Orleans Times Democrat.



Our Work Is All Cut Out for Us Those who stand for progressive policies will, when the present Legislature adjourns, find their summer's work all cut out for them, and each man of us will find a man's job awaiting the best there is in him. It is not going to be easy to bring the sentiment of the state fully abreast of the standards set by Legislature and executive, but the work must be done or there will be a slipping back if not a back-sliding. Whatever of argument that influenced legislative or executive action in each given particular must be repeated before all the people, to the end that the people may understand what is proposed as fully as the legislators themselves understood when they voted for or against. Herein the press of the state, and to a very great extent the interior and local press, can be of inestimable value. The papers that the people read (and all that is in all local papers is read even to the display advertisements) must be frank and fair and tell succinctly the things that the people must know before they can vote intelligently on the constitutional amendments proposed, and the likelihood is that there will be many of them. Whoever has a voice must willingly let it be heard on behalf of those measures that he deems meritorious. It is not out of the question that the Governor himself may have to make another of those whirlwind campaigns of his on behalf of measures that ought to be sanctioned at the polls.

Special Amendment Election Is Needed It will not be wise to suffer the proposed constitutional amendments to go over to the next general election. That will be a presidential election and every presidential election absorbs about all the attention that the public mind can give to public affairs. There should be a special amendment election this fall with no other issues to divide attention and we should go at the subjects in hand hammer and tongs. That way they can be decided and decided right. It will cost something to do it, but our Legislature should adopt and put into immediate operation the Oregon system of getting out a pamphlet to be sent to each registered voter containing the proposed constitutional amendments and the arguments for and against each of them, allowing the advocates and opponents space for presenting their views at $50 per page. The campaign of education should be such an one as California has not witnessed. If legislation, or any portion of it, is to be directly taken in hand by the people then the people must be as well instructed in the issues involved as are legislators themselves or government will go awry. We progressives are on the right road, but we must bring the main body up to where the vanguard now is or the vanguard will not be able to hold the strategic positions gained. Let us have these formative issues put up to us all by themselves, good and hard, else that most unfortunate of expressions, "Reform Run Mad," may so impress the public mind as to result in a public pre-judging and misjudging of issues important to the progress of our state and race.

Not As New As Many Suppose Not all the so-called reform measures that this Legislature will put up to the voters of California are as new in principle, however, as they may be in practice, as many suppose. Read this and think it over for a few minutes: "All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government vested with authority, whether legislative, executive or **judicial,** are the **substitutes** and **agents** of the people and are **at all times** accountable to them." Very much to the point is it not? Does it not cover and sanction the recall idea to perfection? Note especially the words, **"at all times,"** not at intervals of twelve years, as we in California elect our justices of the appellate courts. Well, this is taken from the constitution of Massachusetts and was put into it and adopted by the people of that state in 1780 and has been held in reverence ever since as stating a basic principle as to ultimate responsibility in that commonwealth. If Massachusetts has not felt called upon to adopt recall measures covering the judiciary it is because public sentiment, the appointive system, life tenure with good behavior and a fortunate exemption of the bench from corporation domination, have made the recall of the judiciary unnecessary and not because there is no warrant for it in the fundamental law of that commonwealth. The Watchman has not favored the incorporation of the recall of the judiciary with the recall of other officers, but wholly for practical and prudential reasons, not on principle, for the recall as applied to the judiciary is as sound in principle as when applied to executive or legislative office, and the warrant for it is much stronger in that the elective term of appellate judges is three times as long as that of governor or other state officers. No end of mischief can be done by an appellate justice who, for twelve years, holds himself responsible, not to the people as their "agent," or "substitute" in administering justice, but to the corporation whose political bureau made him a place on a bench that is disgraced by his presence. California is no stranger to such betrayals of the public interest. While the idea of applying the recall to the judiciary is repugnant to our traditions the principle upon which it rests is as firmly grounded in our foundation principles as any liberty or power the people make bold to cherish, and no effort must be spared to make the voters of California understand that this is true.



A PYGMIE CANNOT STOP A PROGRESSIVE

Sheriffs' Offices Nests for Grafters That sheriffs' offices are nests for petty grafters the country over is a fact that many have marveled at, and yet there is a good psychological reason for it. On the bottom rung of the human ladder is the odd-jobs man, the man who is incapable of sustained effort and works a day and rests two, or works an hour or so in loading a dray, moving a piano, putting furniture into a house or whatever else lasts not too long, and, for the rest of that day, spits and whittles, whittles and spits, happy in wanting little here below. There is no community so small that it does not sustain one or more of such unsteadfast citizens. If one of these develops political acumen and executive capacity above cleaning cuspidors and sweeping saloons, and becomes enterprising enough to hunt for a job at loafing that will pay reasonably well (and will not be too steady even at loafing), such an one generally aspires to be constable or deputy sheriff. Being neither steady nor steadfast such an office gives him what his nature craves, short rushes and long rests, with something going on to stimulate a jaded attention. Such a man cannot endure to work all day at anything all by himself, but to take a convict to prison or an insane person to a hospital is just the kind of a snap such men are looking for and, inasmuch as such jobs are to be had at the sheriff's office and nowhere else, they naturally become hangers-on looking for odd-jobs of that sort which the sheriff has to give. In working in petty grafts they become much more expert than in handling their charges, especially with reference to the insane, who are sick persons and need to be handled with great care and with expert knowledge as to how to handle them. There is not a state in the Union that has not had to fight this species of public nuisance and petty graft and, so far, California has not fought it as successfully as some others. It is time to renew the battle for better methods, and the best method known is for each state hospital to train its own messengers to be sent for persons as soon as committed. This

(Continued on Page 19)

Limitation of Newspaper Power

Los Angeles Sunset Club Paper by C. D. Willard

I remember that twelve or fifteen years ago a member of this club, an ex-newspaper man, gave us a dissertation on the question of whether it was good public policy that any one man in a republic should enjoy the amount of power given by the ownership of a newspaper, and not be subject to any kind of control or authority. There were reasons why that inquiry was pertinent then and it seems to me now that none of those reasons have departed, while a number of new ones have been added.

Whether a man regards the present trend of political affairs from a reactionary or progressive viewpoint, he must admit as a plain matter of fact that our institutions are steadily becoming more democratic, and that more direct power is coming into the hands of the people. Direct legislation, the recall and the direct primary are spreading everywhere, and even though there may be some counter-revolutions, the general tendency toward the exercise of power directly by the voter instead of through delegates and representatives is too clear to admit of any question. This is a changed condition, and one that must be considered in its relation to the newspaper.

Knowledge is power, partly because with the acquirement of knowledge comes the instinct for the exercise of power. One reason for the growth of the democratic sentiment and its ripening into practical laws for the people's rule is the tremendous spread of popular education in our time. General illiteracy ceased with the generation of our fathers, and we have looked on and beheld the average of knowledge rise from mere reading and writing very nearly to the high school plane. As a nation we are feeling our intellectual oats, and all sorts of things are likely to happen to us. But if we are to exercise power thus freely, we must be able to vote intelligently, and to do that we must know the facts, and often the time is so short and events move so thick and fast, that there is only one place from which we can get the facts—and that is the newspaper.

We recognize that public health must be preserved, and we have pure food laws, and regulation of water courses, and a rigid exercise of authority over contagious diseases. We have also some legislation for the protection of public morals. We are properly impressed with the need for preserving the purity of the ballot as to bribery and as to its correct counting. But are we entirely awake to the menace to public welfare in the deception and misleading of voters through false statement of fact in the only source from which they are, as a rule, able to get the information they must have? Under the old system, when we put our affairs blindly into the hands of representatives and political delegates, the issue was not so direct. Now we are brought face to face with it.

Theoretically this is a difficulty that should carry its own remedy; that is to say, if a paper deceives its readers they should logically leave it for a truthful paper, and thus put newspaper honesty at a premium. But there are several reasons why this theory does not work out, and the two principal of these are, first, the existence of the Associated Press, and, second, the peculiar nature of the newspaper business, whereby, as in no other business, success compounds on itself in a geometric ratio.

The Associated Press makes the newspaper business a practical monopoly. In the morning field it takes a Hearst with ten millions of capital and a chain of papers to buck the solid line, and even he is willing to pay big sums to buy franchises when any are obtainable. In the afternoon field there is an open service offered by the Scripps-McRae people, but it is not to be compared with the Associated Press. Thus competition is limited, and in many places scarcely exists at all.

Again, in mercantile lines as a man increases the volume of his business and hence his income, he necessarily increases his expense. There is a slight margin of saving or compound profit, but not much. But in the newspaper business added circulation, which pays for itself in subscriptions, allows the publisher to charge more and more for his advertising space at only an insignificant increase of cost. Given certain profits at 100,000 circulation, the profits at 200,000 are not merely twice as great, but like enough twentyfold. This supplies the publisher with a huge fund that may be used in making his paper so attractive as to hold his subscribers whether he tells them the truth or not. No other business places such a direct premium on rascality. I do not mean to be cynical and say, as some do, that only the lying and sensational papers are successful. I do not believe it. But I challenge any one to show me another line of business than that of newspapering, that is allowed by law, in which one may habitually lie to his customers, adulterate his product to a hideous degree, practice every kind of meanness and injustice toward individuals and show absolute contempt for the public generally, and yet, in spite of all these things, achieve an enormous financial success. And that is not all. Can any one name a line of business that is countenanced by law—other than the newspaper business—in which big money may be made by pandering to the worst and lowest in our frail human nature, the telling of immoral stories, writing obscene headlines, nursing envy, creating hatreds, setting whole communities by the ears, exploiting misfortune and parading vulgarity to the public view? Yes, the theatre has been allowed to do some of these things in a moderate degree; but our police are now censoring theatres and even the nickel moving picture show is reviewed by a committee on morals. Vice is turned to money in many ways and by many people, but chiefly under cover, skulking from the law, and necessarily on a small scale. The newspaper alone is given free rein to debauch morality, to exalt falsehood, to mislead voters and to degrade humanity, and through these horrid practices to pile up huge profits. Why? Why should the publisher be allowed this immunity in the face of grave public peril? Why is he not muck-raked and shown up, and the noisome elements of his business dragged out into the sun? Rest calm and assured. His day in court, in that great and solemn tribunal of public opinion which he has done so much to create, is almost at hand. Individuals may tremble before him, but democracy will not. The problem is intricate, but it is not beyond the reach of law. If monopoly stands in the way, it must be blown up and removed. If legislatures dare not pass laws, then the work must be done by initiative. If private newspapers cannot be made to give us the truth, then municipal or state publications may supply the lack. It is no more difficult to censor an immoral and sensational newspaper than a performance at the theatre. All that is needed is that we should get these matters in proper perspective, and recognize that the doctrine of "let alone" and "private business" does not apply to an enterprise with the gigantic possibilities for good and for harm that are possessed by the modern newspaper. It is a common carrier, a necessity of life, a public utility, a factor of government under the new system, and whether it is to be a boon or a menace to our political and moral development rests with the people themselves to say.

APPLY RECALL TO JUDICIARY

There's such divinity doth hedge about a judge, in some minds, that they think it monstrous to include judges in the proposed amendment providing for the recall of unfaithful, incompetent or corrupt public officials.

Why this should be so we cannot understand. A judge, like any one else elected to public office, is but an employee of the people, and his employer should have the right to discharge him at any time for cause.

We have had judges right here in San Francisco who were known to sell their opinions and decisions like merchandise; yet there was no way of getting rid of them save by impeachment proceedings before a legislature as corrupt as they.

We have had insane judges, too, on the superior bench. There was no way, not even by impeachment proceedings, to retire them. Even if sent to an insane asylum—as one was—he could serve out his term of office.

The Recall would furnish an easy remedy for such evils.

No fear need be entertained, as some seem to think, that the Recall would ever be invoked against an honest, efficient judge, because of some decision which he might render that was distasteful to a few or to even a majority of the people. The sense of fair play is too strong to permit of any such use of the Recall.

Besides, there is such deep-rooted respect for an upright judiciary, that any attempt to recall a judge, save where he has grossly disregarded the rights of the people and perverted the law, would be frowned down.

We, therefore, see no reason whatever why the Recall should not apply to judges as well as to all public officials, from the Governor down.—San Francisco Star.

Sitting on the sofa, his right arm stole about her form. "This," he said, "is what I call making glad waste places."

"Oh, no," she replied; "a waste place is one that has never been cultivated."—Newark Star.

"I should hate to live after all my friends were dead." "I don't blame you. It's always hard to borrow money from strangers."—Chicago Record-Herald.



Philadelphia North American

AT THE BAR

It is significant that when, two days before the Lorimer vote, the Constitutional Amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators was defeated by a margin of four votes, Senator Lorimer was one of those who voted against the amendment. It is also significant that of the thirty-three Senators to vote against the Constitutional Amendment, only six, of whom three were Republicans and three Democrats, were among those to vote against Mr. Lorimer. The alignment upon the two questions was practically identical. Apparently those Senators who believe that a Senator, elected as was Mr. Lorimer, should remain a member of the Senate, believe that Senators should not be elected by the direct vote of the people.—The Outlook, New York.

SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 6

By The Onlooker

THE BOY BEAUTY OF BUTTE

And now we come to the sad case of the Boy Beauty of Butte. Truly 'tis a dolorous tale, and rends our heart to tell it. Few have guessed the bitter anguish stored within his hidden heart, few have surmised the sufferings hid behind his carefree smile. Only a Luciferian pride could bear him up so blithely in the face of his bitter fate. (Business here of hollow Hamlet laugh—ha! ha! Honestly, gentle stranger to these legislative halls, it's tough enough. Judge for yourselves. Listen:

Suppose, just suppose, this sort of thing happened to you every so often. They all do it—the old ladies, we mean—bless their well-meaning souls! They clasp their hands ecstatically—pause here and candidly confess if you ever saw hands clasped ecstatically—ecstatically and exclaim (they **always** exclaim):

"**Who** is that perfectly be-eautiful little boy at that desk in the front row—that little boy with those great big brown eyes. He must belong to that big man who is sitting across the aisle from him. **Isn't** he just a **dear**! I'd just love to pat him on the head."

And the Sergeant-at-arms says, "Certainly, madam, I'll bring him if you like," and swoops up to the front desk with a wicked eye, and brings back the victim to "see some of your constituents," and then leaves them face to face to do their own explaining, while he dodges behind a pillar and suffocates with joy.

"Yes, ma'am?" says the victim, with that "I've-never-seen-you-before-but-what-is-it-I-can-do-for-you?" inflection we all know, polite as pie.

And the lady just sits there and blushes and stammers and tries to apologize and gets redder in the face and at last sputters:

"Wh-who **are** you? We sent for a li-little boy we saw up there."

And the victim, with that winning smile on his face suavely replies:

"Ah, a mistake. Pardon me. My name is Boynton."

Doesn't he do it well? Mistake, indeed! In his heart he knows, **he knows, HE knows**, as Ohbosh, the Yam would say. (Here repeat business of hollow laugh, with grated teeth—half teacupful—added.) You bet he knows. As Senator Hurd would say—well, never mind **what** Senator Hurd says.

I can't imagine how you guessed it, but you are right, it **is** Senator Boynton of whom we speak, Senator Albert E. Boynton, President Pro Tem. of the Senate of the great and grateful State of California (including the Sunny Southland, patent rights reserved), floor leader of the reform Republican majority and otherwise known to fame and to the carking care of his own hosom as Boynton, the Boy Beauty of Butte.

Having thus hurriedly and briefly, even abruptly introduced the subject of our remarks, we shall now proceed as in multiplication to multiply and amplify the subsidiary points. If the Senate of the great State of California were deestrict skule and every day were Friday afternoon at three o'clock, Senator Boynton would invariably be mistaken, when he arises, for Sidney Sawyer just about to repeat "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck," and a little afraid it was going to drop out from under him. He is the original and sole Little Lord Fauntleroy of the Senate, the only member who looks less than ten years old—so long as you are ten yards away.

Right here, before we become frivolous, is exactly the place to remark that Boynton is exactly not what he looks like. In fact he don't look like it, when you really see him, up close. At that range you will observe that his hair is strongly streaked with gray; that the big brown eyes are full of seriousness and frankness, but full of thoughtfulness and sophistication as well; that the face is the face of a resolute fighter. And it's not illusion this time; stir the animal with a sharp stick and you'll get all you paid for in excitement right away. But get him to smile and you'll see winsomeness herself, charming enough to entice the birds down out of the trees. They don't make 'em more likeable in the shape of manly men than A. E. Boynton.

They like Boynton where he came from—Oroville. They sent him to the Senate four years ago and he brought them back both appropriations and a clean record from a pretty dirty pot of a legislature. His record was more than clean, it was a fighting record fighting for decency. When they asked him to run again last year he said he would if he had no opposition; he had no time to make a campaign. The Republicans said, "You bet." The Democrats added, "We're agreeable." And, bless you, if the Socialists, even, didn't chip in and say, "Go it." Naturally, he went.

And now he's the most important member of the Senate. As President Pro Tem. he holds a beneficial interest in a constitutional life insurance policy on the life of the Governor and of the Lieutenant-Governor. In other words, if they should go to Colorado and never come back, Boynton would be Governor—but they won't. Also, as Pro Tem. he presides when the President is out of the chair. But where he shines is as floor leader of the majority. He holds that mysterious card called the program, so called because the other members dance as it says. He is thus the boss of the Senate, so far as any one man can be boss in a reform legislature.

As a private member, Boynton's notable success at this session is in getting through the railroad full crew bill. Popular misapprehensions seem to surround this measure. The prevalent idea that it requires the train crew of each train to get full is an error. The correct idea is that it requires each train to carry a fixed number of men to operate it under given conditions, a provision full of protection to public and trainmen alike.

But no personal triumphs as a member, no pride of power as a boss, no pomp of place as a second assistant hope of governorship, no popular acclaim in Butte County, no legal conquests in San Francisco, where he practices law—none of these trinkets of the bauble reputation can heal the hurt, assuage the grief or salve the sting that has its birth in the ecstatic exclamation of the well-meaning ladies at ten yards' distance.

CHINESE LIKE SCOTCH BAGPIPES, BUT NO OTHER WESTERN MUSIC

Consul-General S. S. Knabenshue learns, at Tientsin, that the only foreign music the Chinese masses have ever shown any interest in is the skirling of the bagpipes of the Cameron Highlanders, when they were in garrison there a couple of years ago. He therefore advises an Ohio piano concern that the market for their instruments is practically confined to foreign residents. Some few instruments have been sold to wealthy Chinese, but simply as pieces of furniture, there being no teachers of instrumental music for Chinese ladies and no demand for them.

The Vicious Fee System

No better commentary is afforded of the unbusiness-like methods that are legally permissible as the result of past political favoritism and manipulation than this: It is a notorious fact that the sheriff of Los Angeles county reaps in fees and emoluments, in addition to his salary, twenty to thirty thousand dollars per annum—and perhaps more; he only knows, and he won't tell. He takes the position that "public office is a private snap," and declines to give information as to his official income when so requested by leading civic organizations. Isn't it about time that our legislators took drastic action in the matter? Let us pay our officials well, but let us know how much they get—to a cent.

The following editorials further elucidate the matter:

"The state legislature has made so excellent a record in the enactment of measures of progressive reform as to give special strength to the hope that before adjournment it will take appropriate action in correction of the fee system evil. Los Angeles particularly indulges in that hope because the delegation from this county, in senate and assembly, is directly pledged to the accomplishment of that reform and we are unwilling to believe that any member of it can be seduced or cajoled into the violation of that pledge. Los Angeles rightly expects every member of the delegation to do his utmost to abolish the fee system.

"That system is a survival of the period of spoils of politics, of the day in which treasurers kept the public funds in favored banks and pocketed the interest that was paid thereon. The fee system was among the conditions that corrupted administration. Many of those conditions have been reformed out of existence—that system alone, ministering to private greed at the public cost, unaccountably is retained in defiance of sound methods and all principles of good administration. The pleas of its present beneficiaries, seeking a little longer to retain their unwholesome privileges, ought not to weigh with legislators pledged to reform.

"The true principle of compensation of all public officials requires that they be paid a fixed compensation for the performance of their duties. That compensation should bear proper relation to the public service required. Officials should not be underpaid by government and they should not be permitted to overpay themselves by the exercise of the right of taxation, for the right to exact fees for private profit is the right to tax the people for private benefit.

"Not one valid argument has been or can be adduced in support of the fee system. The whole case in defense of its continuance, as presented by its beneficiaries, resolves itself into this single declaration: "We want the money." That offers no reason why they should be allowed to continue to tax the people. This Legislature is pledged in an especial manner to wipe out such abuses of Special Privilege and Private Interest. The fee system represents them in a peculiarly odious form. Abolish it. Provide a fixed and fair compensation for service rendered and so deprive public officials of their right to thrust their hands into the public pocket. Make them take their fingers out and keep them out."—Los Angeles Express.

It is with considerable concern that The Herald has recently noted a disposition on the part of some of the representatives of this county in the legislature to refrain from dealing effectively with the matter of fees for public offices, and especially of the office of sheriff. There is no excuse for the fee system. In the very nature of things it offers a premium to officials to give the public the short end of the transaction. And whether this is the result or not, every consideration of proper business organizations of the county government requires that the compensation of officials should be made specific and certain. The fee system as it applies to county offices should be abolished and every county officer should be put upon a salary. There is no more reason why the sheriff's office should be an exception to this rule than there is why the office of assessor, collector or county clerk should be made an exception. The voters at the last election believed that the candidates for the legislature had pledged themselves to this proper and necessary reform in the laws of our state, and any member of the legislature who does not use his utmost efforts to abolish the antiquated, unbusinesslike and frequently costly fee system as applied to every county office, will, we venture to say, subject himself to the just criticism of his constituents in this county. We trust that when the legislature adjourns no member of that body from the County of Los Angeles can be criticized by his constituents for failing to do everything in his power to correct the evil of the fee system in our county government.—Los Angeles Herald.

In a later editorial the Los Angeles Express says:

"Last Saturday's balance sheet showed that Los Angeles county has on deposit in nearly 100 banks a total of $3,013,870, all of it drawing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

"That interest, received on public moneys, goes into the public treasury. Under the old spoils system it would go into the private pockets of the treasurer and his political creators. Most cities and counties in the Union have reformed that immoral practice, although the spoilsmen in some cases offered great resistance and caused long delays. There is no more reason why any public servant should be permitted to pocket official fees than there is that county treasurers should be allowed to pocket the interest paid on deposits of public money. The fee system is but a wicked authorization of officials to tax the public for private benefit.

"A few officials are strangely still permitted by the law to exercise that power of taxation. The Legislature should reform that abuse. Every Los Angeles legislator is pledged to aid that reform to success. If fees are required to be paid, let them be paid into the public treasury. Establish a fixed compensation for public servants, properly proportioned to the services they render. Not one of them should be permitted to keen the fees they collect. Those fees belong to the people, just as does the interest on the people's money."

Reform Legislation

By United States Senator John D. Works

I regard the present as a critical time in the history of the country and in the affairs of the Republican party. The struggle is on between the "interests" and the people. Predatory wealth is seeking privileges from the nation as well as from the state, county and municipal governments. To secure and hold such privileges these self-seeking interests have entered into the politics of the country. They have, to an alarming extent, degraded our citizenship, corrupted the electors of the country, and polluted our official life, and in some instances the very channels of justice. The corruption of individual voters and the bribery of public officials have become so common as to alarm the sober, thinking people and cause them to tremble for the future of our free institutions.

These conditions have aroused the people to action. They are demanding the right to govern their own country free from the domination of the corporations and their predatory allies. This determination has resulted in a political revolution that may, if the prevailing evils are not overcome within party lines, disrupt the old political parties and bring about an entirely new alignment that will bring face to face the money power and the interests it controls on the one hand, and the people not connected with such organizations on the other; or plutocratic wealth against the common people, common only because they are not overrich and striving to be richer at the expense of the people.

The National Republican Progressive League, as I understand its purposes, is an organization within the Republican party having for its object the reform of the party and its freedom from corporate and boss rule. As a means of accomplishing these results certain reforms are advocated including the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and direct primaries and the initiative, referendum and recall. Expressions of the people, at elections held in many of the states, have demonstrated the fact most conclusively that they are demanding these reforms. This demand has undoubtedly grown out of the lack of confidence of the people in our representative form of government as now administered. For example, the demand for the election of United States Senators by popular vote is born of the belief that elections by the legislature have been controlled by moneyed interests and polluted by corruption; and the power to legislate by direct vote of the people is demanded because the people have lost confidence in the men that are chosen to make the laws.

Every step taken, every reform of this kind demanded by the people, is the result of corrupt practices and illegal domination in political affairs and in public life. Our representative form of government, rightly and honestly administered, is perhaps as safe, as free, and as independent as any that has yet been devised. But the confidence of the people in such a government has been sadly shaken by the manner in which it has been manipulated, controlled and dominated by selfish interests, seeking their own gain and not the common good. This disposition of the people to condemn and change our form of government is fraught with dangers as well as the possibility of much needed reforms. It is a time that calls for wise statesmanship and the most exalted patriotism.

A republic is defined to be "a state in which the people are the source of power."

The Constitution of the United States provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every state in the Union a republican form of government."

Therefore this country is a republic and the states are acting under the same form of government. It follows that the **source of power** in state and nation **is in the people.** If government by representatives elected by the people, or chosen by other means, as provided by law, is a fail-



SENATOR JOHN D. WORKS

ure, the people, as the source of power, have the right to so change the form of government as seems requisite to correct the evils. But this is a power that should be exercised with the greatest deliberation and caution. Not only so, but the necessity for a change should be demonstrated beyond reasonable question.

The experiences of this country, and the evils from which the people have suffered, not only justify, but seem to demand, in the interest of all concerned, that the check upon representative power, and limitation of its abuse, provided for in legislation authorizing the initiative, referendum and recall, should be enforced. These remedies seem absolutely necessary to protect the people from corrupt practices and the control of legislation by and in the interest of powerful corporations and their political servants. But such remedies should be regarded and treated always as extraordinary and to be resorted to only in case of public necessity. There may be danger that the too frequent use of such remedies, especially for frivolous or inadequate causes, would tend to reduce our government to a pure democracy, a result greatly to be deplored.

In the opinion of the writer our representative form of government should be jealously preserved but always with the reserved power in the people to elect, control, govern and restrain the representatives and to rescind their acts, or to act in their stead by direct action of the people when necessity calls for such relief.

Recognizing the primary fact that all power is in the people and that they have, and should be given by law, full and ample power to protect themselves, every caution should be exercised to confine that power, as exercised by direct action of the people as a whole, within reasonable bounds and proper limits, as it may tend to affect our republican and representative form of government. So far, the power to initiate or rescind legislation and recall derelict public officials seems not to have been abused. On the other hand the power has been beneficially exercised. But the tendency undoubtedly is to extend and increase the power, and the temptation to use it too frequently and on unnecessary or improper occasions, will be great.

The future of this kind of legislation depends largely upon the wisdom exercised in its use and the forbearance displayed by the people in confining its use to proper occasions.

The National Republican Progressive League is moving in the right direction. It is assuming great responsibilities also. The leaders who bring about the remedial legislation that the people are justly demanding will be held responsible for its proper limitations and restraints in enactment and enforcement. In the effort to reform conditions the Constitution that has safeguarded the country and the rights and liberties of its people for more than a century should be preserved in its integrity. There is altogether too great a tendency and disposition, at the present day, to override the Constitution or construe it away on the theory that times have changed and a more liberal construction of the fundamental law, making it elastic enough to meet the needs of the people, is imperatively necessary. It is a dangerous doctrine that needs to be carefully guarded against.

Mr. Roosevelt's Program in California

Mr. Roosevelt will arrive in Los Angeles at 10:15 a. m. Tuesday, the 21st. With him will be Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Landon, and Mr. Frank Harper, his private secretary.

A small committee will meet Colonel Roosevelt before he reaches Los Angeles and accompany him to the city.

Mr. Roosevelt will be received at the Santa Fe station in Los Angeles by a general reception committee of representative men of Los Angeles—Mayor Alexander delivering the formal address of welcome.

Mrs. Roosevelt and party will not participate in any public functions. They will dine with Mrs. James A. Garfield at her residence in Pasadena Tuesday evening, and early Wednesday morning will leave for Santa Barbara to be joined there by Col. Roosevelt, Wednesday evening.

After a stop for a few minutes and a brief address at the Y. M. C. A. Building in Los Angeles, Mr. Roosevelt will go to the Hotel Alexandria where, at a noon luncheon, he will be the guest of E. T. Earl.

At three o'clock the public school teachers of Los Angeles and pupils of the higher grades in the high schools will hear a short address by Mr. Roosevelt at Temple Auditorium. That evening Mr. Roosevelt will be the guest of Arthur H. Fleming at dinner in Pasadena where he will meet John Muir and John Burroughs and a few other friends. At 8 p. m. a public lecture under the auspices of the Throop Polytechnic Institute will be delivered at the Maryland Hotel Auditorium, on "A Zoological Trip Through Africa."

Wednesday, March 22nd, Mr. Roosevelt will return to Los Angeles by auto, stopping a few minutes at Occidental College to speak to the faculty and students.

He will be the guest of honor at a Harvard Club luncheon, at the University Club, at noon.

At three o'clock in Temple Auditorium Mr. Roosevelt will deliver the principal address of his stay in Los Angeles, under the auspices of the City Club of Los Angeles. Governor Johnson will be presented by Judge Finlayson, president of the Club, and he, after a brief address, will present Col. Roosevelt.

In the evening the Union League Club will open its new quarters at Second and Hill streets, and Mr. Roosevelt will be present at a banquet planned for this occasion, leaving for San Francisco by the Coast Line at 8 p. m.

Mr. Roosevelt will deliver the Charter Committee address at Berkeley at 10:30 on March 23rd, and spend the rest of the day in Berkeley. On the 24th he speaks at Stanford in the morning, and delivers one of the Earl lectures at Berkeley in the afternoon. On the 25th he delivers another Earl lecture and is the guest of the Harvard Club at dinner. On the 27th another Earl lecture is delivered at Berkeley and Mr. Roosevelt will be the guest of the Commonwealth Club at dinner. And on the 28th he delivers another Earl lecture and a public address. The last Earl lecture is delivered on the 29th.

The remainder of Mr. Roosevelt's engagements in California are private, except that if the Legislature is still in session on April 4th, Mr. Roosevelt will address it at that time.

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Nationalism and the Judiciary

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

In The Outlook, New York

An even more appropriate heading for this article would be "Nationalism; and Law, Order and Justice." The first requisite for the welfare of any community is justice; not merely legal justice, but ethical justice, moral justice, the kind of justice meant by the ordinary man when he says that he wishes fair play or a square deal. In order to get this justice it is absolutely necessary that there should be order; and there can be no order unless there is law, and unless the law is rigidly and honestly enforced. Crimes of greed and violence and crimes of greed and cunning must alike be repressed, for it makes no difference what form wrong-doing takes so long as it is wrong-doing; and important though it is to have good legislative and executive officers, it is even more important to have an upright, fearless, and independent judiciary, bent with whole-hearted and intelligent zeal upon serving the interests of all the people.

Justice is based upon law and order, and without law and order there can be no justice. The triumph of disorder and lawlessness is certain in the end to mean not only the undoing of the reputable rich but the undoing of the reputable poor; and indeed the undoing of everybody, reputable or disreputable, for not even scoundrels can permanently flourish in a society in which the conditions have passed a certain degree of anarchy. But it must never be forgotten that law and order are not in themselves ends, but means toward obtaining justice. When order reigned in Warsaw, it meant not justice but the negation of justice. The terrible atrocities of Kishenev were due, primarily, not to lawlessness, but to the fact that those who had the power used it for the destruction of the helpless. The Jew in Russia and the Armenian in Turkey have had to dread cruel oppression at the hands of the exponents of the law quite as much as from violent lawbreakers. Without law and order there can be no permanent justice; but law and order are good only when used to bring about such justice.

Now, the above is an elementary proposition. It is so elementary that it is difficult to controvert. Nevertheless, in practice here in our own country there are multitudes of men who wholly ignore it, and who persist in making a fetish of the instrumentalities for obtaining justice through law and order, instead of treating them on their merits as instruments of greater or less worth. For instance, when a big corporation gets involved in a strike with a big labor union, the corporation at once demands that order be maintained, while the union is apt to protest against any practical steps to maintain order. As a matter of fact, the duty of the government is clear. It should first restore order. So far, the corporation is heartily in favor of government interference, of the use of the collective power of the people. But as soon as order has been restored—that is, as soon as the collective power of the people has been exerted to suppress violence directed against the property or persons of certain members of the community—the heads of the corporation are apt to insist (as in the 1902 coal strike, for instance) that the whole duty of the government is at an end, and that any inquiry into the rights and wrongs of the controversy is an outrage on private initiative, private right and judgment. As a matter of fact, in many such cases the duty of the government has only begun. It should not refrain from restoring and enforcing order because of any protests of the labor people, but neither should it refrain from full inquiry into the facts, and from acting so as to bring about justice, because of any protest on the part of the capitalists. In every such conflict of labor and capital there is a third party in interest, the public; and when the public, through the governmental authorities, has to use the collective power of the people to restore order, that fact is of itself full and complete proof that, even if only for preventing recurrence of disorder, it is its further duty to use the collective power of the people for the purpose of finding out the facts and enforcing justice. Yet the very men who, when the general proposition is enunciated as above, say that it is a mere truism, a mere platitude, violently oppose its application in concrete instances, such as that of the coal strike in 1902.

So it is with the judiciary. In the abstract, very few people will deny that the judge should be the servant of the people, and that in order to be a good servant of the people he must be wise, upright, and independent. But in practice, and when concrete instances are involved, the proposition is apt to be indignantly repudiated—now by people actuated by one set of reasons, now by people actuated by a directly opposite set of reasons, and, moreover, the same men sometimes on successive occasions take both of these two diametrically opposed positions. A judge cannot be a good judge, and therefore he cannot be a good public servant, if he is required to render every decision in accordance with what popular opinion at the moment, with or without reason, may desire. Too often the very men who most loudly praise a judge for being independent so far as pressure by the great special interests is concerned are furious in their denunciation of him when he shows the slightest independence in the face of a gust of mob feeling, or of popular feeling which, though it does not take the mob form, is equally unwise and unjust. And the converse is no less true. That portion of the daily press which is controlled by the special interests, and particularly that portion of the New York City daily press which is responsive to Wall Street sentiment, has come to regard the judiciary as in a special sense the bulwark of property; and inasmuch as the special interests naturally put property rights above popular rights, their representatives in the press make it their particular concern to extol those judges who take the same view. They are therefore very severe in their denunciations of any man who has anything to say in criticism of a judicial decision which favors property rights and is against popular rights. But if the decision is the other way, the same papers and individuals immediately reverse their former attitude and themselves become the most violent and bitter critics of the judge. The very New York papers, for instance, which on most occasions when they treat of this subject insist that any criticism of a judicial decision is subversive of the foundations of law and order and destructive of republican institutions, were the most violent critics of Judge Landis when he inflicted what they regarded as an excessive fine on the Standard Oil Company, and of Judge (now Mayor) Gaynor when they disapproved of his attitude on the five-cent fare bill. Criticism, entirely temperate, of a decision which deprived the United States Government of its Constitutional right to control and regulate interstate commerce, or which deprived the people of the State of New York of the right to regulate the hours of workingmen engaged in unhygienic occupations, was treated as an assault on the foundations of the republic by the same men, who exhausted the resources of vituperation in assailing Judges Landis and Gaynor.

These same men and papers are always prompt to speak with horror of the utterances of labor leaders against the courts. As to certain tirades of labor leaders against the courts, I most cordially agree with them. But the worth of their protests from the standpoint of principle may be gaged by the fact that they pass over in silence utterances such as that of a great railway president, one of the half-dozen biggest financial men in this country, when, a few years ago, in speaking of a court decision, he said: "Decision or no decision, the men who own this stock will do with it as they please. The courts decide a great many things about which they know nothing. This is one of them. No court can run our property." Now capitalist and labor leader alike should be held to the same course of conduct. Both must obey the law; and, on the other hand, each has the right temperately and truthfully to point out where a given interpretation of the law by a given man works injustice.

Of course the trouble in these cases is not in securing theoretical acquiescence in statements of general principles of morality, but in securing practical acquiescence in the attempt to apply these principles to concrete cases. Very few politicians or business men, very few newspaper or magazine editors, would publicly announce their disbelief in the Decalogue; and yet, while it is undoubtedly true that there are plenty of politicians, business men, and newspaper and magazine editors who try their honest best to live up to the Decalogue, it is equally true that there are plenty of all classes who treat either the Eighth or the Ninth Commandments, or both of them, as having no practical application to the facts of daily life. So it is when we come to deal with law, order, and justice. So it is when we come to deal with our judicial system and with the judges themselves. On the one hand, the very men who by their actions seek to degrade the judiciary into the position of a servile register of the popular whim of the moment will cheerfully render lip loyalty to the theory that a judge should be upright and independent. On the other hand, the very men who strive hardest to prevent the judge from being a real popular servant, and who wish, on the contrary, to make him an instrument for defeating the popular will in the interests of a special class, are always loudest in their assertion that they are really championing the cause of popular rights. The men whose patriotism is really rational and sincere, the men who really believe in the just rule of the people, and neither in the selfish rule of a plutocracy nor the selfish rule of a mob, stand as equally opposed to the extremists of both classes. Here, again, the wise men today are those who on this question stood as Lincoln stood toward the questions of his day. It is simple and easy to take a place among extreme fanatics, either of radical reaction or of radical advance, just as it was easy enough in Lincoln's day to be either a Copperhead who demanded that slavery should not be disturbed and declared the war a failure, or an Abolitionist who took the view that John Brown was morally justified in endeavoring to start a slave insurrection and that Lincoln was a time-server whose timidity and indecision were ruining the cause of freedom. But it was an immensely difficult thing actually to work as Lincoln worked, as Oliver P. Morton worked, as the Union men in Kentucky worked, so as ultimately to bring about both the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. We who believe in popular rule, who hold that this government has no justification for its existence unless the well-considered and deliberate purpose of the people is ultimately to prevail, are no less bound to insist that unless the people themselves in the long run desire justice and act with wisdom and self-restraint and self-mastery they will bring themselves to ruin; and therefore we feel that, so far as the wisdom of man can avail, the system should be such as to make the judge ever keep in mind his duty to the public, his duty to act as a representative of the permanent popular will; while it is even more important that the public in its turn should realize that it cannot in the long run receive the highest service unless its servants are independent and fearless and deeply conscientious, no less than possessed of understanding of and sympathy with popular needs and desires.

One of the most admirable features of our constitutional system is the high position which it gives to the judiciary. In no other country in the world have the judges possessed or exercised the enormous influence upon the constitutional and institutional growth of society that they have here exercised. This is particularly true of the national judiciary, and therefore of its head, the Supreme Court. It would be hard to overstate the debt due by the American people to the bench, National and State, and hardest of all to overestimate the debt due to the Supreme Court. The three men to whom, throughout our national history, we as a people owe most are two presidents, Washington and Lincoln, and one chief justice, Marshall. Marshall is the one man whose services to the Nation entitle him to be grouped with the two great presidents, and he owes this to the fortunate fact that not only did he as a man deserve to rank with them as men, but that his office as an office deserved to rank, and did rank, with the great office which they held. The office of chief justice is, under some circumstances, as great an office as that of president, and at all times comes second only to it in importance. And the man who fills that office is, like the president, the representative of all the people, and is entitled to their respect and support. Moreover, I believe it to be true that, taken as a whole, the judges of the country are, and have been, more useful public servants than any other public men. A wise and upright judge can render, and does render, in the long run,

rather better service than can be rendered even by the right type of executive or legislative officer; and I believe that we find a larger proportion of men who reach the proper official standard among judges than among the members of any other class of public servants.

Yet, while not merely granting that this is the fact, but insisting upon it, it remains true that the judges are public servants just as other officials are, that they are, or should be, responsible to the public just as other officials are (for it is idle to call a man a servant of the public unless he is responsible to the public), and that therefore there should be criticism of them just as of other officials. In the case of judges it is even more essential than in the case of other public officials that the criticism should be wise and temperate, and, above all, that it should be absolutely truthful. I very seriously question whether, on the whole, we do not suffer in our public life quite as much from unjust assault upon upright public servants as from failure effectively to assault corruption and its exponents. Many newspapers and many magazines, sometimes because they are controlled by the special interests, and quite as often because they are seeking to capitalize sensationalism and to turn to commercial advantage the literature of exposure, have done, and are doing, all they can to degrade public life by practicing every species of reckless sensational and hysterical mendacity at the cost of reputable public servants. It makes not the slightest difference whether this form of falsehood is practiced because the writer is hired, directly or indirectly, by some special interest, or whether he is merely recklessly bent upon gaining money or notoriety by sensational slander; it makes no difference whether he is a cultivated man actuated by sour envy, or a crude fanatic who, in the name of conscience, is willing to perpetrate outrages upon conscience; and, finally, it makes little difference as to what particular class of public servant he assails. The infamy lies in the deed itself. The man who violates the Ninth Commandment and bears false witness against his neighbor stands on as low an ethical plane as the man who violates the Eighth Commandment and steals from that neighbor. To destroy the confidence of the people in the uprightness of upright judges is only a degree worse than to destroy their confidence in the uprightness of any other upright officials. Emphasis, however, must be laid on the uprightness, on the decency, on the ability and willingness to serve the public, so far as the official is concerned, rather than upon the office which he holds. It is impossible adequately to honor the faithful public servant unless we discriminate in the sharpest possible fashion between him and the unfaithful public servant; and all sense of such discrimination, all sense of proportion, is equally lost, whether we confound the honest and the dishonest, the competent and the incompetent, in indiscriminate praise or in indiscriminate abuse.

With judges there should be even more care exercised than ought to be exercised as regards other public men. But there must be criticism. With the judge, as with other public men, it is undoubtedly ruinous to follow the unfortunately prevalent custom of paying heed simply to the debit and not also to the credit side of the account between the public servant and the public. There is altogether too much tendency to pay more attention to punishing than to rewarding public service, altogether too much tendency to omit entirely the sum of the man's good qualities and think only of his mistakes or shortcomings; a tendency which inevitably results in pushing forward weak nonentities simply because the nonentity rarely does anything either good or bad, while the strong man, however good, is sure, if he has had a long career of successful achievement, to have his record of good deeds interspersed with occasional failures and mistakes. Therefore, in all but wholly exceptional cases, the judge, like any other public servant, should be judged by his record as a whole, not by his record on some particular matter. Moreover, in the case of the judge, in those instances where he acts simply as an umpire trying to do justice between individuals, very great caution should be exercised in criticising his decision. In a great many cases of this kind there is certain to be room for wide divergence of opinion as to any decision rendered, and it is therefore necessary to accept from the outset the view that the judge's decision on such questions should not be criticised—unless in a long series of decisions his attitude is such as to create a real presumption of moral or intellectual unfitness for his task.

The case is wholly different when the judge decides what in its essence is not a mere question between individuals but a question affecting fundamental policy. The proper attitude as regards this latter class of cases has been admirably set forth by a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, the Hon. Cuthbert W. Pound (in commenting on my remarks on the Bakeshop Case):

"Confidence in our courts does not require that their decisions on economic questions shall be regarded as binding rules of political conduct on such questions.

"When Lincoln, in the debates with Douglas, argued that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, which protected the rights of the slaveholder in the territories, should be set aside by the people at the polls . . . (he was) not assailing decisions of judges on questions of private right, but discussing the action of statesmen on matters of governmental power.

"So long as our courts exercise this power to pass upon the constitutionality of statutes which reflect legislative policy on matters affecting the common good, so long will the principles of government underlying their decisions in such cases be subject to debate."

There spoke the true public servant, the public servant proudly conscious of his own integrity and his own desire and ability to serve the public, and resolute in his refusal to shelter himself, under any plea, from legitimate criticism for his actions when dealing with great public policies which must ultimately be decided by the people. After all, Judge Pound was only emphasizing anew the doctrine laid down by Lincoln in his first inaugural, when he said:

"If the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges."

Very worthy people, both lawyers and laymen, have at times advanced the view that there should be no criticism of judges, even when they decide on matters of public policy, because they say that judges have nothing to do with making the law, and merely have to apply it when made. Sometimes the position is taken in even more advanced form, to the effect, namely, that only lawyers are competent to pass criticism upon judges. This latter position has always reminded me of an experience of mine nearly thirty years ago, when I was serving my first term in the New York Legislature. A measure was being voted upon which related to saloons in the city of New York. A new member from that city—himself a saloon-keeper—suddenly rose to a point of order, and with much indignation protested against the fact that there were "men not engaged in the liquor traffic who nevertheless were voting" upon the bill in question! The simplicity of this position appealed to everybody as exquisitely and unconsciously humorous, yet the assumption that only liquor-sellers have a right to express an opinion as to legislation concerning the liquor traffic is fundamentally identical in spirit with the assumption that lawyers have a greater interest than other citizens in the attitude of a judge on great questions of public policy.

There is no need of discussing the question whether or not judges have a right to make law. The simple fact is that by their interpretation they inevitably do make the law in a great number of cases. Therefore it is vital that they should make it aright. In an admirable article on "The National Government," in the "American Law Review," Judge Alfred Spring, an appellate justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, has set forth the proper position of the judiciary towards the Constitution, and incidentally has shown anew what ought to be, but apparently is not, familiar to every man who speaks of the functions of the Supreme Court—the absolute revolution in the Constitution caused by the action of the Supreme Court under Marshall. As Judge Spring points out, the Constitution is not made up of definitions, is not a dictionary, but is couched in general language, and is made for all time and to fit conditions and exigencies as they arise. He says:

"The oracular statement of Carlyle that a written Constitution 'does not march' has met refutation in the advancement of the United States. It has marched to the tune of progress, and with but few changes in its original form. Its onward march has been due to the far-seeing wisdom of its framers in not making it a lexicon of definitions, but vesting power in simple, terse sentences, adaptable to circumstances as they come along."

He shows that all three branches of the National Government have inevitably at different times exercised powers which the founders of the government did not contemplate their exercising. In speaking of the president, he says:

"The language of the Constitution in fixing the status of the president is even more comprehensive than that lodging the judicial power in the Supreme Court. It provides that 'the executive power shall be vested' in the president. A more complete investiture cannot be conceived, and yet, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and for long after, the tremendous energy imparted to the executive department by this all-embracing grant was not realized. Its mastery grew with the growth of the Nation, until today, within the limits of the Constitution, in practical effectual authority it is in alignment with the Congressional branch of the government."

He points out, what ought to be obvious to every one, that the different presidents have construed and have been able to exercise in widely differing manners the powers conferred upon them. The presidency under Jackson and Lincoln was a totally different office from what it was under Buchanan, Pierce and Johnson. Dealing with the Supreme Court, Judge Spring points out that for the first fourteen years of its existence it occupied a position of no importance in the National Government. Jay had resigned the chief-justiceship, and declined reappointment, because he felt that the judiciary was not clothed with any real authority. It was not the adoption of the Constitution nor its administration by some of its founders during the first dozen years of its life which put the Supreme Court in its present position under the Constitution. The Supreme Court itself, for the great benefit of the nation, read its own place into the Constitution, after the lapse of years during which no one, none even of the founders of the Constitution, had dreamed of giving it such a place. It was the appointment of Marshall and the exercise by that great man of his extraordinary personal influence which gave the Supreme Court its great power in our government, and which thereby also gave an enormous impetus to the growth among us of that spirit which made and kept us a nation, a great, free, united people, instead of permitting us to dissolve into a snarl of jangling and contemptible little independent commonwealths, with governments oscillating between the rule of a dictator, the rule of an oligarchy, and the rule of a mob. Those who on abstract grounds insist that the courts never have anything to do with the embodiment of public policy into law ought to pay heed to the simple fact that, under Marshall, the Supreme Court of the United States worked a tremendous revolution, not merely in ordinary law, but in the fundamental Constitutional law of the land. When Marshall was appointed, as Judge Spring has shown, it was usually assumed, when the subject was discussed at all, that Congress, like the English House of

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Sacramento, March 4.—The opposition to submission to the people of the judiciary recall proposition in the general recall amendment came to a head in the Assembly the other day. It was a small head—a very small head. To me it looked like a pinhead.

The rebellion was limited to a baker's dozen or so. It was led by Clyde Bishop, the explosive member from Orange county; Milton Schmitt of San Francisco, a pebble in the path of progress; Nate Coghlan of San Francisco, perennial obstructionist; George R. Freeman of Riverside, brother of an attorney for the Los Angeles utility corporation, who has been in Sacramento opposing a number of progressive measures, who, like his brother, has been performing Quixotic service in the lost cause of Reaction. These were weakly supported by such factors as Rosendale, Jones, Brown, Cronin, Crosby, Hall, Stevenot, Griffiths and Walker, and others.

The caucuslet met in Committee Room 120 behind safely locked doors and Coghlan gave out the information that a meeting of the Assembly committee on Public Morals was being held. Its plan of campaign, it subsequently leaked out, was a last desperate attempt to secure re-reference of the amendment, or, failing in this, an effort to divide the question—recall of all election officials excepting the judiciary in one amendment, judiciary recall in another.

There were eighteen obstructionists in that caucuslet, is said. When the melee was over but ten could be found. They were labeled: Bishop, Brown, Coghlan, Cronin, Hall, Crosby, Harlan, Jones, Schmitt and Walker.

Too Much "Regulation"

Senator Boynton has taken a determined stand against the passage of numerous measures amending existing statutes by placing the offenses which are the subjects of these statutes in the category of felonies. These regulatory measures, as a rule, apply to offenses heretofore classified as misdemeanors, punishable by fine or imprisonment in jail. To make these misdemeanors felonies would carry with it the penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Several bills of this kind have been considered by the present Legislature. For example, a hill handled in the Senate hy Senator Finn made the sale of liquor without a license a felony. Senator Finn, sheriff of San Francisco county and himself identified with the retail liquor business, in defending the bill declared that it was almost impossible to put a stop to the illicit sale of liquor in San Francisco because of the fact that the existing penalty for violation of the law is too light. If made a felony, with a penitentiary term in prospect for offenders, said he, the authorities would have little trouble in putting an end to this particular class of law violations.

"We are going altogether too far in these regulatory measures," declared Senator Boynton, "and if the Legislature continues in this direction a reaction is inevitable. Experience has proven that juries will seldom convict persons accused of minor offenses if conviction means a penitentiary sentence. The passage of such a law, in my opinion, would have an effect directly contrary to that anticipated. The average man will not vote to inflict a penitentiary sentence upon a man accused of an offense of this nature, even if it be found that he undouhtedly is guilty; and on the other hand if the offense is made a misdemeanor by statute, convictions will usually follow."

A dozen or more bills are now before the Legislature lifting minor offenses from the classification of misdemeanors into that of felonies. At this writing it would appear that all or most of them will be defeated.

Blacklisting—Various Styles

In withholding his approval of the "hlacklisting hill," so-called, Governor Johnson directed attention to inconsistencies in the measure that evidently had not appeared to its proponents. The bill provided that no person or corporation should "blacklist or require a letter of relinquishment, or publish or cause to be published, or blacklisted," any employe discharged from or voluntarily leaving his service.

The Governor points out that the provisions of the bill are "vague, uncertain and indefinite." He sought from various sources to obtain information as to the meaning of the term "letter of relinquishment," but no one has been able to supply a definition. "The next inhibition," says the Governor, "is contained in the words that no company, etc., shall 'publish' any employe. The most astute attorneys will be somewhat at a loss accurately to determine what constitutes publication of one individual hy another. It is possible we may accept the legal definition of 'publish' as applied to libel, and it might be held that when a person, firm or corporation is prohibited from publishing an employe, the meaning intended is that nothing shall he uttered or circulated concerning that employe. At any rate, the vagueness of the expression renders it so uncertain as to be of doubtful validity.

"Again, the act makes it an offense for any person (if 'publish' be construed in accordance with its legal significance) to impart to another truthful information concerning a discharged employe with intent to prevent that employe from securing similar employment. I doubt very much if it was the intention of the Legislature to make it a crime for A, who had discharged for theft, or incompetency, or other righteous cause, his employe, to say to B, if B was about to engage that employe, that the employe was dishonest or incompetent.

"There are in the United States many statutes designed to reach blacklisting. In most of those statutes there is a saving clause providing for a truthful declaration respecting a discharged employe. . . . I have no objection to prohibiting blacklisting; but if it is to be done, I wish it accomplished by an act direct, certain and plain in its terms which cannot be defeated by judicial construction, and which would preserve as well the right to make a truthful disclosure of the reasons for the discharge of a dishonest or incompetent employe."



GUARDING THE TREASURY

Prison Discipline

About six weeks ago the Assembly directed its Committee on State Prison and Reformatories, consisting of Gerdes, chairman; Lynch, Cattell, Stevenot, Bishop, Harlan, Cunningham and Telfer, to make an inquiry as to what extent punishment is used in the state prisons of California, and especially as to the extent to which the strait-jacket is used. The investigation has been made and the committee has reported. It shows that at San Quentin there are in use seven different methods of punishment inflicted upon convicts for infraction of the rules of that prison.

The most severe methods employed are "cuffing up" and the use of the strait-iacket. "Cuffing up" is accomplished by causing the convict to stand erect, facing the door of his cell, and extending his hands and forearms through the grating of the cell door, about level with his face. The hands are then fastened together with handcuffs. He is compelled to stand in this position for six consecutive hours, after which he is allowed to rest for six hours, and is then again "cuffed" for six hours. This process is repeated daily during such period as may be prescribed by the warden.

The strait-jacket punishment consists in placing the convict in a jacket made of heavy strong canvas, cut so as to fit the body and shoulders of the wearer, along the edges of which is a row of eyelets. The jacket extends from the throat down to and helow the knees. On the inside are two loops for the prisoner's hands, which rest upon and in front of the upper portion of the legs. The jacket is placed upon the convict, who is then laid upon his face, and the jacket, by means of a quarter-inch rope through the eyelets, is laced upon the body.

The jacket may be laced tight enough to inflict great physical pain, and even death, by impeding breathing, and pressure on the heart and kidneys. The convict is kept in the jackets as long as the warden decrees, in no case exceeding six consecutive hours in any one day. This form of

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JUDGE MACK

A Man, Big Enough to Help Solve Our Tremendous Transportation Problems, and With a Heart Big Enough to Make Him a Real Friend of the Street Arab

By Clarence H. Matson.

Keen, analytical questions that went straight to the heart of involved problems in transportation mathematics characterized a little man with a big brain who sat on the Federal bench in Los Angeles the past week.

He was Julian W. Mack, for many years a jurist of the Cook County Circuit Court of Chicago, but now one of Mr. Taft's appointees to the newly-created United States Commerce Court.

Two things impressed observers in the lemon rate hearing before Judge Mack last week. One was the intricate problems with which the new court has to deal, and the other was the incisive manner in which Judge Mack went after the answers.

Although he frankly admitted that many of the terms used by the transportation sharps were new to him, Judge Mack grasped them so quickly that he frequently cornered the said sharps on their own preserves.

He has that kind of a mind. He held the Parker fellowship at Harvard for three years following his graduation from that institution in 1887, and he afterwards studied at Berlin and Leipsic. Besides, he has been for years professor of law either in Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., or in the University of Chicago, and in his work on the bench in Chicago he has had a wide range of experience.

But he is big of heart as well as big of mind. That fact made him for three years judge of the juvenile court in Chicago when juvenile courts were new, and he understands the heart of a ragged street urchin as well as he does the mental processes of a railroad statistician.

And it is not at all improbable that he has a deeper regard away down in his kindly heart for the street arab than for the brainy transportation magnates who come before him in his new position. Not that he is at all inconsiderate of the latter, for he is the personification of courtesy and consideration; but philanthropy is a hobby with him, and the aid of the unfortunate is one of his chosen studies.

The list of the charitable organizations with which he is connected reads like a philanthropic directory, and besides these he takes a deep interest in movements for the betterment of civic and municipal affairs. He was formerly president of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, and he is president of the Milk Commission, the League for the Protection of Immigrants, and the Friends of Russian Freedom. Then he is vice-president of the Chicago Children's Hospital Society, and the Society for Social Hygiene. He is on the executive committee of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, and the Juvenile Protection League. Incidentally he is also a director of the Civil Service Association, the Playground Association, and the Associated Jewish Charities.

Just as though this were not enough to keep him busy—in addition to his work on the bench and as a professor of law—he is a member of the American Historical Society, the American Bar Association, and various similar organizations, in addition to a dozen or so clubs.

This illustrates something of the activities of this man whom President Taft has chosen to sit on the great transportation tribunal of the country—the tribunal with which rests the answer as to whether the regulation of railroads by the government is to be a success.

Yet in the midst of all this activity, Judge Mack found time, as juvenile court judge, to go into the personal history and childish ailments, the psychology and mental workings, of each individual of Chicago's child population that was brought before him.

The work of the juvenile court judge, in his estimation, is more than



JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK

passing on the crimes and misdemeanors of childhood from a mere legal standpoint. It is philanthropic. The judge who deals out justice to the delinquent boy or girl must know humanity. He must understand the well-springs of life from which come the causes of wrong-doing—some of which isn't intended to be wrong at all on the part of the doer. The Juvenile court jurist, says Judge Mack, must become acquainted with the history of each little culprit brought before him, and he must study the psychology of the child. More than that, to be successful, he must inspire the confidence of the little personality he is supposed to punish.

From work of that sort to passing upon disputes involving many millions of dollars and ferreting out the fine points in transportation questions upon which sometimes hang tremendous issues—this is a far cry. Yet to those who witnessed Judge Mack's conduct of the lemon rate hearing—the first of its kind to come before the newly-created court—he demonstrated his ability to cope with the latter as well as with the first.

Perhaps it isn't so far a cry after all. Possibly the mental processes of the statistician or the traffic magnate are not more difficult to follow than those of the street arab. At any rate, Judge Mack proved his power to grasp in a twinkling the difference between train miles and car miles; why company tonnage is a big factor in determining the cost of moving a revenue freight; and he detected in a moment an error made, after many devious computations, in not charging to passenger traffic a due proportion of the cost of company freight. Just figure on that awhile for yourself.

Judge Mack is a native son of California, although nearly his whole life has been passed east of the Mississippi. He was born in San Francisco in 1866, but his school days were spent in Cincinnati. After his graduation at Harvard and his education abroad, he was admitted to the bar in 1890, and has been a member of the Chicago bar most of the time since.

CALIFORNIA'S BEST FOR BANQUET

(Given in Chicago in Honor of Judge Mack.)

A rich consignment, including a variety of California's boasted products, arrived in Chicago today. As safely and as carefully as any treasure it was brought from the extreme end of a Golden State across the Rockies, eluding highwaymen and bandits, although it undoubtedly would have proved acceptable loot. It was brought on the China and Japan fast mail train, which left San Francisco Monday evening and arrived at the Northwestern station at 9:10 o'clock. Thence it was carried through busy streets to the Union League club where it was left in charge of a sole guardian, the chef.

The final consignees will receive the bounteous gift tomorrow night, when the California Society of Chicago will give a banquet to Judge Julian W. Mack, a former Californian and a past president of the society, in honor of his appointment by President Taft as associate judge of the Commerce court. A dozen cities of the Golden State have contributed that the banquet truly might be a California affair.

A large part of the gift will be presented in this menu:

Cocktail of little California Oysters
California Salmon
California Grown Celery
Golden State Olives
Filet of Beef a la California
California Artichokes
California Spring Chicken, Broiled
Salad of California Fruits and Vegetables
California Champagne
Ice Cream, California Fruit Flavor
Coffee

This will not include all of California's offering to its Chicago sons, however. The Golden State has sent so much of itself that those who sit down to the feast will find themselves in an environment almost entirely of their native state. Before them they will behold huge mounds of California grape fruit, oranges, apples, raisins and prunes. Everywhere their eyes will behold and to them will be wafted the fragrance of the kind of flowers many of them have not enjoyed for a long, long time. There will be masses of California foliage and there will be clusters and heaps of California eucalyptus, violets and lilies.

Judge Charles S. Cutting of the Probate Court will be toastmaster. William Kent, former Chicagoan and United States Congressman-elect from California, will be among the guests.—Chicago Daily News, Feb. 10, 1911.

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MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Latest on Commission Government: The Municipal Journal of February 22 contains an intelligent and comprehensive statement of the exact facts with regard to the growth of the commission system of city government, together with a table of the 112 cities now working under that plan, and a summary of the essential provisions of the charter in each case. It is an interesting and valuable document. An important feature of it is a discussion by Prof. Chas. A. Beard, who edits the "Digest of Short Ballot Charters," which will presently be issued by the Short Ballot Organization, as to what really constitutes a "Commission form of Government," the name having been used miscellaneously by all cities that choose to call the council a commission. Beard holds that the true commission government is one in which only the most imoortant offices are elective, and that very few of those should be filled at any one time, "so as to permit adequate and unconfused public examination of candidates." But we are disposed to agree with the author of the Journal article, anonymous, who thinks this definition "places undue emphasis on the short ballot idea." Then he tries his hand at a definition making it a system "where all the functions of government are lodged in a few officials elected at large." This definition is, however, open to one point of ambiguity. The authority is not lodged in these officials separately but collectively. Therefore let us say: Where all the functions of municipal government are lodged in a small body of officials elected at large. Thus collectively they make up a commission or a body to which all powers are committed by the people (subject always, let us hope, to direct legislation and the recall); severally, they may hold various administrative positions, one being a mayor, one auditor and so forth. The commission system is an attempt to secure a business-like administration of a city government, and while many elements might enter that problem, one is so predominant as to quite overshadow all others and that is that responsibility should be definitely located. That means that authority should be definitely located, which disposes forthwith of the usual scheme of a lot of officers with co-ordinate, unlimited powers, all serving as checks and balances on one another. Of necessity, too, it reduces the number chosen to the smallest possible compass. Of the 112 cities listed under the commission plan, all but 4 have the referendum, and all but 22 have the initiative. The recall appears in 70 of them. The table is in error in not giving San Diego direct legislation and the recall. Out of the whole list of 112 only 8 charters went into operation prior to 1909, which shows how recent has been the movement. Indeed, it is evidently just at its beginning, for several eastern states have either just adopted or are now considering laws that will allow the adoption of the system by their cities.

Aqueduct Tunnel Breaks all Records: Wm. Mulholland, manager of the Los Angeles Owens River Aqueduct and of the city water department, has contributed a number of vital arguments to the question of whether public work can be made as efficient as private. His arguments come in the form of record-smashing in the swiftness and cheaoness of accomplishing standard results. One of his most striking achievements is the 5 mile tunnel through the granite of the Coast Range Mountains, where presently 1000 second feet of water will flow for the supply of Los Angeles and her neighbors. The experts who checked up Mr. Mulholland's figures at the outset of the great enterprise estimated 1680 working days would be required and put the cost at $75.33 per foot. The excavation of the tunnel is now complete, using less than 3½ years of the 5 allowed for the whole work, or 1239 days. The concreting still remains and this will take 8 to 10 months. The cost has thus far run considerably under the estimates, and a saving of over $400,000 has been effected. The average of speed has been 21 feet a day instead of 16 as estimated. In April, 1910, the South Portal crew, under W. C. Ashton, made 604 feet, and in May of that year the North Portal crew made 567 feet. The record for such work was held at Gunnison at 449 feet. About 200 men were employed in the work, and they were paid under a bonus system that greatly increased speed and allowed some of them to earn as high as $150 a month..

Lessons in Good Roads: The Pennsylvania Railway sends out a Good Roads train with lecturers, stereopticon views, pictures, statistics and models of road building and road machinery. It travels about the farming regions from which the railroad draws its tonnage, and does missionary work among the farmers and county officials to stimulate public sentiment and to help in the wise outlay of whatever funds are available. The Pennsylvania figures that good roads in the counties flanking its rails are a distinct asset because they help to bring in tonnage. Since the demonstration train started on its travels it has been found necessary to increase its number of cars and all its equipment, because of the great numbers of people that attended the meet ings.

What Constitutes Sueeess: The mayor of Burlington, Vermont, warns the citizens of that place that they are not to hold their municipal lighting plant in small esteem merely because its orofit last year amounted to only $68. He points out that the city is paying only $65 a year for street lights as against $95, the average price of Massachusetts cities, and that the citizens have saved $40,000 during the year on the lowered price of the light used in their homes. A municipal lighting plant can even lose money, and yet be a success as far as the welfare of a city is concerned.

Proposed Liberal Railway Franchise: Facing the lively possibility of a municipal street car system in Des Moines, the existing company, whose franchise is expired, now proooses a new franchise with a 5-cent fare until the dividends shall reach a certain figure, after which it is to be six tickets for a quarter. The term is to be unlimited, the city having oower to purchase at intervals. There is provision for full publicity and the arbitration of all lahor troubles.

Naticnal Aid to Health Urged: The surgeon general of the Public Health service in a report to Congress urges that the national government go further in co-operation with the states in caring for public health. He contends that the pollution of water courses is one of the most important health issues now before the people, and that in a large number of cases this should be handled by the national government.

Subway Is Profitable: The Public Service Commission of New York City reports that the subway with its one line carried more passengers than the four lines of the elevated. It is estimated that the subway paid the Ryan syndicate (its owners) about 20 per cent in dividends last year. There is great complaint of the ill-treatment of its passengers and the meanness of its equipment. It is resisting regulation by the Utilities Commission.

State Fire Marshal: There is a bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature that puts a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on all the premiums collected by insurance companies, the money to be used to maintain a state fire department with a fire marshal. Investigations will be made into the cause of all fires, and legislation for fire prevention will be kept up to date.

New Commission Cities: The following cities have recently adopted the commission form of government: Pekin, Illinois; Appleton, Wisconsin; Council Grove, Kansas; Greensboro, South Carolina, and Faribault, Minnesota. The plan was rejected in Galesburg, Illinois, by a large majority.

Thumb-printing the Police: After the physical examination of police applicants in New York City, a record is taken of their thumb-prints. The reason for this is that there have been a number of cases of sending substitutes for the mental part of the examination before the civil service.

The Light That Failed: An investigation into the affairs of the street lighting system in Chicago showed that the city was paying $7000 a year for lights that did not exist at all. This seems to have been due not to graft but simply to lack of adequate records.

Municipal Dance in New York: Following the example of Milwaukee, New York is trying the municipal dance as a feature of its park system. Ten recreation center houses have been constructed in its parks, and in one of these a public dance was recently held.

Trouble with Diphtheria: Fitchburg, Massachusetts, will now reorganize its health department. An epidemic of diphtheria managed to get well under way with a total of about 700 cases—most of them light, fortunately.

Infantile Paralysis: While the daily newspapers are telling us that a remedy is in sight for the new disease, infantile paralysis, health authorities are warning peoole that part of the danger of its infection comes from the public drinking-cup.

Work of Utilities Commission: The peoole of Racine, Wisconsin, were paying $1.15 per thousand for gas and they apoealed to the state utilities commission to investigate. The commission did so and ordered the price reduced to a dollar.

Screening Food Products: The health authorities of Jacksonville, Florida, are compelling all dealers in fruits and meats and all bakeries and restaurants to screen their premises thoroughly and exclude all flies.

City Workers Organize: The street sweepers of Pittsburg, 800 in number, have organized a union. They get $2 a day and are asking for an increase to $2.50. Frequently they get only 3 or 4 days work in the week.

Margin of Profit: The annual report of the municipal lighting and power plant of Richmond, Indiana, shows receipts for the year 1910 of $77,341 and operating expenses of $48,649.

Against the Rat: The Board of Health of New Bedford urges the adoption of a building ordinance that will require all future structures to be rat-proof.

The Golden Rule City: Toledo is trying to get legislation passed by the Ohio law-makers that will allow that city to run its own street car system.

Ticket Speculation: The New York Board of Aldermen have passed an ordinance forbidding the sale of theatre tickets on the streets.

In Behalf of Cleanliness: Louisville, Kentucky, has joined the list of cities that are enforcing the spitting ordinance in good earnest.

Cities and Babies: Delos F. Wilcox, in his recent book on American cities, says that a big city is no place for a baby to be born.

College City fer Commission: Jacksonville, Illinois, has adopted the commission form of government.

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Galloping Through the Capitol

Being as Much as a Tourist Knows After He Has Done It

The Capitol at Sacramento is a large and stately structure, as dear old Baedeker would say, in the classic Graeco-Roman monumental style. (None of our readers know what style that is, any more than we do, so we reckon that bluff won't be called.) A careful survey of it at once discloses the fact that its artless builders put it on hindside to or rear end forward or, to use a classic phrase, obverse reverse. To be explicit, the august portal of this edifice faces on a dinky two by sixteen plot of grass and trees, whereas the rear, which nobody cares a whoop about, faces on a noble park a quarter of a mile long and two city blocks wide. Whether the original architects of the building (it has been altered to fit the prevailing spring styles once or twice) were asleep at the switch when they planned this front, or whether the noble park aforesaid acquired its title of nobility by condemnation and purchase only recently, this historian does not know, but whatever the reason, he feels that a great gain would be made by whirling the whole thing around and making it face front.

We will say this for the architect, however—he has a good eye for proportion. The building is about as pleasing to the eye as one could desire. The longer you look at it, the better it looks.

Once inside the revolving storm door at the reversed entrance, you stand in a large rotunda and face to face with $365 worth of perfectly good marble which has been sculped into a wax-works representation of that first-reader historical romance about Queen Isabella hocking the crown jewels to stake Columbus to three sailing junks and the chance to steal a better navigator's glory. Personally, we wouldn't have advanced the lady five sous on the collateral offered by her in this group. China beads may have been good for junks and glory in those good old days, but no sailor in that fleet would have drawn his pay in our good doubloons on such a "hang-up" as this string of marble pearls.

Just as a tip to the keeper of the Capitol, the good Queen Isabella is going to be treated for trachoma shortly if they don't take that electrical reflector away from the bottom of the group. It appears that the rotunda is like that other rotunda familiarly known as "the inside of a cow," so they put in a group of electric globes, set in a curved tin pan, to throw a strong light on Isabella and Columbus. Whoever did it, however, had a notion that a stage effect was wanted, and so put the lights below the statuary, so that they shine upwards and directly into the queen's eyes. Evidently her nerve is as good as it was 500 years ago—she hasn't blinked yet.

Surrounding this group is a strong brass railing to keep the curious from trying to pinch the jewels before Uncle Ike gets the ticket made out. Leaning upon this railing is an object usually mistaken by tourists like ourselves for another piece of statuary. It is dressed in modern clothes, is also a rotunda—a very rotunda—and wears a large star and a large walrus moustache. The star has the word "Watchman" on it. Personally, we did not have time to try the experiment, but patient people, with an investigating turn of mind, assure us that this object, if observed long enough, will be seen to bat its eyes. A longer wait will be rewarded by seeing a lump in the right jaw disappear and a new lump appear in the left jaw. There is some talk of detailing Professor Reed, of Governor Johnson's office, because he is a university man, to make an exhaustive study of this phenomenon and report what its habits are and what significance, if any, attaches to the word "Watchman." There are suspicions that the object itself is human.

Just at present, the busiest places in the capitol, outside the governor's office, are the two legislative chambers. The Assembly chamber is a large hall, appropriately done in green, as becomes the character of most of its members, the majority of whom are freshly elected from the tall grass every other year. Carping critics, noting the presence in the Assembly as such names as Coghlan, Cronin, Mullaley and Walsh, have suggested that the eolor scheme had some symbolical relation to the Hibernian holiday celebrated yesterday, but this is an error.

The accommodating person who guided us through the Capitol told us that the most absorbing question at this session has been Local Option, most of the Assemblymen absorbing as much as eame their way, the option referring to the privilege of taking it straight or mixed with the chaser, as you please.

We next viewed the Senate chamber. Here the upholstery was all in red, a quiet shade harmonizing admirably with all the furnishings except Senator Tyrrell's hair. Behind the President's desk is a large painting of George Washington standing hy a table holding his hand over his purse pocket, a habit acquired by this portrait, our guide informed us, during some of the ante-reform sessions of the Legislature. On the blank walls right and left from Washington, hang excellent portraits of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Alden Anderson and Warren Porter, each an exact duplicate of the other, so as to give no offence to the friends of either. Some critics have complained that these portraits are not worth $500 apiece, which they cost, but such critics forget the obiect lesson in diplomacy that is thrown in with the pictures.

Over Washington's portrait is a legend which reads:

> Senatoris est Civitatis
> Liberatem Tueri

This also is a relic of past days. We don't know what it means; we always were shy on Greek—but we'll bet it's a lie. We asked the guide and he didn't know. He says he has asked all the Senators and they all referred him to the Secretary of State. Mr. Jordan says it is a sign somebody has removed from the Insectary by mistake. That sounds plausible, and may explain the whole thing.

Time and space forbid further observations on the Capitol right now. We may, however, remark that the monumental classic Graeco-Roman style of architecture was adapted to the Graeco-Roman style of public affairs, whereas we have a hunch that any modern builder of steel-frame office buildings could put it all over that style for the convenience and comfort of modern legislators and state officers. But such a thing as common-sense of that sort in state affairs would be heresy, so of course it is out of the question. What would a state government be without a dome over it? Heavens! The idea!

THE SMOKE PROBLEM

That much has been accomplished in the abatement of the smoke nuisance in Pittsburg, and that further progress may be expected in the future, is the statement made in a report of the Department of Health of that city. The improvement is due to the installation of smoke consumers, or apparatus that insures better combustion, and it is stated that approximately $1,000,000 has been expended in that direction during the past year by local industries. Dealing with the railroads' part in the smoke problem, the report has this to say: "Approximately 500 locomotives are in service daily in and around our Union station. One hundred and ninety regular trains stop at East Liberty every 24 hours. When it is known that one-half of this number (95) must leave the Union station and climb a heavy grade every foot of the way to Wilkinsburg, starting as they must, with a green fire and no opportunity to get up smokeless combustion before leaving the city limits, it will be seen that at least the Pennsylvania Lines east have a problem in engineering, the solution of which will require time and experiment." In summarizing the work of the railroads for the fiscal year covered by this report, we find that the Pennsylvania has kept in service 12 special smoke inspectors; has equipped 57 locomotives with smoke-abating devices; has kept 225 locomotives supplied with low volatile (less smoky) coal; has constantly supplied five locomotives with coke as fuel. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has kept 55 locomotives supplied with coke as fuel while operating within the city limits. —The Citizens' Bulletin, Cincinnati.

"My husband is just awful when he wants to find anything. You never saw a man throw clothes around the way he does." "Where did he learn to be so untidy?" "Why, he was in the New York custom-house for four years."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Transportation Problems in Los Angeles

Theodore B. Comstock Addresses City Club on a Topic of Vital Interest

Transportation problems in relation to city planning was the subject discussed at last Saturday's luncheon of the Los Angeles City Club.

The speaker was Theodore B. Comstock, engineer of the Los Angeles Board of Public Utilities, who has given this subject much thought, and in his speech he gave a comprehensive outline of what might be done to solve the questions of steam and electric traffic which now confront the city.

Mr. Comstock does not favor a union station for Los Angeles; he claims that it is not absolutely necessary and that it would be difficult to induce the different railroads to cooperate in such an undertaking.

Mr. Comstock said, in part:

The movement of persons and packages within a city is the expression of its nervous system in action. For reasons well enough known to you and me, the dominating brain of our traffic system—the nervous system of Los Angeles—has had lodgment in a head, or heads, disconnected from the body politic. This is not an exceptional case, however.

For, with more or less justification in each instance, nearly all the cities of the United States, unlike those of the old world, have builded about pre-arranged routes of transit as skeletons. And now these have become not only their bony framework, but also the arteries for circulation of the life-blood, the ramifications of the nerves and the outlets for muscular activity of the American city. These facts constitute the reason, sometimes used as excuse, for the domination of cities and states by subsidized brains responsible for corporate usurpation of governmental authority.

Lack of coherence and co-ordination of effort is the most vulnerable point we need to guard. But one cannot deeply study any plan for city betterment without reaching the conclusion that it is not an isolated, independent issue to be settled wholly upon its own merits. We must maintain perspective against all projects of whim or caprice or of selfish or narrow interests.

The tendency to generalize without adequate basis of facts, must be well regarded and discounted in our work. We must not fall into the error of trying to overcome evils or to supply needs piecemeal, at least until the efficacy of such method has been clearly demonstrated to be necessary or desirable. In other words, piecemeal construction or destruction can be justified only when each point of attack is itself part and parcel of a connected plan.

While it is essential to know how far and in what ways the needs of future traffic must be regarded in the laying out of city arteries, we must not forget that the interurban and local car lines are essential elements in transportation. We have consequently several more factors in our problem than those which will be of deep concern to the trunk line magnate. In my study of the Los Angeles complex, I find it necessary thus to analyze the needs of the situation in the following manner:

We have: A. Trunk Lines practically engaged in inter-State traffic.

B. Inter-urban Lines, gradually supplanting the suburban business of the members of Class A, and in some respects representing an intermediate group between this and the following class.

C. Intra-Mural Lines (confined to purely local business within the past few weeks only.)

The existing arrangement has some advantages for our purpose over the involved mix-up of a year ago. But it also brings in some new elements of difficulty in planning. To all intents, in first contemplation, the classification herein announced is applicable; but, upon closer inspection, it appears that Classes A and B are in proprietary merger, so far as one main factor is concerned.

Within a few weeks past important steps have been taken by the Board of Public Utilities, looking towards the avoidance of crowded cars on local lines. These measures are not as yet wholly effective, because of temporary obstacles soon to be overcome. With this service duly regulated, some efficient means of taking interurban cars entirely off the streets must be worked out. And in connection with this, the elimination of all grade crossings of railroads of all kinds at

Report of the Condition of

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES

At the Close of Business March 7, 1911

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts		$11,983,452.60	Capital Stock Paid In		$1,500,000.00
Overdrafts, Secured and Unsecured		24,857.20	Surplus Fund		300,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		1,250,000.00	Undivided Profits, Less Expenses and Taxes Paid		2,006,600.17
Bonds to Secure U. S. Deposits		305,000.00	National Bank Notes Outstanding		1,150,000.00
U. S. Bonds on Hand		5,000.00	Due to Other National Banks	$ 1,858,063.78	
Bonds, Securities, etc. (bonds only)		962,325.00	Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,388,192.83	
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	$2,033,491.19		Due to Trust and Savings Banks	1,330,990.27	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	250,022.54		Dividends Unpaid	1,895.00	
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	1,021,840.33		Individual Deposits Subject to Check	10,367,692.37	
Checks and Other Cash Items	142,950.72		Demand Certificates of Deposit	524,341.39	
Exchange for Clearing House	424,833.94		Certified Checks	60,934.41	
Notes of Other National Banks	63,930.00		Cashier's Checks Outstanding	405,967.99	
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents	6,468.04		U. S. Deposits	300,988.47	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			Letters of Credit	86,386.85	
Specie	$1,978,486.00		**Total Deposits**		16,326,453.36
Legal-tender Notes	689,400.00	2,667,886.00	Reserved for Taxes		9,740.00
Cash and Sight Exchange		6,611,432.76			
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer		62,500.00			
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit		83,225.85			
Total		$21,292,793.53	**Total**		$21,292,793.53

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Los Angeles, }

I, W. T. S. Hammond, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 9th day of March, 1911.

W. N. HAMAKER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

J. M. ELLIOTT, W. C. PATTERSON, JNO. P. BURKE, JOHN S. CRAVENS, J. C. DRAKE and M. H. FLINT, Directors.

Statement of the Condition of the

LOS ANGELES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

Owned by the Stockholders of the First National Bank, at Close of Business March 7, 1911

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts		$ 6,323,370.32	Capital		$ 1,500,000.00
Overdrafts		34,382.42	Surplus and Undivided Profits		934,339.83
Bonds, Securities, etc.		1,766,211.61	Bond Account		150,000.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		815,340.73	Deposits—Demand	$3,054,847.86	
Cash and Sight Exchange		1,731,138.25	Time	5,031,255.64	8,086,103.50
Total		$10,670,443.33	**Total**		$10,670,443.33

intersections with each other and with other types, as well as with roadways, will have to be accomplished. The local street car service can be accommodated at surface in the streets for a considerable period at least, and this plan will be most satisfactory until it be found impracticable in congested districts.

In Los Angeles a union passenger depot for through travel is not as much a necessity as many suppose, either to the railways or to the traveling public. As an imposing structure, a work of art, an advertisement for the city, a real convenience in transferring from one road to another, it would well repay its cost, perhaps even to the companies in all these respects. But there is here no such transfer from line to line as at Chicago, St. Louis and other interior distributing points. The railroads do not want to join hands in an enterprise of this kind, and the more an engineer studies the matter, the less easy does it become to point out a suitable location adapted to future growth of the city.

Even a tentative decision must be hesitatingly pronounced until after the settlement of the problems connected with the abolishing of grade crossings.

In most of our cities the securing of rapid transit has been the outcome of forced conditions. We are beginning to meet similar issues in Los Angeles, but heretofore we have not been guided markedly by experience elsewhere, except in crude discussion without definite knowledge as a basis. We have been spoiled by the cheap bestowal of franchises and this practice has tended to spoil the applicants, who have come to regard the spoils of our despoiling as a part and parcel of their assets, upon which the donors are expected to pay interest charges in the rates.

In working out a rational plan one year ago, I was led to what appeared to me the simplest and best general scheme for thus concentrating effort from all directions. It has taken a little time to bring out objections and to test the validity and consistency of the whole with its separate parts. It may be too early now to decide if full co-operation of all interests will be enlisted without more or less of adjustment by way of compromise. But I hope and trust that there is good reason for the belief that definite agreement will soon be reached along these general lines. It is very easy to make mistakes by hasty action which will eventually cost enormously for readjustment. It is exceedingly difficult to so forecast the future as to plan wisely and adequately. But this is just what must be done, if we are to get results economically which shall meet the issue squarely.

Freight traffic is the most important and most difficult to provide for, both in reaching correct estimates of future requirements and in overcoming the prejudices connected with present methods and locations of industries where these may have to be changed materially. We are peculiarly fortunate, however, in that our growth has heretofore been less concentric than excentric. This fact, taken in connection with the heretofore exotic character of business and the ever present urgency for rapid human transit, gives good leverage for prying dead-weight obstacles.

There are some selfish commercial reasons for continuing the present main city, in the rough, as the center of development of Greater Los Angeles. But from the outlook of a whole-souled citizen and an unbiased student of affairs, and even from the correct view-point of a rough-riding traffic agent endowed with power to act, the advantages of the existing status are greatly outweighed by other considerations, which will eventually move the center of population much to the south of its 1910 locus at Twelfth and Main streets.

If we aptly provide for just two things in city planning along broad and generous lines, our work is well done. These are facilities for work and for rest. Both are alike the need and the right of every red-blooded human being, but there is or should be a separate place and time for each.

It matters not so much where your business center may lie, if you provide means of rapid transit to and fro. If, for valid, unselfish reasons you have a predilection for any given civic, educational or commercial focus, I shall not trouble you with objections thereto, unless lacking in the element of fitness for the purpose in view. For I can manage your passage both ways between home and office in the shortest practicable time, leaving you to select your living place accordingly.

The main civic center should be at the focus of official business, and if you most arbitrarily select a point for it, official activity will be attracted and cling about it as iron filings to a magnet. It need not be the real commercial center, although it should not be placed wholly outside the zone of commercial movement.

Educational facilities of the lower grades must be distributed in accordance with density of residence of school age. Institutions for higher education, although not independent of localizing influence of similar character, may be more economically and effectively operated in outlying districts.

The minor civic centers, in my opinion, should be located on much the same principles as those which govern the placing of the grade school buildings. In many cases, these will become the civic centers of individual districts.

Trunk line traffic in both passenger and freight service, has been based heretofore almost wholly upon an erroneous theory or edict of the railroads. At any rate, whatever the reasons therefor, the conditions about to control will not longer justify the segregation of all trunk business in two classes, according to the destinations, San Francisco and Los Angeles, withholding local coast deliveries from the category of terminals.

In in short time there will be advantage to travelers and residents in two union passenger depots within the city limits. But these would not be identical in purpose. One, if placed at a central point where all trunk lines might converge, will be convenient, but not necessary, for the people who come and go, simply as an equalizer of distances. As before stated, very little need exists here for the transfer facilities which are usually the most important element of union depots elsewhere.

At the Harbor every consideration of importance emphasizes the need of a combined terminal depot. If we approach the matter from the side of the customs officers, the city officials, the railroads or their patrons, there is no way out of the conclusion that concentration at one point of the land and water transportation routes is clearly indicated by the situation at San Pedro. And, in spite of history, and of the selfish interests of the railways, I firmly believe that the operating corporations will not be slow to confirm the conviction that we cannot stop short of a municipal depot for this class of traffic, as an eventuality. In connection with this, the city must control and operate belt line connections with the various trunk lines. This plan will greatly simplify and facilitate the prompt and economical transfer of passengers in both directions. Without this consummation, the outlook for one who might come in or go out by one line of steamers and transfer to or from a given land route not affiliated directly therewith, would be much like that of a Tantalus attempting to quench thirst at visible supply of water just out of reach.

There is an area which is now adaptable at not excessive cost to a sensible and practicable scheme of city development which will not require extensive changes in the present lay out of streets. It lies where all the trunk and interurban railroad systems now pass or can be brought together with very little outlay for connecting links. A large part of the district is owned or at control of the railroad corporations. There is very much to commend this as a site for a Union passenger station for all classes of travel. Since its adaptation to this purpose became apparent, I have honestly and earnestly endeavored to search out objectionable points. But the more I study the matter, the more convincing are the arguments in favor of the plan.

Now we come to the most fruitful source of congestion and the problem which heretofore has had the least consideration on the side of public necessity and convenience. This is the interurban freight and passenger traffic. By adopting belt lines, now partially constructed, which will bring in freight over outlying suburban routes, to the heart of the industrial district, excluding such traffic, which is now permitted without franchise rights, from the ordinary intramural routes it will not be necessary to depress or elevate those portions of interurban tracks which run parallel with the surface railroads in the industrial area. I firmly believe the city itself must finally assume control of the local distribution of freight. The construction of the municipal railway, if wisely planned as to terminals, will very largely provide the means of accomplishing this purpose in the initial stages. But working out of the problem in detail will require most thoughtful study from capable heads.

While it is now necessary and more or less desirable always, to have local service by surface routes, there is no valid reason for continuing suburban service across any street at grade within the city limits. Even the operating companies are planning to come part way in the direction here indicated, but they cannot be expected to lead the procession much beyond what tallies with their own immediate pecuniary interests. The present terminals are not central for passenger business and decidedly they are not well located for handling this traffic speedily and economically.

If they are to remain where they are, it is imperative that their tracks be depressed or elevated so as not to cross city streets at grade. But the matter is not to be decided by putting the titles "Subway" and "Overhead" in a hat and adopting the one first drawn, as a working basis.

Before or after the actual accomplishment of this rational system of transportation, interurban lines must adopt less clumsy means of embarking and discharging passengers. What may be styled local express stations several blocks apart, will be needed, where patrons can take or leave through trains without covering long distances to and from the terminus, as is now necessary. It is very probable that the conditions herein specified, if they be adopted as the regulative policy of the city authorities, will ere long necessitate the changing of profiles between the main city and the outlying resorts, and this may lead to important re-alignment in certain districts. Roughly speaking, elevation above present grades will then be required, for the most part, South and West of the suggested Union depot. Subways, in general, will be more practicable in some other directions.

All the proposed plans for elevating tracks in the industrial district, while they are feasible as to the tracks themselves, do not adequately provide for absolute safety to life and limb of those who must cross the district. And they usually involve much greater expense in first cost and radical and costly changes in freight distribution, as compared with the scheme herein advocated, which presents another great advantage in the ability to develop the system gradually or even sporadically, if necessary, without serious hindrance to any industry or class.



St. Louis Globe-Democrat

"WHAT A DARLING LITTLE TOY FOR MY CHATELAINE."

Mrs. A.—"Didn't her constant singing in the flat annoy you?"

Mrs. B.—"Not so much as the constant flat in her singing."—Boston Transcript.

The New Order of Things

(Continued from Page 11)

punishment is not inflicted until after examination of the convict by the prison physician.

In 1905, 270 men were punished by the jacket, serving altogether 7,911 hours; in 1906, 223 men, serving 6,072 hours; in 1907, 164 men, serving 1,006½ hours, in 1908, 134 men, serving 929 hours; in 1909, 73 men, serving 279 hours; in 1910, 19 men, serving 39½ hours. In justice to the present warden, it is stated that he has been in charge of the prison since 1907, when the use of the straitjacket was lessened.

Leasing of Public Utilities

The Senate has passed the Burnett bill (Senate Bill 466) enabling cities to lease any public utilities municipally owned or controlled. The bill provides that "the power to acquire and operate any public utility shall include the power to complete, reconstruct, extend, change, enlarge and repair any such public utility acquired, constructed, owned or operated by a municipality."

Under the further terms of the bill, whenever a municipality shall develop an excess of water, light, heat or power over and above the amount necessary for the use of such municipality, it may sell, lease or distribute such excess **outside of the corporate limits of the city;** but in no event may any such lease be valid for a period of more than fifteen years. All leases are to be let to the highest bidder at public auction.

The municipalization of the Geary street railway in San Francisco and the possibilities therein prompted Senator Burnett to prepare and introduce this bill. At the same time he had in mind the Owens River Aqueduct, which is to supply water and power to Los Angeles and its industries. The fifteen-year limit on leases as provided by this bill marks a distinct advance in legislative action in California.

California Canals—Perhaps

The movement toward the construction of a system of inland canals in California appears about to receive added impetus. Probably before these words are in print the Senate will have placed its stamp of approval upon the Caminetti bill making provision for an investigation into the practicability of "the construction of canals, with dams, locks and other structures" required for their operation, in, along, or adjacent to, the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, their tributaries, and other waterways, and of the canalization thereof, where necessary, and also of the construction of such canals * * * inland in the Sacramento, San Joaquin and Santa Clara valleys, with the view of determining the utility thereof in aid of commerce and navigation."

This is a scheme that has been sleeping in the fertile dome of the earthquake Stentor from Amador for centuries. He has been patiently awaiting a Legislature brave enough to defy the railroad bosses—who of course want no canal competition, either in California or via Panama—and at last he has found one willing, apparently, to spend $2,500 in a preliminary investigation.

Such a system of canals as that proposed by Senator Caminetti would revolutionize commerce in California. That is one reason why the railroads will work as never before to see the present independent Legislature succeeded by one willing to do their bidding.

On the Toboggan

George Van Smith of the San Francisco Call, newspaper bossling of the machine element in the Senate of 1909 which tore the heart out of the direct primary bill of which Van Smith confessed partial parentage, is one of the lonesomest figures on the floor of the Senate this year. In 1909, as chum of Lieutenant-Governor Warren Porter, Senator Wolfe, Senator Leavitt and Senator Wright, four men who led the fight which gave the State the political gargoyle under which the electors marched to victory last August, Van Smith was one of the cockiest, jauntiest figures about the Capitol.

Times have changed. Porter has been relegated to private life; Frank Leavitt has been made the subject of a process of political elimination which is good for the State and bad for the racetrack gamblers; Frank Daroux, gambler and gamblers' lobbyist, hath hides himself on those rare occasions when he visits the Capitol; Jere Burke is a memory only; Wolfe is tolerated—his influence upon the floor gone; and Van Smith and his Call might just as well never be or have been.

The Call having gone to seed, as a factor in state politics, the once debonair Van Smith wanders about with a helpless expression on his face. Nobody pays much, if any, attention to him. Nobody seems to care much what he thinks, what he says, what he writes or what the Call has to say on any subject political. The utter indecency of some of his attacks during the campaign of 1910, his vilification of honored men, his free use of innuendo in the absence of facts as weapons for attacking reputations—all these have combined to "put him in" distinctly bad.

Van Smith is a lamentable case. It is here cited in evidence of the truth of the adage that it is a long lane that hath no turn. He really is to be pitied. I hate to see any young man on the toboggan.

Wallace Onto His Job

Lieutenant-Governor Wallace's handling of the fight to amend the local option bill, led by Senator Juilliard, who represented certain winery interests at the hearing on the bill before the Senate Committee on Public Morals, opened the eyes of the Senate to two things: First, the Lieutenant-Governor will give the people of California a "square deal" so far as it lies within his power to do so. Second, he knows parliamentary practice, thank you, and his own rights as presiding officer.

If ever an effort was made to put a presiding officer in a tight place, Mr. Wallace was the object of such a move on the occasion referred to. Even some of his closest friends trembled for fear that, through the tactics employed by Juilliard, he would be tangled up. But one who has seen the Lieutenant-Governor in many trying positions in a city council knew that he would emerge triumphant—serene, quiet, placid, but with a new scalp in his fist.

Juilliard wanted first to get the Free Conference Committee of the Senate named by the Senate—an unheard of and utterly ridiculous proposal. Failing in this, he wanted the Senate to advise or request its President to name a committee favorable to the contentions of Booze, that the unit in the local option plan be township instead of the county. Knocked out on this proposition also, he next asked that he be permitted personally to make a request along similar lines, which was granted, of course.

The joke in the matter lies in the fact that before this guerrilla warfare was inaugurated by Juilliard, President Wallace had decided whom he would name on the committee, and, knowing his rights in the matter, undoubtedly would have made such appointments regardless of any advisory action on the part of the Senate. Wherein we have evidence to back up our original proposition that he understands his job.

CIVIC EDUCATION THROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOLS

William H. Allen, director of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, in an address before the annual convention of the Illinois State Teachers' association on "Civic Education Through Public Schools," said:

"No system of moral instruction in schools can offset the antimoral conduct of those schools which neglect the health of school children and school teachers, waste teacher's time, child's opportunity and taxpayers' money, or set a bad example to other public agencies by claiming immunity for mistakes and exemption from criticism. The greatest social settlement work ever conceived is that of the school where principal and teachers are in sympathetic touch with children and their parents. It is a topsy-turvey world, where, as in most American cities, 10 or 50 private citizens are interested in the criminal, the feeble-minded, the indigent and the aged infirm, for every private citizen intelligently interested in public schools. Proper proportions will never be restored until school men and school women assume the responsibility which is theirs for leading their communities—furnishing most of the evidence, a great part of the inspiration and the working centers—in movements classified as social service uplift and civic betterment.

"It is a result, not an accident, that during seven years as president of the United States Theodore Roosevelt did not discover the United States Bureau of Education. It is a result not an accident, that President Taft in his recent message of 22,000 words made no mention of the United States Bureau of Education. It is a result not an accident, that when the leading social workers of the United States set out to further the health of children they first overlooked and then repudiated the United States Bureau of Education. Instead of using an existing agency that was in touch with 500,000 school teachers, 50 state superintendents and hundreds of city superintendents of education, they asked for a new children's bureau.

"It is an anomalous and abnormal situation where Young Men's Christian associations can raise money from religious philanthropists on the plea that they have to do educational work because the public schools break down. It is a defective ideal of both school work and social work where an outside visiting teacher takes the place of the inside teacher who visits her children at home and her children's parents. We have made a fair trial of that ideal of school management which distrusted the general public and believed the safest public was that which knew least and asked fewest questions about schools. That ideal has failed. We must now seek after the ideal outlined by Commissioner Snedden, of Massachusetts, and so practically avowed by Chicago's woman superintendent, where the safest public is seen to be the best informed public, and where every public school gains the citizen support which it seeks and deserves."

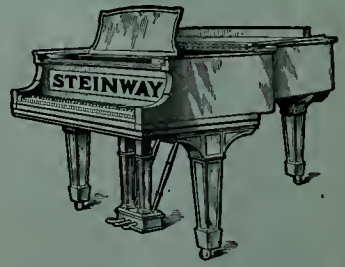
The following suggestions were made to local schools wishing to increase their power for civic education:

1. Ask for a state law in medical examination of all children, teachers, janitors, buildings and grounds in all the school districts, public, parochial, private, rural and urban.
2. Teach personal hygiene by relating it to community hygiene.
3. Realize that every parent interested adds a teacher to your staff.
4. Give your newspapers school stories and thus add 25 per cent to efficiency of your teaching staff.
5. Make private agencies supplement school work instead of supplementing their work.
6. Make your schools the center of social settlement work and uplift work in your communities.

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Press Comments Pertinent Editorial Extracts From Our State Exchanges

The War Game

The most dramatic thing in the world today is the war game. In piping times of peace, the war drums suddenly sound from one end of the country to the other and the battle flags are unfurled—in play. When the funds of the War Department are at lowest ebb the greatest sudden mobilization of troops in the history of the country is undertaken. Railroads are pouring troops to the Mexican border and orders are that no expense is to be spared. The fighting force of the United States is going in fighting trim—all for maneuvers. Naval vessels are sailing under cover of darkness to cooperate with the land forces—in play war.

Official Washington announces that it is simply maneuvers, and unofficial Washington doesn't believe it.

In the language of Bob Evans, is it a fight or a frolic? The men don't know, the officers don't know, the world doesn't know.

What is it?—Fresno Republican.

Things Are Doing at Saeramento

Governor Johnson continues to make good and he is commanding the attention of the people all over California and in other states. He is admirably sustaining his reputation as a fighter and gets into the thick of things in a way that is truly Rooseveltian. We shall expect him to be off in a few years to Africa or some other foreign jungles in search of recreation if his strenuosity continues. His enthusiasm for accomplishing results has evidently taken hold with the solons at Sacramento to an unusual extent.—Escondido Times-Advocate.

Commission Form of Government Sustained

The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, sustaining the commission form of city government as embodied in the new charter of Spokane, is applicable in principle to the charters of many other cities in which the same plan is incorporated.

The interesting point was made in the decision that the commission form of government for cities was in substance the same as the familiar form of county government by a Board of Supervisors. * * *

If a county may be efficienty governed by a board, why not a city likewise?—Sacramento Bee.

Gov. Johnson Makes Good All Around

Hiram Johnson has been Governor of California long enough for the people of the state to get his official measure. He has "made good" in the most thorough manner. He may have made mistakes of judgment. But they have been minor ones. On the major legislative propositions that have come up this winter he has assumed attitudes that have appealed to the people as being consistent with his platform planks and campaign declarations. He has made his influence upon the legislators strong and firm. He has had no patience with attempts to juggle legislation against the expressed will of the people. He has hewed to the line himself and has insisted that the representatives of the people in the law-making branch of the government do the same.

His administration thus far has been of distinctive doing. He has been instrumental in bringing about the passage of several notable laws. It must be said that he has a good Legislature with which to work. Progressives are in the majority and they are running things as the people want them run.

Governor Johnson betrays no symptoms of grandstanding. He is doing his duty plainly, practically and effectively, without ostentation. It was feared by some that he would be hot-headed and unduly impulsive as Governor. But he has not been. He has been well-poised, consistent and properly conservative. At the same time he has pushed things with a vim. He has his steam roller and he engineers it with vigor wherever the need arises.

All in all, his administration thus far has been a brilliant success. It promises to be one of the very best the state has ever had. He promised the people to do certain things and to refrain from doing certain other things. He has kept his promise. He acts on the theory that a public pledge is a public trust, to be kept faithfully. His good record will be duly recognized and treasured by the masses of the people whose mandate he is obeying.—Long Beach Press.

Lake Tahoe Grab Dead

Despatches from the East tell us that the Truckee River General Electric Company has withdrawn its request for permission to take water from Lake Tahoe by means of a tunnel in Nevada.

That means, of course, that the President has reconsidered his determination to grant the request and has so notified the corporation.

The President did a good job when he refused to permit California to be robbed of the water of Lake Tahoe, even though it did require a joint resolution of the California Legislature, a protest from Governor Johnson and hard work on the part of Gifford Pinchot, former Secretary of the Interior Garfield, Congressmen Kent and Raker and many other citizens to induce him to change his mind.

For, up to the time the Governor and Legislature of California took a hand in the matter, the President turned a deaf ear to all protests against the scheme—he had apparently made up his mind to sanction it and allow California to be robbed by the corporation and the State of Nevada.

The scheme appears to have originated in the fertile brain of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, and the President, apparently taking his cue from Ballinger, endorsed it and stubbornly stayed with it in spite of all protests, until the Governor and Legislature of California took a vigorous stand against it.

It is to be hoped that the Tahoe scheme is now so dead that nothing can ever revive it or anything like it. But it will behoove us to be constantly on our guard.—Oakland Enquirer.

No Retreat

"I will not give a quarter of an inch on recall of judiciary," said Gov. Hiram Johnson, when the storm raged around him and even some of his best friends urged him to draw the line at the sacred precincts of the bench.

And he didn't "give!" The Legislature submits the amendment to the people, along with initiative, referendum and woman suffrage.

Oh, we're going some!—San Diego Sun.

Amerieaan Citizenship

Citizenship in the United States, whether the man be the descendant of Irish, German or Scandinavian-American parents, or whether he be of Hebrew extraction, should be one and the same thing. America has no better class of citizens than the sons of Israel; thrifty, industrious, frugal and moral; foremost in the culture of the arts and music; among the leaders of the van of financial and commercial progress; widely known for sobriety and temperance; there is no class in America that is more deserving of the name of American citizens than the great Hebrew people. It is a shame on the Federal government and a stain on the honor of America, that Russia is daily allowed to violate her national pledges to disregard American citizenship. There was a time when this country went to war for the purpose of preserving this dignity. Such a procedure would not be necessary on the part of the United States in this instance. A firm insistence that Russia comply with her treaty obligations and treat American citizenship with the respect and courtesy to which it is entitled would bring about the desired results. The men who have the handling of this matter are derelict in their duty and worthy of the severest censure.—Pomona Times.



A FRIEND IN NEED

Los Angeles Heral

The College Farmer

We make a suggestion to the young man on the farm, who does not want to plod along there, but at the same time is discouraged when he realizes that there are about two lawyers for every case in court and virtually a doctor for every patient. For him there is not much comfort in the frayed advice to strike out with the knowledge that there is always room for a good man on top. Eminence in the practice of any of the older professions can, of course, be attained now as ever; but while there is room for the good man in law and medicine, there is more room for him in scientific agriculture.

Think it over as your mind dwells upon your future. Some of the most important figures in the immediate years to come will be the men who learn all about the components of the soil, and how to retain or restore their productive power; and the men who can fight the diseases of vegetable life with all the scientific skill and certainty of modern medical practice.

If you are going to the university, disabuse your mind of the belief that culture is mainly of the classics. If you have decided not to go because you feel that you are destined for a practical role in life, reconsider, and investigate far enough to ascertain what the college of agriculture can teach you.—Garden Grove News.

The Short Ballot

The short ballot seems to be growing steadily in popularity with our people. After they begin to understand what it means and that it is a long step in the direction of good government and economical administration, the people are in favor of it. Of course they are, why should they not be? The opposition comes from the class of men who in the past have been the means of dragging the state into expensive legislation and providing all forms of offices where the professional office-seeker may receive his big fat salary at the expense of the people. The purpose of the short ballot is to make the secretary of state, the treasurer and attorney-general, as well as those who serve on boards of commission, appointive by the Governor. This seems like radical legislation to some people, but how many of our readers would favor the election of these men were they to constitute the cabinet of the President of the United States? We give the incumbent of the presidential chair the power to select the men that are to be entrusted with the most delicate affairs of the administration. Yet in our states we elect the Governor and give him, in many instances, a lot of machine manufacturing helpers who oppose his purpose time after time and interfere with the measures that are the most desired by the administration, and then if the administration proves to be a failure load the blame upon its head.—San Dimas Eagle.

Boggs—I was surprised to hear that Smith had failed. He always seemed to be very busy in his office?

Woggs—Yes; he spent more time tacking up those inspiring wall mottoes than any other man I ever saw.—Puck.

Political Table Talk

(Continued from Page 5)

course is required, not alone by economy and efficiency, but by consideration for those most unfortunate of mortals—the mentally sick. That these political odd-jobs men should have been powerful under the old order is not surprising, but that they should exert a preventing influence under the new order was not to be expected. They should be turned down hard.

Banking Customs In State Affairs

Among the minor measures before the Legislature few rank higher than the one proposed by Assemblyman Chandler, permitting the state treasurer to adopt banking methods in handling the state's finances. In other words, permitting counties to deposit their state moneys in designated banks to the credit of the state to be checked out by the state in payment of claims due in that vicinity. Why it has ever been any other way is inexplicable except on the ground that public mechanisms are blunt instruments at best. The Watchman craves the pardon of Socialists for suggesting this, to them, unpalatable truth, but truth it is. An elephant can pick up pins to rather better advantage, on the whole, than a state can do business. What a foolish, almost imbecile, thing it was for California, at the one time in the year when all the currency was needed to be in use, to lock up all the cash tax receipts in safes and vaults instead of banking them to be checked out as wanted, and yet that is exactly what was done for fully fifty years. The national government is only less absurd in this regard than state and its "independent treasury" has mainly meant a miserly hoarding of the medium of exchange greatly needed by the people. Controller's warrants should be as good in the open market anywhere in the state as bank checks, but they have not been and the treasurer has been able to pay only in coin. Banking methods applied to state business will not only greatly reduce express charges, but facilitate the transaction of business and convenience those who have business with the state.

Hichborn's History For Nineteen-Eleven

One of the most important forces in the campaign of 1910 was Franklin Hichborn's History of the Legislature of 1909. It held the mirror of that Legislature up so that the whole state saw what Senators and Assemblymen did when they were away from home. That book finished a number of the worst of them once and for all, put others on their good behavior and made the return of still others, who had proved themselves worthy, a mere walk-over. It was a splendid achievement and entitled Hichborn to a state pension for the rest of his life, which, however, he is very unlikely to get. Now what about the Legislature of 1911? Mr. Hichborn did not get back all that his 1909 history cost him in time and money. He needs help on the new one if he is to write it, but the only kind of help he will accept is subscriptions for his book. He wants no private interests at his elbow or special friends to whom he will be obligated. The book will cost $1.50 it gotten out and it will be gotten out if enough subscribe for it to warrant the expenditure of effort and money. Can any reader of The California Outlook do less for his state than to drop Mr. Hichborn a postal card at Sacramento promising to take and pay for a copy of the book when ready? Whoever fails of doing that much for this good cause is but a poor patriot unless he be a pauper.

SOWING WILD OATS UNNECESSARY

"It is perfect nonsense to say that a man must sow his wild oats," declared Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, in an address to the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at Oakland, Sunday.

"Those who start sowing wild oats keep on sowing them. Not in one case out of a hundred has a young man started on this free and easy path and sobered and taken up the great work of life later on."

"Getting rich is no success; it is a great and inglorious failure," he said. After a man has worn out his fingers getting his hoard together he dies and what he has accumulated he must leave behind him. A man such as this is a fool and blind to the great things of life.

"Life should be taken seriously always. Even the boy and the young man should avoid the inessentials. He should grow, and the only way to grow is to make a concentrated effort to learn the things of life that are worth while.

"Read good books; read history, philosophy and natural sciences. Fiction is worse than useless. For the little excitement you get out of it you are wasting your time. Knowledge gives depth to life and, like a picture, life must have depth if it is to be called successful."

Not an Anniversary

A Philadelphia newspaper reporter, trudging dutifully over his district, observed a crowd hanging about a certain corner downtown and approached a policeman.

"What's the row over there?" the reporter asked.

The policeman grinned. "Nothin'," he replied. "Nothin' but a wooden weddin'."

"A wooden wedding?" The newspaper man pondered and reached for his pencil. "Who is it?"

"Why, it's a wooden weddin'," answered the policeman in a matter-of-fact voice. "It's a couple of Poles gettin' married."—Philadelphia Times.

Nationalism and the Judiciary

(Continued from Page 10)

Commons, could pass upon the validity of its own acts. When the adherents of Jefferson and Madison opposed this proposition, as they did in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, the position they took was that the Legislature of each State was a judge of Constitutional matters at issue between the States and the Nation, and that the States could declare void an Act of Congress. No one at the time thought of turning to the Supreme Court as the arbiter in such a matter, and this although the men who had made the Constitution were administering it. But Marshall, in his first Constitutional opinion, in an argument which, as Chancellor Kent said, approached to the precision and certainty of a mathematical demonstration, held that the Supreme Court possessed in itself the ultimate power to declare whether or not an Act of Congress was void. Nowadays the authority of the Court to decide that an Act of the Legislative Department, whether of the Nation or of any of the States, is repugnant to the Constitution seems self-evident. But no such power was expressly prescribed in the Constitution, and not only Jefferson but Jackson, with an emphasis amounting to violence, denounced Marshall's position and asserted that no such power existed. The reason why Marshall was so great a chief justice, the reason why he was a public servant whose services were of such incalculable value to our people, is to be found in the very fact that he thus read into the Constitution what was necessary in order to make the Constitution march. As Judge Spring points out, Marshall acted in the spirit of Hamilton when the latter said: "A government ought to contain in itself every power requisite to the full accomplishment of the objects committed to its care, and the complete execution of the trust for which it is responsible; free from every other control but a regard to the public good and to the sense of the people." (The italics are my own.) Judge Spring says with wisdom: "This emphatic declaration of Hamilton is as true today as when the infant Nation, after much tribulation, started on its career." There never existed a public man who was less of a demagogue than Hamilton, and yet he thus explicitly recognizes the need of law being in harmony with public opinion.

Now, the briefest consideration of Marshall's public career, and of the attitude of Lincoln as quoted by Judge Cuthbert Pound, is sufficient to show several things. In the first place, it is absolutely necessary that there should be discrimination between, and therefore intelligent criticism of, the judges who by their power of interpretation are the final arbiters in deciding what shall be the law of the land. Men ought not to be classed together for praise or blame because they occupy one kind of public office. The bonds that knit them in popular esteem or popular disfavor should be based, not upon the offices they hold, but upon the way in which they fill these offices. Chief Justice Taney was, I doubt not, in private life as honorable a man as Chief Justice Marshall; but during his long term of service as chief justice his position on certain vital questions represented a resolute effort to undo the work of his mighty predecessor. If, on these positions, one of these two great justices was right, then the other was wrong; if one is entitled to praise, then the other must be blamed. Buchanan and Lincoln do not stand together in the popular eye because both were presidents; on the contrary, they represent antipodal schools of thought. Andrew Johnson and Grant were as far asunder as Washington and Jefferson. There is no more ground for demanding that we refrain from differentiation between, and therefore from criticism of, chief justices than for adopting the same attitude as regards presidents. We must bear in mind the office; but we must also bear in mind the man who fills the office. This is a government of law, but it is also, as every government always has been and always must be, a government of men; for the worth of a law depends as much upon the men who interpret and administer it as upon the men who have enacted it.

ONE RESULT OF TREE PLANTING

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The New Nationalism



HIRAM JOHNSON



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

But there is neither east nor [illegible] border nor breed nor birth

When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth.

—*Rudyard Kipling*

[illegible] tting off
[illegible]s, and perhaps t[illegible]
[illegible]ft." "But why [illegible]
[illegible]n woolen goods?" cri[illegible]
[illegible]u said yourself. Mr [illegible]

ROOSEVELT AND JOHNSON

The California Outlook offers its readers the portraits of these two striking public characters on the same page, because it finds many points of resemblance between them. Both possess in a high degree the aggressive, persistent, honesty that is essential to civic advance. They have the same clarity of vision on large public issues, the same underlying sincerity and devotion to the interests of the people. If it has fallen to the lot of Roosevelt to work in a larger field than the one given to Johnson, and to deal with matters of broader import, it may nevertheless, be said of Johnson that thus far his career almost exactly parallels that of Roosevelt in the earlier stages of his work. Roosevelt roused the American people to the dangers that were besetting their government as no other president had done, save only Abraham Lincoln; but it is no small achievement that stands to the credit of Hiram Johnson, to wake the civic conscience of the people of California that had slumbered through two generations of voters, and tear loose the strangling grip of a giant political and commercial monopoly. We are perhaps too near to this event to give it its proper perspective. We have seen it happen time and again that the sons recognize the greatness of a man whom their fathers took merely as a matter of course. But for the moment we may at least pay the Governor this honor: That we offer his achievement and the promise of his future career as not unworthy to stand with the greater work and vaster fame of the one who has served as his inspiration and example.

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WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT ASK THE DEMOCRATS TO DO?

While there are those who fear that the President, in his mature years, attained golf rather than wisdom, we may be sure that, as he saunters over the links, he is doing some pretty hard thinking over what he shall ask Congress to do when it convenes in extra session. His opportunity to swing the big stick with effect is gone for the rest of his term. That knotted thorn can have few terrors for an opposition party hungry for an issue. A president may thwack his own party with effect, but not the other fellow's. His pervasive smile may prove the President's most effective weapon. Unless signs fail the Democratic cohorts are going to be as much divided between insurgents and standpatters, those who would serve the public and those who would serve the interests, as the Republicans were. If so they can do nothing as a party, not even make a party issue for the presidential election next year. To be sure, efforts are making at pacification and the word "harmony" has been passed from mouth to mouth, but cats also smile before they fight and the new session will not be three days old before fur will be flying in the Democratic camp. No, party is not to count for much in the extra session, but common sense may count for considerable, and to that the President must, in the name of the country, make his appeal. Reciprocity with Canada must be put through, the conservation bills, lost in the shuffle during the short session, must be made right and enacted, the wool schedule revised and Arizona and New Mexico admitted. If the President asks that these things be done the nation will back him and woe to the political faction, whether Democratic or Republican, that fails to meet him more than half way in the doing of them.

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THE TIMES BIDS FOR SYMPATHY

For some reason the Los Angeles Times has lately sought to renew public interest in the disaster that befell that paper last fall. It has presented a number of articles, editorial and local, on this subject, in which the lost dollars of the owners contend with the passing lives of faithful employees for precedence of emotion. "My daughter, O my ducats!" The question of gas or dynamite is brought up for fresh discussion; and a desperate effort is made to rouse again the sentiment of friendly sympathy that the public felt and openly displayed at the time of the catastrophe.

The Times' motive in attempting this revival of interest is neither obscure nor complex. The prime forces that usually guide its course are two in number: First to make money, and second to injure those that it hates. The disaster has already shown itself highly serviceable to these ends, and we must expect that it will be worked and reworked and then worked again as long as there is an atom of strength left in it.

Besides the fifty thousand dollars set aside by the City Council of Los Angeles to pay for the discovery and prosecution of the dynamiters, and for other expense in connection with the disaster, the people of Los Angeles subscribed $70,000 and the people of San Francisco $10,000 to provide for those dependent upon the twenty-one employees of The Times who perished in the explosion. Had a similar disaster occurred in a mine, or in a packing establishment, or a foundry, the public before putting its hand to its pocket would have asked: "Is not the employing company able to take care of its own?" If the answer had come, as it must in the case of The Times, that it was an enormously rich concern, paying larger dividends, in proportion to investment, than any industrial establishment in this part of the state, dividing half a million dollars a year among a small group of men, most of them already multimillionaires, the answer must inevitably have been, "Let us keep our subscriptions for the many, many places where they will be more needed." But because the employing company was a newspaper publisher which gave it access to general public attention, and because the other papers through chivalry refrained from comment, the bid for sympathy was worked to the limit, and a golden harvest garnered—all of it good money saved for the enormous dividends of the succeeding year; for had the public not subscribed, the paper must, in common decency, have made up the sum from its own exchequer.

The original prosperity of The Times was founded on the self-evident propositions that employers have more money to spend than employees, and that there is more profit in the favor of the powerful than in the gratitude of the weak. Strict adherence to these canny principles had given it high standing with all captains of industry, with big business, the men higher up, the get-rich-quicklies and the free spenders of the great white way of commerce. Its status was that of the hired bully and swashbuckler, who is entitled to protection whenever he gets into trouble. The Times demanded that its patrons make good its loss, and the advertising flowed in, as it always has and always will, so long as the world of business is knit together with selfishness and greed. The day may come when the Los Angeles business community will discover that it is not to its advantage to pour its offerings into the jaws of a reactionary Moloch that stands for the ruin of industrial independence and fair dealing; but it has not come yet. Under such conditions the destruction of The Times' plant, which the public naturally and reasonably connected up with that paper's "fight" with the labor unions, was turned to immediate profit by increased levies on the Los Angeles advertisers.

It was easy enough to make the disaster subserve the other object of The Times' existence: to get even with its enemies. The affair could be used to feed fat a thousand ancient grudges. Anyone who through independence and honesty in politics, or for any business or personal reason, had incurred the enmity of The Times was likely to be charged directly or by innuendo, by name or by recognized nickname, with responsibility for the dynamite outrage. As an example of how far the practice is carried, we may instance an editorial in The Times of March 18th in which the Governor of the State is called a "Red," and it is asserted that the criticisms of The Times uttered in his speech in Los Angeles early in August were the cause of the dynamiting of that paper on the first day of October. An outgiving of that nature will not surprise the people of Los Angeles. They are—we are sorry to record it—long since calloused to the heaping of insults by this paper on honest and patriotic men, who do not chance to be included in the narrow circle of its flunkey admirations. But this must be something of a shock to people in other parts of the State.

The speech of Hiram Johnson to which The Times refers in this frenzied fashion was made several days before the primaries of August 16th. It contains only a few sentences of [illegible] to The Times, or rather to the [illegible] of that paper, but they were [illegible] were alive with the [illegible] 311 E 4th St., Los [illegible]ld be difficult to [illegible]mplete denunciat[illegible]n terms of

decent speech, than was conveyed in the candidate's utterance, and many of his supporters feared the effect on the vote so soon to be taken. It seemed incredible that such a violent attack could be made by an outsider on a man who had been for over thirty years one of the most prominent figures in the city without some resentment being shown. The Times was quick to see the point, and called on all its friends to come to the rescue. But the answer of the voters was unmistakable. Hiram Johnson had more votes than all his party opponents put together, and The Times' candidate cut a miserable figure. This was not done by the outraged working people, for they had their own candidate. The verdict came from the Republican party at a whole. Thus when that paper accuses Johnson of causing the dynamite disaster, it is attempting to indict a great majority of the voters of the very city where it lives and makes its money.

The Times' drafts on the sympathy of the people will not be honored. The account is already badly overdrawn.

C. D. W.

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WHEN GOVERNMENT MUST BE TRUSTED

There are times and occasions when every people must trust their government without being made familiar with all the reasons why. The present is such a time and the troubles in Mexico afford such an occasion. If the President, when he ordered an army corps to the border, knew no more of the business in hand than The People knew, then such mobilization of troops was a fiasco and a folly, but he probably did know more, a very great deal more. To presume otherwise is to presume the President of the United States to be a blundering ass and such a presumption is too violent to be entertained without compulsion. It is possible, but unlikely, that Japan figures behind the scenes. It is likely, but uncertain, that European nations made representations that needful things be done to protect foreign interests peradventure. The President knows. We do not. It is the part of patriotism to give him full benefit of any doubt we find lurking in our minds. One fact, though, we may put into our pipe to smoke on until further notice: We shall not, as a nation, if the crisis comes, be able to uphold the Monroe doctrine and non-intervention, too.

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RECIPROCITY AND WOOL

We are for reciprocity with Canada, even if it does pinch the farmers near the border a little, and we are for having the tariff considered in all its details by a board of experts; but there is something in the President's program of reciprocity first, and maybe woolen goods and other things later, when the board gets around to it, that distinctly fails to make a hit with us; and if the Democrats choose to make out their own program on these matters, it will cause us no particular grief.

It is not strange that the Insurgents of the Middle West, who are largely of the farming class, regard this arrangement as a "frame-up." "You have asked for a reduction of the tariff," says the President, "so we will begin by cutting off the tariff on food products, and perhaps trimming your profits a bit." "But why not also reduce the tariff on woolen goods?" cries the farmer. "You said yourself, Mr. President, that the Payne-Aldrich schedule was indefensible." "Because," he replies, "the Tariff Board has not yet reported on that. Maybe it will by the regular session. Remember that you Insurgents all wanted the Tariff Board," and then he chuckles.

Very handsome little trap, you see. Plenty of entrance and no exit.

Now it all depends upon whether you regard the tariff as a heaven-born scheme for making the farmer and the laboring man rich beyond the dreams of avarice, or as a distinctly human affair full of blowholes and special-interest tricks, that helps some when it is right, and is robbery and oppression when it is wrong. When a man is on trial he is innocent until he is proven guilty, but when a tax is on trial it is guilty until it is proven innocent. In other words no tax has a right to exist, unless its need can be shown. Prima facie evidence is all against the woolen tax, enough to justify Congress to act without waiting for any report from the Tariff Board. If later that body can make a case for the present high tariff, and prove that it is necessary for every American who wishes to wear a woolen undershirt to pay two prices for it in order that a few factory-owners in New England may become multimillionaires, well and good. We shall be glad to listen to the evidence. In the meantime, heraus mit 'im! Give the farmer who is worried about reciprocity some kind of a run for his money. If he must surrender some of his profit on pork, at least let him have a warmer overcoat next winter. Not the winter of 1914 or '15 but next winter.

C. D. W.

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SOMETHING BETTER THAN SOCIALISM

A correspondent desires to know what, in the opinion of The California Outlook, would be better than socialism. We can answer harder questions than that. What we have now, with all its faults, is probably preferable to what the Socialists would be able to give us, and, with a land tax that would take so much of the unearned increment as may be needed for the good of all, and such inheritance taxes as would insure the certain return to the common fund of heaped up wealth torn by death from the arms of grabbers, it would be much better than socialism, for socialism implies a far-reaching regulation of society, whereas the greatest good and the highest development are to be looked for from a social order that is free, competitive and fluid. This is not saying that all forms of collective effort are to be shunned, but only that there is a broad distinction between socialistic and socialism. We shall borrow from the first with liberality but we shall not "go the whole hog," no, not on the nation's life.

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THE DEMORALIZING TIP

Some five or six years ago a large hotel was started in London with the announcement that none of its employees would be allowed to accept tips. Nobody took the matter very seriously except the owner of the hotel. He was in earnest, it seems, and, in course of time, people found it out. No doubt the establishment had other lines of merit; the "no-tipping" idea was in the nature of an extra.

Now we are informed by the London newspaper correspondents that this hotel has achieved such a marked success that its owner has purchased a large site in one of the best districts of the great metropolis where he proposes to erect an enormous new hotel to be run on the same no-tipping plan.

Other things being equal, or anywhere near equal, the no-tipping establishment will beat out all its rivals every time, and that not because people are mean and parsimonious, or care very much for the amount of money involved, but because they hate to be embarrassed and annoyed by the twists and turns of the tipping game, and because, moreover, they prefer to be served by people that maintain their self-respect. Take away a man's self-respect and you have destroyed something of great value in his character, and everybody who comes in contact with him sooner or later feels the lack.

There are three parties to the tip: the employer, the employee and the public. The public generally blames the employee for the existence of this nuisance, and the employer blames the public. The real blame lies with the employer himself. He will assure you that he would rather not have his people take tips, and he may even put up a sign to that effect, but it is usually all a bluff. He knows that if he actually does cut off tips he must pay his people higher wages. Moreover, he has a theory that the public prefers the tip system, because a few of the big spenders, the ostentatious and selfish class, tell him so. Any proprietor that honestly desires to put an end to the practice can do it, not instantly, perhaps, but in a reasonable space of time. He must make his people understand he is in earnest, and must pay them full wages. He must warn his customers of his policy. Then he must unhesitatingly discharge those who violate the rule, and perhaps even request a customer to go elsewhere. A very little of that will do the business, and in most cases the proprietor will make money faster under this system. But few have the courage to go against custom.

Twenty years ago the tipping practice did not interfere seriously with the comfort of travel in this country; but of late, with the amazing increase in the number of the hoggish rich, the man of moderate means who ventures from home will do well to put his sensibilities away in cold storage before he starts. A new breed of servitors has come into existence, fierce, ravenous, lost to all sense of decency, and obedient to no law but that of, How much? This evil is spreading to classes that formerly scorned gratuities, and no one knows any longer where the line is to be drawn. The business is being "run into the ground" with preposterous excesses of all kinds—and all this to the advantage of only one class, the insolent and selfish rich.

The London hotel keeper has pointed the way out. How long will it be before the movement becomes general?

The railroads should also regard Canadian reciprocity with alarm. It would mean lots more freight to haul, and they are already carrying freight at a loss.—Kansas City Star.

Shortage of half a billion gallons of wine does not mean that France will not be able to supply her customers. It only means that California must furnish more wine and France more labels.—Wall Street Journal.



Something Doing For Awhile Yet It seems likely that before another issue of The California Outlook reaches its readers the thirty-ninth session of the Legislature of California will have passed into history, but that will not mean that public attention will be permitted to fold its hands for an all summer siesta for Congress will convene in extraordinary session the fourth of April and Champ Clark will prove recreant to expectations if he does not furnish subject matter for discussion the whole country over. No, the times at hand are not to be piping. When men dared to undertake to govern themselves, they forsook the path of least resistance and undertook as troublesome a trail as the famed road that led to Jordan. Political agitation is as essential to democracy as baby talk is to the intelligence of the race, without which we should all be dunderheads to our dying days. As the mother instinctively throws into her face and gestures, when she talks to her baby, all the animation of mind and soul of which she is capable, that she may awaken and draw out a slumbering capacity for understanding, so the men of affairs must make incessant appeals to that public mind which would, if it dared, concern itself with its own matters, and leave government to those who like it. But that way lies despotism, special privilege, the destruction of free institutions and the degradation of the race. Therefore, whether we would or no, we must let go of the Legislature of our State only to lay hold of the Congress of our Nation, and so keep up with the procession of events.

Victory for Local Option Victory for local option, even with the supervisorial district as the unit of option, marks a growth in decency of California. The unit of option was not as important as that the people have option of some sort. Under any kind of option, precinct, township, supervisor district or county, a twelvemonth will see three-fourths of the superficial area of California made as dry as hay. With the liquor traffic driven into the towns, and the towns so controlling that traffic as to make it as little of an evil as it can be made, the sentiment of the State may rest content for a decade or more, but if the liquor interests refuse to be decent, if they insist in running their business all the night through and all the year round, with joints and gin mills every three or four doors, it will not be four years before California will be where Texas is today, on the brink of state-wide prohibition. If one would know what the future of prohibition in California is likely to be, let him ask of the brewers, the wholesale liquor dealers and the Royal Arch. They can force the issue of prohibition upon the people of California so quickly as to make their own heads swim. The Twentieth-Century California will not consent to be governed by or through the saloon interest. That is the issue in a nutshell.

General Forrest As an Educator After the close of the Civil War the redoubtable Confederate cavalryman, General Nathan Bedford Forrest got possession of President's Island below Memphis, Tennessee, and went into cotton planting. He arranged with the city of Memphis to commit to his charge its petty offenders, mainly negroes, and he put them at work in his cotton field. One day while a visitor in the office of the clerk of the United States court, a deputy put this question to him: "I suppose, General, that you do something for the education of the young negroes confided to your care, do you not?" "Indeed I do," was the reply, "I educate 'em, I educate 'em; I put hoes into their hands and send them to the field and whenever a nigger gets so that he can hoe cotton and make a hand at it I regard his education as complete."

These recollections were called to mind by the report that the superintendent of the reform school at Ione has proposed that the State convert the institution into a factory for supplying bricks to other institutions of the state. As well might the State University be converted into smelter and machine shops because machines and mining appliances are requisite for educational uses. Brick-making would be a useful trade to be taught at the Preston school of industry, and brick-laying also, but the instant that at such a school any trade becomes an industry, it is inevitable that the boy will be devoted to the industry and not the industry to the boy. No head of a reform school, however good his intentions, is fit for the place he occupies unless he fully realizes that his school is first, last and all the time, a school, and that not an act should be performed that has not an educational purpose for its aim. It is a duty which the State government owes to the delinquent youth of the State to see to it that only men imbued with the educational spirit in its broadest sense have such institutions in their charge.

An $80,000 Building At a $20,000 Cost It was stated a little while ago that this same institution had succeeded in erecting a building that would, had it been let by contract, have cost $80,000, for a cash expenditure of one-fourth of that sum. From a financial point of view this looks like a splendid economy, and it may have been so or it may not have been so—all dependent upon whether or not the work of building was performed for its educational or for its industrial value. It would be possible to so build a dormitory or assembly hall as to make its erection splendidly educational, but the first parts of it might, under that form of construction, begin to grow old before the finishing touches were put on the last parts. The State is not warranted in accepting this alleged economy at its face value without inquiring to know if the lads who built it were kept in the day school half of each day, if the boys were passed from job to job as rapidly as they had learned to perform each operation automatically (after which no operation has any educational value in it) or if, having learned to perform one operation in the building, they were kept doing that one thing until the job was completed. Of course there is an educational value in learning to perform sustained labor, but that is seldom learned under compulsion. If the State would have efficiency in its institutional life, as well as economy in construction, it must interest itself in its institutions and hold its officials accountable for more results than can be expressed in dollars.



Portland Ore. Oregeonian

WE'LL BE BACK

Watch Max Thelen Grow Here is a young man, lately made attorney for the railroad commission, whom it will prove edifying to keep an eye on, not that he needs watching, but only that he can bear it without flinching and the better he is watched the more brilliantly he will shine. This is not saying that he loves the limelight, but only that he is a light unto himself, and to others. Finely equipped by nature he has been diligent in utilizing his faculties, has worked hard, even roughed it, taken no direction of least resistance, sought no soft snap, and now comes to this position because he is fitted for it and because there is a chance in it for a man to do a man's work. More than all these admirable achievements and qualities is the fact that his principles are sound, his heart right, his love of Right Things sincere. If he lives and keeps his health Max Thelen will be heard from in the life of this State and in a way that will be creditable to the State as well as to himself. Watch Max Thelen grow.

The Watchman Got Off Wrong It would be monotonous, and not very edifying, were The Watchman to make confession of all the times he has gotten off wrong in his prophecies, but the case in point affords him so much pleasure that it takes all the sting out of making the amende honorable. When the corporation tax was tacked onto the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill The Watchman made haste to declare that

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Roosevelt's Masterful Address

Delivered in Temple Auditorium, Los Angeles, as Guest of the City Club

Theodore Roosevelt delivered the principal address of his Los Angeles visit in Temple Auditorium on Wednesday last.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke under the auspices of the City Club of Los Angeles and was introduced by Meyer Lissner, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

Francis J. Heney, who had come to Los Angeles to see his friend, Colonel Roosevelt, was present at the meeting, and was given a great ovation. Led by Mayor Alexander, of Los Angeles, the immense audience gave three cheers for the famous graft prosecutor.

The opening remarks were delivered by Judge Frank G. Finlayson, president of the City Club, who spoke as follows:

This magnificent meeting, held under the auspices of the City Club, an organization for the dissemination of progressive principles, is to be addressed by America's foremost private citizen, the dauntless champion of human rights and equality of opportunity without distinction of class, creed, race or rank. It is but fitting that this militant champion of right and justice should be introduced by one who has been a leader in the assaults upon the citadel of organized greed and syndicated privilege; and it therefore affords me great pleasure to call upon our fellow townsman, Mr. Meyer Lissner, himself a captain of the hosts of reform, to present to you our city's distinguished guest.

Introducing Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Lissner said:

When a few enthusiastic young men in this city started the movement for municipal housecleaning that eventually accomplished its purpose, the organizing paper that they presented for signature to leading citizens was headed by a quotation from Theodore Roosevelt.

The success locally achieved was what encouraged the tackling of the larger job—the overthrow and destruction of the corporation political machine that for more than a generation had held this State in political bondage. And the banner under which California won her political freedom was emblazoned with the two greatest names in a century of American history—it read, "Lincoln-Roosevelt League."

Under that standard the strongest political character ever produced by the Pacific Coast made the most strenuous campaign in the history of the State; and from Shasta to Imperial and from the Sierras to the sea the Roosevelt brand of Americanism was preached by the people's Governor—Hiram Johnson.

It is stating the simple truth to say that the wonderful governmental transformation in our beloved State was inspired and consummated through the encouragement supplied by the words and deeds of our honored guest. Nor was our experience in this regard exceptional. For we all recognize that his influence has furnished the controlling motive for practically all that has been achieved in recent years for political betterment in the United States.

To introduce such a man to such an



audience is indeed a cherished honor. It is my great privilege to present the most distinguished American citizen, Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt's address was, in full, as follows:

Mr. Lissner, Mr. Mayor, and you, my fellow citizens, men and women of Los Angeles, of Southern California: I am more than glad to be in California at this time, for I feel that California has come mighty near to realizing my governmental ideals. And I haven't come to teach anything like as much as to learn.

To be here in the city that you are administering, Mr. Mayor, to be here in the State that is being administered by Gov. Johnson, is necessarily an inspiration for any man who believes in justice and fair play, achieved by genuine popular rule.

Your circumstances here in California are peculiar. For over a generation you had been corporation ridden; your political destiny had been largely decided by a great corporation and its allied corporations. The conditions were peculiar, and therefore in this state there was need, a vital need, of remedies which might not have been necessary under other conditions in other communities.

I congratulate the present legislature upon the extraordinary amount of admirable constructive work which it has done.

I cannot at the moment recall any other legislature or any other state which has as great a sum of substantial constructive legislative achievement to its credit as your legislature. As it is generally the habit only to speak ill of legislatures, I am glad to be able to deviate from the rule.

Your race track gambling law; your laws for ballot reform; your county home rule; for the initiative and referendum—I shall speak of the recall by itself later—your passing of the employers' liability law; your railway regulation law, including the physical valuation and providing imprisonment for violations of the law; your conservation laws; your establishment of a board of control over public institutions; your state public utilities laws, and your admirable reform of the criminal procedure, by which you have rendered it impossible to fix a jury by getting at just one or two men—

(Turning to Francis J. Heney) Mr. Heney, we would have had one or two more convictions if we had had that law.

And your providing in the interest of law, of justice, of order, that no criminal case hereafter shall be reversed unless the appelate court find a miscarriage of judgment in the case—these and other laws that have been passed by the present legislature have worked a veritable transformation in your government system and have established a standard toward which other States should strive.

The Case of Lorimer

And let me also speak with the heartiest and most unqualified approval of action your Legislature took in not only asking for a certain provision of law but in emphasizing just what they meant to get at in that provision: They passed a law to provide for popular choice for United States Senators, and than they indicated the kind of Senator whom they didn't think it wise for the popular choice to light upon, by their condemnation of Mr. Lorimer and of the action of the Senate of the United States in keeping Mr. Lorimer in a seat.

The other day when I spoke to a Senator with whom I disagreed on that matter, he said with great dignity that the United States Senate was the judge of the qualifications of any of its members; and I told him, "Yes, and that my object was to put the people of the United States in the position of being the judge of the qualifications of the Senators that so decided."

I call your attention to two or three queer features connected with the vote in the United States Senate, and first of all, as an American citizen, keenly desirous of seeing the honor of the United States Senate upheld, I wish to thank the Legislature of California for having shown itself more sensitive to the honor of the United States Senate than the United States Senate itself was.

I call your attention, then, to two or three facts. Mr. Lorimer stays in the United States Senate because the Senators who are no longer Senators, when they had but forty-eight hours more to serve, said he could continue after they had left. A majority of the present colleagues of Mr. Lorimer, who voted for or against him that day, voted against him. He was kept in his seat by the Senators whom the people had decided they no longer wished to see in the Senate of the United States.

And again, the statement was made in debating the proposed amendment to provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, that we would destroy the character of the United States Senate if we altered the present method of electing Senators. Good! Now, I will call your attention to two facts in the vote: Of the Senators who voted against and defeated that proposed amendment, five-sixths showed just the kind of attribute they wished to see in a United States Senator by voting in favor of the retention of Mr. Lorimer in the United States Senate. In other words, five-sixths of the Senators who voted against the popular election of United States Senators voted for Mr. Lorimer, who had been chosen under the very worst system that can obtain under the old rules in a State Legislature.

I thank California, I thank its Legislature, for the attitude they took in this matter.

Johnson Has Carried Out Promises

Now, I congratulate California upon the type of public servant whom it has put into the chair as Governor. And I congratulate you especially because you have now as Governor a man who, by his deeds as Governor, has made good every word he uttered on the stump.

There is only one character I abhor a little more than the liar in private life, and that is the liar in public life. And there is only one promise, the breaking of which I think worse than the breaking of a private promise, and that is the breaking of a promise made on the stump; for that is a

promise made not only to one individual alone; it is made to the whole people. And it is no credit to us as a nation that we have grown accustomed to look with sneering laughter at the difference between the promise of a candidate and the performance of the public official if the candidate succeeds.

It is to our discredit, my friends, if we ask impossible promises. Remember that, too. If you ask a candidate to promise what we know he can't do, then you are doing your best to damage your public life, to damage the character of your public servants.

Mr. Johnson belongs in that group of reformers who remain reformers of exactly the same stripe after being elected that they were before being elected. Mr. Johnson has made good every promise to which he committed himself upon the stump, and he, therefore, has not only rendered a great service to California; he has rendered a great service to the nation at large. For no American public man can show conspicuous qualities, either for good or evil, without affecting not only the community in which he dwells, but our people as a whole. A public servant who does what is evil is a menace to every one in this nation; and the public servant who does what is good has earned a right to the respect of all men, wherever they dwell within the limits of the Republic.

The Short Ballot

There is one reform we haven't yet adopted—I understand your Legislature is going to vote on it soon—which I most earnestly hope they will adopt; and that is the principle of the short ballot.

Now, I want you to think of this for yourselves, and I don't want you to be misled by clap-trap. I want you to think of what I say to you and place no value upon it excepting as it appeals to your reason.

The time has come when we can no longer tolerate slovenly inefficiency in our government; and there has been altogether too much such inefficiency in the past in the government of nation, state and city. We are becoming too big, our business interests and our human interests too important, longer to tolerate it. And in order to get rid of such inefficiency we need to chose the right man; to have that man given ample power, and then to hold him responsible for the way he handles that power.

In other words, my plan is for a system under which you will know the men that you are electing to office; under which they will have full power in office; and, third, under which you will have full power over them.

Public servants must be given ample power to enable them to do their work. Remember that. If we tie the hands of a public man so that he can't do well, you tie his hands so that he can't do ill. Don't you try for a moment to restrain the public man in office by shackling him. Leave his hands free. Give him the chance to do a job. Turn him out if he doesn't do the job well.

Just so it is in private life. If I want a man under me to do a job, I will give him the power to do it, and then I will say, "Now, I want you to do that bit of work." And if he says, "Yes—yes—how—how am I to do it?" I will say, "I will take another man. I will try some one else to do it." And if I am trusted to do a job, I want to be given the power to do it, and then you hold me accountable for it. Let any man hold me accountable for it, but give me a chance to make or to mar that job myself.

Now, you cannot exercise—I say, you cannot—I mean we, all of us—we cannot exercise a wise choice if we are asked to vote on a multitude of names. Now, I want each of you to think it out of his own experience. Don't you take what I am saying. You take your own experience. If you are given a ticket with 30 or 40 names on it to vote, how many of them will you know anything about? You can't know anything about them. You will know about a few men, but the ordinary citizen, who is pretty busy earning his own livelihood, anyhow, can't be expected to be able to fix in his mind the identity of 40 obscure politicians.

The public servants for whom you vote should be so few in number that the people may know whom it is they are choosing to administer any particular office.

A long ballot, covered with many names, is of all possible devices the one best adapted to give professional politicians, bread-and-butter politicians, the utmost possible advantage over ordinary citizens in the choice of public officers.

The professional, the bread-and-butter man, whose business it is, can and will take the time to know about every man on such a ballot. It is his business. You and I won't, normally, take the time. I will put it stronger than that, you and I can't normally take the time. We can't remember, we can't be expected to remember, the identity of a great number of individuals no one of whom is to do a very important piece of work. We must make the names few in number, and the work to be done by each man so important that it will rivet the attention of the ordinary man.

If the ordinary citizen is awake to his own interest, he will insist upon having a ballot upon which only a few names appear; each candidate being a candidate for an office so important as to make it reasonably certain that those who vote for him vote with a full understanding both of the man and of the office. In other words, I believe that the short ballot gives the people real instead of nominal power; and both gives the man in office the power to do efficient work, if he is honest and capable, and, at the same time, places him in such a position that, if he fails, the people will be immediately able to place the failure and to hold accountable the man responsible for it.

Recall

The other day in Arizona I gave the reasons why as regards most communities and under normal conditions I do not believe in the recall of the judiciary; and at the same time stated that I admitted the melancholy fact that there were states where judges have so acted in the past as to make it justifiable and necessary for the people to adopt measures for retiring them from office. And I added that, in my judgment, the recall of judges should not be adopted until by actual experiment the people were driven to it as a necessary but regrettable method of doing away with some even worse evils.

When I uttered these last sentences I was thinking particularly of your condition here in California. As thorough a knowledge of the facts as an outsider could obtain had convinced me some time ago that here in California the conditions were actually such as to render it imperative on your part to provide methods for retiring any judge when you became convinced that his retention on the bench was no longer in the interest of justice and fair dealing from the standpoint of the people at large.

Personally, I would have preferred to see you devise some other method than that which your Legislature has proposed for adoption by the people. But the question now is whether you will keep conditions unchanged here, or adopt the constitutional amendment proposed. There is no other alternative; and such being the case, I feel most strongly that it is in the interest of justice, of honesty and of popular government to adopt the proposal as the Legislature has submitted it.

Now, friends, I have spoken hitherto only in praise of what you have done and are doing. I now want to speak as a friend to his friends, as a man who believes as you do, who has in common with you the aspirations, the desires for genuine equality, economic, industrial, social, political; who shares your belief in popular government, and your desire to have that a real and not a nominal government; who believes as you do in striving to shape legislation so as to bring nearer the day that honesty and fair dealing as between man and man shall prevail; as your fellow, your companion in the fight for decent government and civic righteousness, I want most earnestly to speak certain words of warning to you:

Reform Should Have a Sure Foundation

I trust you have entered not upon a spasm of reform. I trust that you have entered upon a career of reform, upon a movement for progressive betterment of our citizenship which will be steady and continuous; and in any such movement I want you to remember that there is just as much need of breeching-work as of trace-work. You have got to hold back, when necessary, just as much as you have got to pull forward. If the wagon gets upset it is not going to be any comfort that it got upset because the horses were running away and not because they balked.

You have achieved substantial popular government, and, therefore, a failure on your part to do what is just and right will be even more detrimental than a failure on the part of a machine-ridden, corporation-ridden, State would be. Because you are the people; you are the source. The river can't rise higher than the spring; and if you, when you have the power, don't do your duty, then, it will, indeed, be a lamentable day for all the believers in popular government.

I will go with you, with any man throughout this Union to any requisite length to prevent corporations exercising any control over the public.

Special Interests vs. The People

Where I live, I have had to be in genuine war against the special interests. I believe that the great task immediately before our people is to drive out of their entrenched positions of power all the special interests; to drive them out; and I don't care what form the entrenchment takes. I don't care whether it is a corporation that receives improper protection from the tariff, or whether it is a corporation that has flourished rankly because of the lack of law to control it, in nation or State. Whatever the cause, I will go with you to remove the cause. Whatever the corporation, and no matter how admirable in private character and how amiable in private life and how cultivated and pleasant the head of the corporation, I will go with you to eliminate that corporation from every position of political control.

But in return I not merely ask, but demand, that, when you get the control, you, in your turn, scorn the act of doing injustice or suffering injustice to be done to any corporation.

If you haven't sufficient—if we—I will change it—If we, the people, haven't sufficient virtue and self-control to do justice to a corporation, then we have forfeited our right to exercise full control over the corporation. And I hold that this people has the virtue, has the self-control, has the foresight, has the wisdom, to enable it to exercise such control. I demand that the people be given the full power and therefore I ask the people, for their own sake, to exercise that power with justice, with wisdom, with moderation.

The Difference in Corporations

Now, then, people ask me why I want two different laws for a big corporation and for a small one. Now, the answer is perfectly easy. You and I, each one of us here, deal with various individuals in his private life: with the grocer, baker, butcher, car-

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WALTER L. FISHER New Secretary of the Interior



William Kent

The Man Who Eliminated the Traction Companies from the Politics fo Chicago

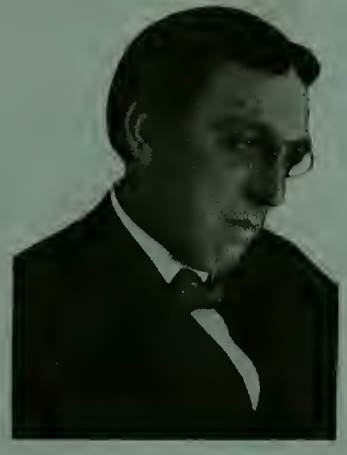
By Congressman William Kent

Walter L. Fisher graduated from a small freshwater college in Indiana, of which his father was president The earliest records show that he fought single handed against the Indiana Legislature in the interests of a fraternity to which he belonged, and won out. Thereafter he went to Chicago, and having been admitted to the bar took up his first public work as attorney for the city in the matter of special assessments. He distinguished himself in this capacity and then went into a law partnership. He gradually grew to be recognized as one of the leading younger members of the bar. At the time when his firm was gaining recognition, he was urged to take up the work of the Municipal Voters' League which for five years had been endeavoring to clean up the Chicago City Council and incidentally to break the back of the traction interests which dominated the city. There had been two former generations of reformers at work on this problem. George Cole and Hoyt King as secretary. The city had fought the work, along with an executive committee, which was continuous. After three years they laid down the axe which was picked up by myself as president and Pond as secretary. After two years we quit the work and were succeeded by Charles R. Crane as president and Walter Fisher as secretary. The city had fought the long fight against new franchises and in favor of just terms from the traction people without ever having formulated any definite idea as to what constituted justice. Fisher, first as politician in the League and latterly as statesman in outlining a definite policy to be pursued, brought the long struggle to an end in a manner eminently satisfactory to the people of Chicago and equally unsatisfactory to the successive owners of the watered stocks of the traction companies.

As a politician, Fisher showed wonderful ability. He was able, as it were, at the same time to play the complicated game of chess and to realize and appreciate the equally necessary game of poker; for, however learned a man may be in the wisdom of the schools, or how clear his vision, he can never afford to overlook the human element typified in the great American game. For the first time in this country Fisher worked out the just "modus vivendi" between the people and the public utility corporations. He realized that the public utility corporation was but an agent of all the people and as such was entitled to fair treatment of investment, to just compensation for services rendered in the way of organization and management and to the elimination of the element of risk as far as that might be eliminated, and no more.

The able transportation committee of the City Council had long thought over possible solutions. It had drawn an ordinance which it thought was the best obtainable. Fisher, who was called in consultation, promptly demolished the whole structure, as a result of which a municipal ownership mayor, Edward F. Dunne, appointed him special counsel for the city of Chicago in matters pertaining to the traction settlement.

He worked out a theory and submitted it to Mayor Dunne, William R. Hearst and the most radical leaders in the city. All accepted his reasoning as something incontrovertible, but all believed his proposed settlement impossible of achievement. The fundamental virtues of this agreement were first of all, the elimination of all questions of capitalization; secondly, a fair appraisal of physical valuation including the value of unexpired franchises; thirdly, five per cent. return on all capital invested or to be invested in rehabilitating the transportation service, and last of all, an equal division of the net—not the gross—proceeds, between the city and the transportation companies. Fisher fought this proposition through alone and unaided, and beat out just as many lawyers from Chicago and New York or Philadelphia as the traction people chose to hire. The Hearst papers violated the pledge of Mr. Hearst and fought against the settlement; Mayor Dunne, who had promised to abide by it, threw it overboard. The great plea raised by the radicals was that net receipts were only another name for "nit" receipts, and Fisher was frequently told that if he would change from net to gross, he would not be opposed. But he had a sense of fairness that comes from an honest and logical mind, and stated baldly that the city under the proposed agreement would be in partnership with the traction company and therefore would have no right to search the till ahead of its partner. He procured expert advice upon all the engineering problems and on the difficult mathematical problem of estimating the value of unexpired franchises. The ordinance was formulated and put before the people at a referendum vote which was voluntary. It was carried overwhelmingly in the face of the most rabid and unfair radical opposition. This arrangement has eliminated the traction companies from the politics of Chicago. Their property can at any time be bought by the city at a ten per cent. premium over cost, or sold to another corporation that will make more favorable terms with the city at twenty per cent. more than cost. The securities issued under this city partnership are so highly rated as to sell above par, and there is no trouble about securing all the money that is necessary to conduct the business of intramural transportation in Chicago



Walter L. Fisher

I have given much space to this traction settlement because it was the fruition of many years of war in Chicago and never would have been brought about except by the sheer ability and wonderful patience of the man who now has been appointed Secretary of the Interior. He fought this fight with perfect courage and unending patience and devotion through about seven years of his life, which was well worth doing. An amusing incident occurred in this connection.

One of the traction companies had been so thoroughly watered by Yerkes and his associates that it proceeded to go extensively bankrupt. Around this unfortunate carcass the lawyers flocked in vast numbers. Fearing lest the court would curtail their fees they went to Fisher asking him to testify as to the extent and value of their services. He promptly replied that he would be glad to do so, but added: "You must remember that I had to bear the fight against all of you; that I beat you out; that my services were recompensed by the city of Chicago at the rate of $10,000 a year, in this connection and also in connection with the other companies. I should be glad to recommend that you should pro rate equally in spite of the fact that you were beaten out." The lawyers secured their fees without Fisher's testimony.

It has always seemed to me that the settlement arrived at and the theory under which the settlement was made furnish a solution of our woes in connection with all those who supply public utilities, whether it be railroads or those interested in the development of power—and Fisher feels the same way. Under his administration of the Interior Department there will be an end to heedless exploitation of natural resources. If there is a risk to be assumed and the people cannot make good, those taking upon themselves this risk will be allowed more reward in the event of success; but under no conditions will there be a toleration of perpetual grants that will be oppressive to all the people in the interests of the few. To my mind there are but two men in the United States who are on a parity of intellect and service in the public cause with Walter Fisher, and they are Louis Brandeis of Boston and Gifford Pinchot. Fisher's mind is as clear as that of Root, and always and under all conditions he realizes his full responsibility as a citizen. Over and over again he has been offered enormous fees to take up the cause of private interests which might possibly be hostile to the public welfare, and although never heretofore in public office excepting for the brief period of his stay in the special assessments department and his short career as special counsel for the City of Chicago, he has refused and is firm in refusing any cases that might even by implication seem to bind him. We may wonder how it happens that he succeeded Secretary Ballinger. Everyone who knows Walter Fisher knows that the task now imposed upon him was not of his seeking, and that in this, as in every other position he has held, he has never made any concessions whatever to a singularly clear and an absolutely honest conscience.

WILL WOMEN VOTE?

Monrovia Answers YES

While the women of Washington have been making Pacific Coast history by securing the ballot and showing emphatically that they will exercise its privilege without fear or favor, it is darkly hinted by opponents of suffrage in California that only a small minority of women in this state will go to the polls if given the opportunity.

As yet, the suffragists of California have been obliged to offer nothing more decisive in refutation of this challenge than their well organized and thus far successful effort to secure enfranchisement.

The women of the little foothill city of Monrovia, however, have within the past week given an object lesson along these lines.

It became necessary, through a disagreement between the two factions of the school board and citizens committee appointed to select a site for a fine new school building, to turn the matter back to the people for decision. A straw ballot was called for, the vote being opened to all adults within the district, both men and women.

There are about 750 registered male voters in Monrovia and it is safe to assume that there is an equal number of women who may be similarly qualified. Out of the total number more than two-thirds exercised the privilege, but what is more, there were twenty more women than men who went to the polls and voted—the total number of women casting ballots being 546.

The law of contrasts will serve to enforce the lesson when it is known that the present school board of that foothill town was elected at the last election by the vote of exactly 18 of the regular qualified male voters, that number alone ont of 600 having enough interest in the school affairs of the district to exercise their voting privilege.

At the recent election there was no electioneering on the part of any one concerned, the women going quietly to the polls in the most matter of fact manner and with the same dignity and earnestness as when performing any other duty demanded in the interests of their homes and children.

The voting women represented every class of society in the town, including those prominent in social and club life, shop keepers, teachers, work women, and even Mexican mothers who carried their babies, and came with their husbands to cast their first ballot.



SACRAMENTO.—For the first time in the history of the State of California, and probably for the first time in the political history of the United States, a Legislature has actually done its share, within the limits imposed upon it by the constitution, in the work of redeeming the campaign pledges made by the party which elected the majority in that Legislature. Encouraged and supported by a Governor who, in his inaugural address, made it plain that he would exert every effort to see that his party, as represented at Sacramento, would fulfil its platform pledges, unequivocally endorsed by him in hundreds of public utterances, the Legislature has applied itself diligently to the task from the first days of the session.

As I write, March 16, Senator Wolfe, chief obstructionist of the thirty-ninth session, is sounding one of his almost daily notes of warning, his eyes viewing with alarm, etc., etc. "Constitutional John" Curtin, too, has allowed to pass few occasions when he might point to the great dangers that lie in the passage of various progressive measures.

The daily diet has not been very palatable, but, like the tang in a fresh grape-fruit, it has been innocuous. Like the old woman who thought to wipe up the ocean with a mop, these pessimistic statesmen have been unable to prevent the onflow of the tide—the popular movement toward investing the people with the powers that were originally theirs.

The Local Option Fight

The bitterest fight of the session culminated Thursday of last week when the Local Option bill was passed by the Senate. Technically, the report of the Committee of Free Conference was adopted by a vote of twenty-eight to twelve. Readers of The California Outlook are familiar with the main features of the prolonged and desperate struggle made by the liquor interests to prevent the passage of any Local Option bill and failing in this, so to amend the Wyllie-Estudillo bill as to render it as ineffective as possible. Although a compromise was ultimately reached, the measure as finally sent to the Governor, with the city and the supervisorial district as units, is a great victory for local option.

On the motion to adopt the report of the Committee of Free Conference, which meant the passage of the bill, Senator Wolfe took the lead in the fight against the bill, Senator Juilliard, who led the fight for the change from county to township unit, having decided to support the measure as it left the conference committee. With the skill born of years of parliamentary experience Wolfe brought into play all the devices known to legislative procedure, but without avail. In his desperation he verged dangerously near a challenge to President Wallace over a parliamentary point; but a glint in the eyes of the Lieutenant-Governor—an expression rarely seen upon the face of the mild-mannered though courageous presiding officer—may have been caught by Wolfe, with its "discretion is the better part of valor" suggestion, for the Senator from San Francisco changed his attitude in the twinkling of an eye.

Incidentally, as the session draws to a close occasions multiply when Lieutenant-Governor Wallace is compelled to prove his mettle, and demonstrate his splendid capacity as a presiding officer. The old-timers in the Senate have learned at last that all efforts to "put one over" on him are futile, and such tactics have ceased.

Home Rule for Counties

After a desperate fight for reconsideration of the vote by which Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 5, providing a scheme for home rule for counties through county charters, was adopted, the Senate stuck to its original opinion that this innovation had sufficient merit to warrant its submission to popular vote. Senator Shanahan, regarded as one of the Progressives, led the opposition, basing his fight on the proposition that the people should not have put up to them a proposal that certain offices should be filled by election and certain other offices by appointment by the board of supervisors. In the final vote by which reconsideration was refused those standing with him were Senators Beban, Bryant, Estudillo, Hare and Wolfe. Estudillo's vote was the only surprise. That the four San Francisco Senators should oppose the plan was a foregone conclusion.

The Assembly probably will have adopted the amendment before this issue of The California Outlook is published. There is no doubt that the measure will be approved by the Governor, and that it will be accepted by the vote of the state and by a tremendous majority. There has been a desire on the part of the masses of people to get better control of their local government, and this constitutional provision will give them the machinery for such relief. All the Los Angeles Senators voted against reconsideration except Hurd, who was recorded as absent.

Bearing the Brunt

Those citizens of California who are in sympathy with the Johnson policies as enunciated in his inaugural address, owe a debt of gratitude to Senator Boynton, president pro tem. of the Senate, for the nerve-wrecking labors to which he has applied himself without intermission during the session of the Legislature which will end next week. No more loyal friend and advocate of these Progressive policies is found in the present Legislature. No man has shown a greater capacity for hard and effective work. Though not physically robust, Senator Boynton has labored assiduously to whip into shape those bills known as backbone measures and to secure their passage. While many other Senators, capable of greater physical endurance, have enjoyed week-end vacations for purposes of recuperation, Senator Boynton has kept valiantly and unselfishly at the task before him, frequently doing detail work that should have been performed in part by others.

Senator Cutten, chairman of the Finance Committee of the upper House; Assemblyman Cogswell, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the lower House; Senator Hewitt, Senator Gates, Senator Thompson, Senator Burnett, Senator Caminetti and Assemblymen Randall, Benedict, Beatty, Joel, Bohnett, Cattell, Chandler, Sutherland and Young also come in for high commendation for their indefatigable and successful efforts in this connection.

Turning a Somersault

To revert once more—and I hope it may be the last time—to Senator Wolfe: He succeeded during the final fight over Local Option in turning a political somersault that was at the same time ludicrous and tragic—ludicrous in the eyes of the Progressives who are familiar with the history of the preceding session, tragic in the eyes of the tricksters who put over the fake direct primary bill in 1909. On this occasion Wolfe was hoist by his own petard.

To cut a long story short he reversed himself completely, condemning the Progressives for employing tactics of a nature somewhat similar to though vastly less offensive than those employed by Wolfe, Leavitt and Wright on the occasion of the memorable deadlock over the amendments to the direct primary bill two years ago.

Wolfe's long suit is "following precedents"—especially when the precedent is to his liking. In this particular instance he objected to following, even one inch, the precedent established in 1909, through the courtesy of Lieutenant-Governor Warren Porter.

Talk of precedents will probably not engage much attention during the few remaining days of the session.

Side Lights

Senator Avey of Redlands has the reputation of being the shyest man in the Senate. On the other side of the capitol Mott of Santa Paula and Judson of San Diego county divide honors.

The chief exploders are Hurd of Los Angeles in the Senate, and Bishop of Orange county in the Assembly. For dramatic qualities they are capable of outlunging even the stentorian-toned statesman from Amador—Signor A. Caminetti.

Hewitt of Los Angeles and Burnett of San Francisco are, under ordinary circumstances, free from excessive provocation, about the most mild-mannered in debate in the upper house. Hinshaw of Los Angeles and Polsley of Tehama are the Quakers of the Assembly. But be it not forgotten that they are able to divest themselves of all impedimenta when both cheeks have been slapped.

Sanford, the gray eagle of Mendocino, has earned another title—that of joker-in-chief to the Senate.

Halohan of Watsonville, Shanahan of Redding, Black of Palo Alto, Tyrrell of Oakland, Roseberry of Santa Barbara and Thompson of Los Angeles are possessors of a superlative degrees of seriousness. Halohan leads by a nose.

Beatty, Halohan, Shanahan, Burnett, Stetson, Randall, Chandler and Crosby are the physical giants of the Legislature. None can shrink below the six-foot one and a half mark. Joel and Preisker are the "kids." None will confess to his exact age, but all are believed to be considerably shy of thirty.

McDonald of San Francisco, who represents the district that sent Hopkins to the Assembly two years ago, is one of the best fighters in the lower house. He was elected on this platform: "I can say 'no' to the most powerful man in my district." He can, and does.

Against Secret Divorces

If a bill which has passed the lower House and is now before the Senate pass, the secret filing of divorce pleadings will no longer be permissible. The bill passed the Assembly in the face of powerful opposition on the part of lawyers practicing in the smaller cities and towns, who fear that their clients in divorce actions might receive undesired publicity if the present restrictions are removed. The advocates of the measure contend that it will serve to some extent to stamp out some of the fraud frequently occurring in the past in divorce matters. They regard the public as a third party to all divorces and believe that the press should have the right to print the news concerning these actions. Frequently there are filed suits by persons living outside the county in which actions are brought. In such instances notice to the defendant is published for thirty days in some obscure weekly, thus giving the defendant little opportunity to be informed of the suit. With the enactment of such a law many people doubtless will hesitate before rushing into the divorce courts if they fear that their cases will be open to public scrutiny.

LEGISLATIVE REMOVAL VERSUS THE RECALL

William Denman of San Francisco opposes the recall of Judges by The People, but favors removal by concurrent resolution of the Legislature, "tools of the Southern Pacific," or, presumably, for any other sufficient reason.

This does not seem consistent. In principle, a summary removal by the Legislature does not differ materially from recall by The People.

Section 10, of Article VI of the State Constitution, allows the removal of Judges of the Superior, District Appellate and Supreme Courts by a concurrent resolution adopted by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Judge complained of must be served with a copy of the complaint, and be given a hearing.

This right of removal has never been exercised by the Legislature, but in practice it would be very much in the nature of impeachment, likewise provided for in the Constitution, and the proceedings would probably be long drawn by the taking of testimony, filing of briefs, oral argument by counsel, speech-making on both sides, and so forth. Like impeachment, removal by concurrent resolution would take the form of a criminal trial, with the customary objections to evidence and all manner of technical obstructions and delays. The time consumed by any such proceeding is a serious consideration for the Legislature, which always is indisposed to add to its own burdens.

One reason why the recall by popular vote is preferable to either impeachment or removal proceedings by the Legislature is that it does not require legal proof of actual criminality. It is sufficient for The People that they have lost confidence in the integrity or the independence of a Judge. Very rarely would it be possible to prove a Judge actually guilty of venality or other criminal motive for a judicial act, but the electors are free to draw their own conclusions, and to register a vote of want of confidence.—Sacramento Bee.

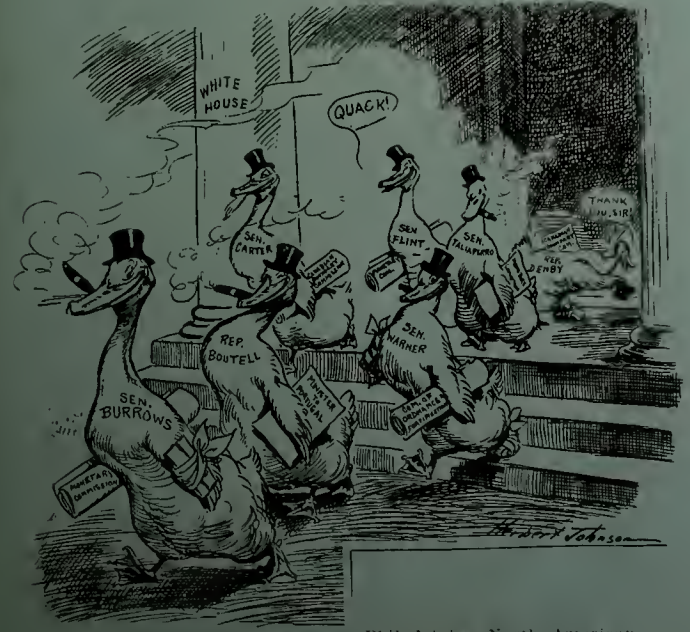
LOS ANGELES CITY CLUB NOMINATIONS

Nominations for officers of the City Club of Los Angeles were announced at the regular weekly luncheon last Saturday by the nominating committee and will be balloted on next week. These are: Meyer Lissner, president; Gen. E. C. Bellows, first vice-president; Dr. Elbert Wing, second vice-president; F. C. Nelles, treasurer; Frank G. Henderson, secretary; W. E. Hughes and H. M. Newmark, who, with the officers, will constitute the board of governors.

RETREAT OF THE OLD GUARD



Chicago Examiner.



Philadelphia North American.

PAP FOR LAME DUCKS



Philadelphia North American.

A CLEANING OUT

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Pasadena High School: Pasadena will try it again—and this is the third time—on getting a favorable vote on bonds for a site and buildings for a high school. The city has grown so amazingly fast that the present structure which was completed only a few years ago is completely overwhelmed. The need for a new building is unanimously admitted, but the trouble comes on the matter of location. After the first defeat an effort was made to get around the difficulty by allowing the people to vote on a choice of several sites, the school board having agreed to accept the one having the most votes. But the vote on the bonds failed to give the required two-thirds. The outlook is said to be more favorable this time, although the petty bickerings over the question of site still continue. Pasadena, a city of 40,000 people, has 800 children in its high school, and this in spite of the fact that Throop takes care of as many more. When Chicago was a city of 400,000 people—ten times as large as Pasadena is now—it had high school accommodations for only 750.

Competition Cut Off: Pennsylvania is a state that is like a reactionary dream of heaven. Recently Charles M. Schwab, planning for the operation of an enormous coke plant near Bethlehem, looked around to see what he could do to dispose of the by-product of gas for heating and lighting, of which his establishment would make enough to supply a score of cities and towns. He soon made the cheerful discovery that the gas companies of these various towns all had franchises that were practically perpetual and were absolute monopolies. It did not matter how low he was willing to serve gas; he could not lay a main. More than that; he found that the companies none of them paid taxes. An effort is now being made to get a law passed that will admit of taxing them. Another case of harrassing the corporations that have brought us our prosperity.

Bettering Conditions of Social Evil: Chicago has a vice commission of 30 people, including pastors of churches, physicians, city officials and college professors, who have been studying the social evil in that city and its treatment in other cities. In the meantime the chief of police has instituted three reforms that have lessened in some degree the evil done by the red light district. All sale of liquor is forbidden, under severe penalties, the business is not advertised by gaudy curtains or colored lights, the women are not allowed to attract attention in public, and no children are allowed to enter the district. The strict abolition of the liquor traffic, it is said, has done a good deal to make conditions better.

Road for Delaware: The president of the Dupont Powder Company offers to loan the state a million dollars for use in constructing a good road from one end of the state to the other. It would take more than a million to do that for California, but the "Blue Hen" is not very long and still less broad.

Historical Memories: The municipal council of Paris proposes to put on the street markers at the corners a few words describing the individual or place or event for which the street is named: as, for example "Rue Marengo, French Victory, 1800." This is to be done especially for the benefit of the growing generation.

Guesswork Metering: St. Paul recently had occasion to discharge a number of men who had been reading meters for water charges, and the surprising discovery was made that many of them never opened the meter at all but contented themselves with guessing it by previous records. To be safe from "kicks" they always figured under the probable figure. When the new men came on the job, there was a great uproar over the sudden increase in the size of water rates. Hereafter each man's work will be tested occasionally.

Public Comfort in Seattle: Seattle has a public comfort station which was constructed by the park department about a year ago in the center of the city, at the intersection of two of the principal streets. Some objection was made to the choice of this location by neighboring property owners and tenants, but the structure is so handsome, and has been kept in such perfect order that all are now satisfied, and, in fact, would strenuously resist its removal. The structure cost $25,000 and is used by 5000 people daily.

Charter Changes in New York: In common with other progressive cities, New York frequently amends and changes its charter. The change scheduled to come off this year removes the borough presidents from the board of estimates, so that they can give all their time to the administration of the business of their respective boroughs, and establishes a special commission to serve as a board of estimate independent of the rest of the city government. Detroit uses this same plan, and its budget is unusually complete and accurate.

Inter-Telephone Connection: The Sunset or Pacific Telephone Company in Los Angeles announces that it will connect up its subscribers with Home telephones in a list of 24 cities in Southern California. Some of these are places of considerable size like Redlands, Corona and Whittier. For some time the people of Los Angeles have been asking the telephone companies to establish an inter-system telephone bureau, but they have insisted it was impossible.

Detroit's Electric Light Plant: Detroit has been lighting its streets with its own plant since 1895, and officials of that city say that the people would not give up the system now for any consideration. They are getting their lamps for $50 a lamp a year as against $75 to $85 for most places. Detroit has 4565 arc lamps, which is an exceptionally large number in proportion to population. The plant is valued at $1,400,000.

Street Car Company's Share: Because the street car company operating in Springfield, Ohio, resisted the demand of the city that it should pay its share of the cost of street cleaning, the city attorney made a special investigation of the matter and found that the company was not doing its part of the paving by three feet, so that hereafter it will be considerably the loser for having opened the issue.

To Diminish the Fire Risk: The manager for the Board of Underwriters in Chicago suggests that the 1200 pensioned firemen, who are mostly old and unable to do hard work be made inspectors on salaries a little larger than their pension. Having served a long time on the force, they would be familiar with fire conditions and would be of great service, he thinks, in preventing fires.

Wanted, a Practicable Drinking Fountain: New York has abolished the public drinking cup from its city schools but discovers that no really practical device has yet been produced to take its place. The trouble with most of the drinking fountains is that the little folks will rub their lips against them, and some of them are decidedly worse than the cups they are to replace.

Moving Picture Shows: There are now about 10,000 moving picture concerns in this country with a daily attendance of about 4,000,000. It is estimated that one-tenth of these attendants are school children. Ninety per cent of the films sent out are now carefully reviewed by committees to throw out questionable scenes. These moving picture shows have put the melodrama out of business.

Firemen Great Readers: The Boston Public Library makes a regular service of books to all the fire houses. Last year the circulation in this department was 17,400. It is suggested by the heads of the Fire Department that books be included that will help the men to be more efficient in their work. New York is doing this.

Municipal Reference Bureau: The work of the Municipal Reference Bureau of the University of Wisconsin has proved so effective that the City Club of Milwaukee has petitioned the state Legislature to appropriate $150,000 to carry on the work on a much larger scale, extending it to all the cities of the state.

Gasoline in Sewer: Kansas City, Kansas, recently had a sewer blow-up, after the manner of many other places. It cut off four large electric conduits, put out all lights in the city for three hours, and left cars at a standstill. Like most of these explosions, it is charged up to gasoline from the garages.

Clean-Up Day: The entire state of Texas devoted March 11th to the work of cleaning up. Organizations were formed in cities and towns for that purpose. Some of the cities used the 11th merely as an official beginning for a clean-up campaign and lasted several days.

Use of Initiative: The people of Dallas, Texas, desires the wires put underground in the business district, and finding the commissioners unwilling to take so radical a course without a vote of the people, they are circulating initiative petitions for that purpose.

Sentiment for Municipal Ownership: Finding that their lighting plant has paid them a net profit of $70,000 in the last five years, the people of Escanaba, Michigan, are now planning to establish a municipal water plant.

Hard Luck: News dispatches tell us that the biggest fireworks manufacturing establishment in the country has gone into insolvency by reason of the "sane Fourth" movement. Well, at least that shows the reform has taken hold in good earnest.

Road Building on a Large Scale: The people of Pennsylvania will probably soon have a chance to vote on a constitutional amendment that will allow the issuing of $50,000,000 in bonds for the construction of good roads.

Farm for Vagrants: Toledo is planning a vagrancy farm after the style of the Cleveland one that has been so successful.

Municipal Golf Links: Denver opened municipal golf links in one of its parks last fall and they have been well patronized.

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SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 7

By The Onlooker

THE SENATORIAL SUNBURST

In this series of Senatorial Skits, the next skittee is Senator Edward J. Tyrrell, the same that represents the County of Alameda in general and the part thereof in particular known as the Emeryville district. We started to add that old reliable stage "prop" of verbiage, "and thereby hangs a tale," but we are moved to amend by striking out the word "tale" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "bonfire," so that the phrase shall now read, "and thereby hangs a general conflagration." And a right interesting and significant little Bunsen burner of a tale it is, too, if properly told.

For the sake of those who know it all but have temporarily forgot we will remind them that the Emeryville district of Oakland is distinguished chiefly as an emporium for the breeding, training and exhibition of cavalry horses by disinterested patriots who have no other purpose than this in developing the rapid thoroughbred. The fact that thousands of persons



Senator Tyrrell

from San Francisco and Oakland, to say nothing of curious people even from such remote quarters as Sheepshead Bay, Lexington and Juarez, used to insist on crowding to the grounds in such numbers that a fence two dollars high finally had to be built to keep them out, has nothing whatever to do with pure, patriotic purposes heretofore attached to the persons engaged in thorough-bredding cavalry stock. Neither has the further distressing fact that certain of these curious people even vulgarly bet cash that a certain thoroughbred is the thorough-breddest for one mile, and that so many people got this habit that the great moral engines daily printed occult figures known as the "dope sheet" for the "inside info" of pikers, mutts, and touts. (We don't know what half these words mean, but we want "local color" so we have copied them out of the sporting page.) Neither does the fact that embezzlement and suicide flourished among these vulgar persons. None of these things, we repeat, altered or diminished the pure patriotism of the thoroughbredders.

But a lot of unpatriotic people seemed unable to understand the sterling worth of the Emeryville institution, and they kept pounding away at the Legislature to stop, at least, the vulgar part of it, the betting. Whereupon the proprietors of Emeryville protested that they hated vulgarity above all things, but that their altruistic endeavors to run a West Point for cavalry horses must be maintained at any price; that betting had nothing to do with cavalry horses; therefore, do not legislate against betting. This logic is, of course, unanswerable, but, to the astonishment of Emeryville, it did not quiet the noise of the reformers.

(Tyrrell?! As Senator Caminetti says, "I'll get to that.")

None was more astonished than Senator Frank Leavitt, who now isn't where Tyrrell is. Leavitt was one of the ablest assets of the Emeryville Patriotic Society. It was perfectly clear to that society that one of the most helpful devices to promote cavalry stock improvement was to have an expert mechanic in the State Legislature. Hence Frank Leavitt's annual pass to Sacramento, for Leavitt was such a mechanic, fully up on every kind of machine, from the machinery of government at Sacramento to the cute but necessary little machine in the Sixteenth Senatorial district. In the Legislature he was peculiarly adept at the difficult mechanical feat known as putting the screws to reform.

Something, however, happened to Patriotism, Limited, and to the local machine at the same time. This happened last summer. Leavitt smiled the chauffeur's superior "oh-this-is-easy" smile and crawled under the machine with a monkey wrench in his hand. Just what happened he never knew, but something exploded and when he emerged, minus his eyelashes and his shirt, all he could see was a correct imitation of the sun at noonday refulging from the seat whereon he formerly had sat. In other words, Tyrrell was starring as "Checkers" in "The Man on the Box," meaning the ballot box.

It happened this way. Mayor Frank K. Mott, of Oakland, led a lone and joyless life as a consistently successful real estate operator and seeker for political preferment—mayoralty of Oakland usually preferred. Constant success had discouraged him, incapacity for defeat had beaten down his once high spirits. Gloom possessed him and he longed for a ray of sunshine. As if in answer to his hopes, he met Tyrrell. Joy returned. "Come," he cried, "come, little sunbeam, and be my private secretary." And Tyrrell went. He secretaried by day and studied law by night, and studied politics all the time because he couldn't be with Mayor Mott and help it.

Along came the political disturbances of last summer. Mayor Mott was shoveling sand to brace his own ditchbanks, but he paused long enough to mop his brow and remark to Tyrrell:

"Ed, this reform wave is your hunch. Buck Leavitt. If you're beat, it's good advertising for a young lawyer anyway. If you beat, it's a sate in the Sinit."

Tyrrell took the hunch and went to the tailor. "An English walking suit," said Tyrrell. "Something dignified without being too dressy, something grown-up but not too old, impressive but not inhuman. Something Senatorial, in short."

He got it. Maybe it turned the trick. Anyway something did, and Tyrrell, E. J., now flaunts the impressive coat-tails in the seat that Leavitt once adorned, and casts the golden glow of his gleaming glory of hair upon all that part of the Senate chamber south of the Tropic of Curtin. And even if he did nothing but glow, little glowworm, glimmer, all through the session, he would still be one of the most useful members of the present Legislature, simply by virtue of occupying a seat to the exclusion of that wily mechanic and cavalry officer, Frank Leavitt.

Grand Army Reminiscences

John T. Bell in The Modesto News

Under the caption, "The Idler," John T. Bell maintains a column in the Modesto News full of human interest, the following stories are representative of his work:

A group of Grand Army men were telling stories of their experiences in Southern prisons. Said one: "In April, 1865, I was a prisoner at Andersonville. An order was received to make out a list of prisoners for exchange. The preparing of these lists was always made a matter of barter by the prison officials. I happened to learn of this chance when there were but a few names lacking to complete the number. The only thing I had to offer was a rubber comb. My proffer of this was accepted and I hurried back among the prisoners to find my comrade, who happened to have it in his possession. Upon returning with the comb I nearly fainted when I found I was just too late—that the list had been made up while I was gone. Those prisoners were taken to Vicksberg, where, with others, they were put on the steamer Sultana. Just above Memphis, on her way North, there was an explosion on the Sultana and over 1800 of the 2100 prisoners and sick soldiers on the boat lost their lives."

"In company with a comrade I broke out of a prison down South," said another, "and we made our way slowly through the woods, traveling only in the night. We were so nearly starved that one morning when we saw a house in a clearing I told my comrade that I proposed to go there and ask for something to eat and run the risk of capture. He remained in hiding while I went to the house and told the good, motherly looking woman that I saw there, that I was a Confederate soldier on furlough. She said I was a Yankee, and then I told her the truth, that I was nearly starved, and that I had a comrade hid in the woods. She told me to bring him in, which I did, and she gave us a good breakfast, put a lot of food in a flour sack for us, and said that she hoped we would get away all right. Do you know, gentlemen, what I did? I just simply put my arms around that good woman's neck and cried, and she cried, and I told that skeleton of a comrade of mine that I considered it a direct interposition of Providence, and that we would succeed in reaching the Union lines. And we did."

"You needn't think that you are the only Union soldier that made his escape from a Confederate prison," remarked the third of the party. "I broke away, too. When I went into the service in 1861 I was a good boy. I had just been confirmed a member of the Episcopal church, and I took into the service a prayer book that was presented to me by Bishop Doane, who was our neighbor and family friend. I carried that book in my breast pocket all through my army life. In getting away through the country I threw myself one day on the mercy of a Southern family, which proved to be very bitter against the Yankees. The woman refused to give me anything to eat, and I was confident that she would turn me over to the Confederate soldiers. In the course of conversation she asked me where I was from, and when I told her she wanted to know if I knew Bishop Doane. I showed her my prayer book with my name written in it in the bishop's handwriting, and told her of the close relations of the good bishop and our family. That fixed me. She was a great admirer of the bishop, and she at once set about preparing a meal for me, and also gave me food to carry on the way."

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California Fifty Years Ago

Fifty years ago this week California was a very different place from the California of today: you have only to read the papers of that day to know it; all was peace and fraternal concord; the Legislature met only to register the will of the people and return home to receive the encomiums and other horticultural tributes of unanimously admiring constituencies; California north and California south lay down like the lion and the lamb, together; nothing was discordant, all was calm——

As, for example, an excerpt from the Sacramento Union of Tuesday, March 19, 1861, would indicate. The Legislature was in session (and the Union report, by the way, was better done than most modern reports of the body) and Mr. Johnson introduced into the Assembly a resolution calling on California's representatives in Congress to use every means to prevent the proposed abandonment of the Overland mail contract by the Butterfield route, especially since "the counties of Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles have recently expended in the aggregate $60,000 in repairing roads through those counties in order to facilitate the transit of said Overland mail."

We may remark in passing that Mr. Johnson was from San Luis Obispo. Evidently the gentleman started something with his resolution. Instantly gentlemen from other parts of California rose up and said unkind things about Southern California; said they were trying, by this resolution, to head Congress off from establishing the direct Central route for mail, said Southern California was hogging a good thing, and said that the Butterfield route curved so far south from a straight line from Kansas City west that it was called the "ox-bow" route.

At about this stage of the concordant proceedings suggested in the first paragraph, Mr. Amyx arose, and we gather from the record that he was Amyxer, all right, for he is down on record as having said this, quite haughtily: "That when gentlemen undertook to direct the conduct of the House by a misrepresentation of the resolutions he was bound to notice it. It suited the gentlemen from El Dorado and Sacramento (sh, ha! here's the rub) to oppose the resolutions because they had been against the Southern Route from the first." Take that!

And so they went to it, fifty years ago. So far as we see from the records, the phrase "Sunny Southland" had not been invented, but north and south they fought it out, just the same. So different from the present, remember. The Johnson resolution was finally amended, of course, as a compromise straddle. Also so very different.

A touch of grisly humor—when read in the light of later happenings—occurs in this same report of the Senate proceedings for that day. The Senate was considering the General File, and was taking up Senate Bill No. 90, "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to regulate the settlement of estates of deceased persons." The Union reporter notes that the bill contained 100 sections, and that the matter was so tedious that a quorum could scarcely be maintained, when—but read the verbatim report:

"In came the news boys with the Sacramento Union, Extra, containing Lincoln's Inaugural Address; the boys made a rapid sale. The Chair (Mr. De Long) called Senators to order, but without much apparent effect.

"Mr. Ryan moved that the Senate take a recess for twenty minutes.

"Mr. Thornton called the attention of his friend from San Francisco (Mr. Burbank) to a very ominous fact indeed—that we were considering the estates of deceased persons when Lincoln's Inaugural Address came in. (Laughter.)"

This was 1861, not 1866, else they would have been grim jesters indeed.

The more blithesome spirit of humor was in full evidence in California fifty years ago. Tenderly we lift from the half-century-old columns this sample of the then prevailing style of humor, lifted by the Union itself from the Visalia Delta. It reads:

"**Never Married Before.**—Report tells of a young lady, out in the country, and her 'lovyer,' who came in town a few evenings since with the avowed intention of committing matrimony. All went smoothly until they arrived at the bridge, when 'Miss in her teens' weakened. The fact was, she had never been married before, and the idea of being married in town frightened her."

If the modern reader thinks that isn't funny, he needn't laugh. But it is historically interesting, for it proves that our old friend, the phrase, "committing matrimony," was in good standing fifty years ago. Another old friend that was well and hearty and as good an advertiser as ever (Collier's and the Ladies' Home Journal, please copy) was Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, advertised twice in every issue. While we are on the subject we may note that Sanford's Liver Invigorator was a staple remedy of those days, probably efficacious because of the acute and accurate directions, which were: "Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both directly." This undoubtedly saved mental strain on the part of those patients who might be concerned about swallowing the water at the same time as the Invigorator, after carefully mixing the two in the mouth. Modern Pe-ru-na, we may interpolate, gives no directions at all as to a chaser, clearly a case of retrogression in California life in the last fifty years.

The subtle art of the photographer had the same subtle wiles as now, in those good old days, but there were evidently certain differences in technique, as the following advertisement will show:

"**To Be or Not to Be; that's the question**—whether it is not better to go to Beal's (an old established artist) and get a GOOD LIKENESS, or to go to some new beginner and get a shadow or a counterfeit, not like the original. Only one dollar for LEATHER PICTURES, suitable to send in a letter, at Beal's, No. 113 J street, on the same floor as Light & Pierson, Dentists."

Now "leather pictures" is a little beyond us; so is the unexplained relation between photography and dentistry. But we recognize another old friend—the "new beginner" was with the patient public fifty years ago.

Not all the oddities of Californian composition, a half century back, appeared in advertisements. The following news item has a certain "freeness" about it that charms while it does not elucidate:

"**Jealousy.**—Thomas Peard, of Boston Ravine, Nevada County, shot at one Elsick, lately, for paying too much attention to his wife. Elsick was not hit."

Showing That Grandfather Fell for the Same Games That Stung Us Yesterday

For one, we confess our utter inability to appreciate the quixotic gallantry of Peard. Why should he care if Elsick paid too much attention to his wife? Hasn't any man a perfect right to pay attention to his wife if he wants to? And who shall judge how much attention he shall pay? It appears to us that Peard's judgment was as bad as his aim. All that aside, what would a modern news editor say of a reporter who calmly remarks in a "story" that "ONE" Elsick, forsooth, was shot at "LATELY"? In those peaceful days, the strenuous scoop must have been somnolent compared with modern practice.

Those who are interested in the history of the Capitol will note the following, from the Union of March 20, 1861:

"A fine perspective colored drawing of the State Capitol, as it will appear when completed according to the present design, has been hung up in the Governor's office."

Another item from the same issue reminds us that Sacramento is still the home of culture: Van Winkle and Duncan, who described themselves as dealers in iron, steel, smith's coal and hardware, announced that they had just received various merchandise, "ex Ships Malay, Great Republic, Syren, etc.," and the first thing they list as received is "100 tons Refined Bar Iron." Even the blacksmiths' materials were agents of cultivation in those Arcadian days.

The Union for the next day announced the election of James A. McDougall to be United States Senator, breaking a long deadlock.

A glimpse at the prevailing fad in cults is gained from Friday's paper of that week in '61. This advertisement appeared on that day: "Lecture at the Presbyterian Church, on Sixth street, on Saturday Evening, March 23, at Seven o'clock, on WASHINGTON, COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY, phrenologically analyzed, by F. Coombs, attired as Washington. Tickets, fifty cents for Gentleman and Ladies."

Once again we confess to subtleties too profound for us. The relation between Washington and the tenderer emotions as analyzed by phrenology, puts one over on us, to use the slang of the hour. And lest the careless reader miss it, notice that one gentleman and uncounted ladies may be admitted for the price of one admission, only fifty cents.

Now for a touch of true early Californian flavor. On Saturday of that week, McGinnis & Co. advertise a "Grand Musical and Gift Entertainment, $52,500 in Gifts! To be Distributed at the Metropolitan Theatre, in Sacramento, on Saturday Evening, June 22d, 1861, on which occasion the following Valuable Mining Claims! and other property will be distributed among Ticket Holders."

The first three gifts are then enumerated, being the "Arabella," the "Keystone" and the "Howard" claims. But the fourth gift is the gem: "A Saloon, containing one splendid Marble Bed Billiard Table, the Bar and fixtures, and a Dancing Hall, 26x70 feet, attached; is doing a flourishing business and is known as the 'Virginia Hall,' Valued at $3,000."

Turning from the Sacramento Union to the San Francisco Bulletin, we find at once the precursor of the "longest leased liar in the world" in this notice at the head of each dispatch:

"**By Magnetic Telegraph**

("Per telegraph to St. Louis; thence by telegraph to Fort Kearney; thence by Pony Express to Sacramento; thence by telegraph to San Francisco.)"

As the paper says itself, "happily very little is stirring in town," our eyes rove to the advertisements. Here we find, in the Help Wanted column:

"WANTED—Girl to wait in saloon, $75; girls for general housework, $25 and $30; a woman cook, $30."

We wonder, with a touch of sentimental sadness, if that girl is still waiting in the saloon. We know blooming well that the lady who wanted the woman cook at $30 is waiting, still.

Here we find proof of the world's stability. Time writes no wrinkle on the azure brow of women's thirst for fashion (metaphor mixed, but who cares?), as witness this from Bulletin of March 20, 1861:

"A new fashion of ladies' stockings has come out in England. They are of woolen or cotton, but are particolored, as red and white, red and black, mauve and gray. When harmonizing with the dress, the effect is said to be very pretty."

No wonder we read in the next day's Bulletin, "A SHOCK—Sensitive men in the County Clerk's room felt the shock of an earthquake at 7 minutes to 3 this afternoon." Shades of our maternal ancestors! Woolen! Red and black!

One more and we quit. In the telegraphic news from Los Angeles, in the Bulletin of March 20, 1861, we read:

"A meeting of the citizens of this city was held in the Court House on Saturday last for the purpose of reducing the rates of freight and passengers between San Francisco and San Pedro. No definite action was taken." Valiant spirits of '61, commend ye to the braves of this day. Definite action still seems to sleep.

"Did they call on the author of that new play for a speech?"

"No, an apology."—Detroit Free Press.

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Make It Easier for the Public to Get Its Rights

The new railroad bill and a vigorous State Railroad Commission should make it more difficult for a carrier of any kind to take advantage of the plight or innocence of passengers. There will be law enough, but it will lie a good deal with the Commission to make its provisions known and to inform the public how it may secure remedies under them. The law should be so simple in operation that it would be worth the while of any person to make a complaint and have the wrong redressed in order that the many may benefit by it.

This the Commission can do. Through its offices independent lawsuits for infractions of any kind may become unnecessary. — Sacramento Bee.

The Blessing of Ballinger

Louis D. Brandeis sat in his Boston law office, with a row of railroad scalps dangling at his belt, when a reporter came in and told him Ballinger had retired to private life.

"I think it's a blessing," he said in answer to a question. He added: "This Ballinger business isn't half as unfortunate as lots of people think. Why, it aroused the whole country to the need of conservation, and we shall save our natural resources in consequence."

It's true, too. Ballinger has been a great blessing. He deserves a statue, carved from a hunk of coal, with the inscription: "If it hadn't been for him Uncle Sam might have slept till the thieves had got away with Alaska."—San Diego Sun.

Trust Offers Advertising as a Reward for Silence

Kissing goes by favor. So does trust advertising, sometimes, but not always. The American Woolen Company knows of an eminent exception. This particular corporation has for years got along without using any printer's ink for purely advertising purposes. All its necessary advertising has been done by merchants handling its goods. Recently it changed its system and inserted advertisements in a score of the monthly and weekly publications of wide circulation. These advertisements made no mention of prices, but were ostensibly for the purpose of calling the attention of the public to the fact that the American Woolen Company manufactures woolen goods. Plainly, there was something behind this unusual departure from that corporation's ordinary business methods, and it remained for Collier's Weekly to discover and reveal the hidden purpose.

The American Woolen Company sent an advertisement to Collier's Weekly, and it was printed on a page opposite a criticism of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law by Mark Sullivan. In this criticism deserved attention was paid to Henry Cabot Lodge, the Massachusetts Senator, who holds Schedule K of the tariff law as sacred as the Declaration of Independence. The American Woolen Company was offended. Through a representative of Wood, Putnam & Wood, its advertising agents, Collier's was diplomatically rebuked for "slamming an advertiser." The rebuke was contained in two letters conveying a thinly disguised warning not to do it again.

* * * * *

Collier's refuses to be silenced, even though it is aware that the American Woolen Company has set aside $100,000 for "advertising purposes." In its current number it exposes the whole scheme, and pertinently inquires: "Can the Wool Trust Gag the Press?"—San Francisco Bulletin.

Putting the House in Order

It is practically impossible to foresee the effects of the Panama Pacific Exposition on the State of California, but if the stir it has already created is any indication of what is to come for the next four years, this state will be aroused as it has not been since its formation. There are evidences everywhere that every community in the State has some plan on foot whereby it may get its due share of the advantages of the big fair.

The Santa Rosa Press Democrat recently commented on the house cleaning of a number of California towns in preparation for the Exposition that ought to interest and apply to Ukiah. The Democrat says in this connection:

"Thirty towns in California have begun to 'clean house' in preparation for the Panama-Pacific Exposition and the vast throng of visitors that the exposition will bring. An astonishing amount of municipal improvement is already under way in the northern end of the State. Many places have already felt the impetus, and are improving their streets, constructing their needed public buildings, improving their school property, acquiring new fire departments, parks, sewers, water works, and whatever is lacking in each individual case."—Ukiah Times.

New Fetich of Capital

Convinced that the tightening of the grip of the Interstate Commerce Commission about the railroads, the Tobacco Trust, the Oil Trust, the Beef Trust and the other great industrial combinations which have of late run afoul of the federal laws, has ended future melon-cutting, New York's moneyed men are going in strong for rubber raising.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, the Vanderbilts, the Goelets and half a dozen of the other owners of large fortunes in Gotham have set the pace and others it is said will follow. The enormous dividends, ranging as high as 300 per cent, paid to English investors last year by a number of the companies operating rubber plantations in the Far East has sharpened their financial appetites to razor edge and persuaded them to feel that the world is on the verge of an era of rubber production likened only to the early days of American Steel, which, it is claimed, added a thousand new names to our roster of millionaires and evolved a Carnegie as the development of the oil industry evolved a Rockefeller. * * *—San Luis Obispo Tribune.

Jobs for the "Lame Ducks"

President Taft has provided a fat job for all the lame ducks except Englebright, and he has by no means abandoned hope. In some respects the President seems inclined to be guided by the will of the people, especially in the matters of tariff reform and reciprocity, but he is wholly disregarding public sentiment by taking care of the men whom the people so emphatically repudiated at the polls.—Yolo Democrat.

Malicious

"At a political meeting held in this city in November, Meyer Lissner announced that it was his purpose to make 'the tail wag the dog.' That is to say, the government of the State was to be shaped and administered from Los Angeles."—San Francisco Call.

This statement is not true. Also it would not be important, except that it is part of a vicious, malicious and unscrupulous personal attack on Meyer Lissner, which has become part of the continuous policy of the Call. Mr. Lissner is too important and too useful a man to be undermined without injury to the public interest. He is the official head of the Republican party in California. He is the only man in California who, without pay, office, or desire for either, is devoting all his time and abilities to the public service. Those abilities are of a very high order, with a market value, in private employment, far above the salary the state pays to any of its public servants. California gets the use of them for nothing, conjoined with an unselfish devotion to the public weal which is an asset such as few states have and none that have it can spare. California cannot spare it; and therefore, to seek to weaken Mr. Lissner, in any section of California, by wanton lying about him, is to try to injure California.—Fresno Republican.



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Street Ornamentation

Tree Warden Reed, of Riverside, Addresses Los Angeles City Club

Taking as his subject "Street Ornamentation," Mr. J. H. Reed, City Tree Warden of Riverside, Cal., addressed the Los Angeles City Club last Saturday.

Mr. Reed's address was both entertaining and instructive, showing the commercial as well as the aesthetic value the planting of trees gave to a city. He spoke as follows:

The principal means of beautifying public streets throughout the world is by tree planting. There is nothing that relieves the monotony and ughness of bare streets so quickly and thoroughly as properly chosen, well cared for trees, nothing that adds so much to their beauty and to their comfort. The added every-day satisfaction that streets lined with trees give to the residents of any city pays all the cost of the trees many times over. But they have another value that will appeal to some who may not care for the esthetic. Street tree-planting has high commercial value to any city. Other things being equal, the city that has made itself, or is making itself, most attractive as a place of residence, will secure the largest portion of the thousands of well-to-do, desirable people seeking homes in California every year, and in constantly increasing numbers. We must not forget that many of the families that are most desirable as additions to our population come from tree lined villages and towns of New England and the Middle States, and the dull, naked streets of our towns repel rather than attract.

Riding with one of our conservative merchants the other day, I called his attention to a row of trees along two continuous blocks and asked for what amount of cash in hand the city could afford to have those trees dug out, restoring the street to the condition it was in three years ago when the street trees were planted. "Not for a thousand dollars," was the prompt reply. Those trees have cost our city, including planting and care, less than fifty dollars. Since we commenced our systematic work in Riverside, we have planted what is equivalent to over 500 such blocks.

I found two things in the East that give some idea of the value placed on street trees there. In most of their cities, when a tree is killed or badly damaged by gas from defective pipe or other like cause, the damage is assessed to the companies by the courts, and I found no instance where it had been placed lower than $40.00 per tree, and usually it is from $50.00 to $100.00. The other thing was the expensive apparatus owned by some cities for moving full grown trees to fill vacancies in rows of old trees, the moving costing from $40.00 to $100.00 each.

Being shown over what is considered one of the most beautiful cities in California by one of its prominent business men and after going over some of the early, well planted, beautiful streets, over which all visitors are taken, I said, "Now let us go over some of your average streets." We found that the partially planted or wholly bare streets covered very much the larger portion of that city. I said to my friend, "Supposing these streets had been planted when the others were, and had been as well cared for, what effect would it have had on the city's valuation today?" "Fifty per cent," he replied.

I consider ten to twenty dollars each a very low estimated value for every suitable tree on a public street, properly placed and cared for, when it is two years old, as a purely revenue producing asset to any residence city.

I have dwelt on this matter of economic value of street trees, because I believe that, if it was better appreciated, it would lead to greatly increased, systematic planting in our California cities. But after all, the purely esthetic value of street beautification, to an intelligent community, is really much greater than the economic.

Municipal Control

Now, if I am right in these premises, how to secure the best results in the quickest and most economical manner is the important consideration.

After five years of somewhat comprehensive study of the matter in a large number of cities, and the same length of time in actual experience in my own town, both before and after



J. H. Reed

it was secured, I am absolutely convinced that the only way street tree-planting and care can be satisfactorily carried on in our cities, is under municipal control. I believe the reason why the large majority of the residence streets in most of our California cities today are either bare or unsatisfactorily planted is because this efficient method of securing general and proper planting and care has but recently attracted serious attention.

In most cities there are people with more or less cultivated tastes and means of gratifying them. They not only build artistic homes and beautify the grounds around them, but extend their improvements by beautifying the adjoining street margins. Others of like tastes make their homes near by, hence we find in many places the street margins of entire blocks—sometimes of whole neighborhoods, beautifully improved. The attractiveness of these special spots, though but a small fraction of the whole, is sufficient sometimes to give the city itself the reputation of being beautiful, because these certain streets are the only parts usually visited, while really the main portions of the cities are anything but beautiful.

Those of you who have observed our California cities generally, as to their beautification, will, I think, recognize this condition as existing in most of them—a few streets well planted and cared for, but the larger portion either entirely unplanted or planted here and there to miscellaneous and often unsatisfactory varieties, indifferently cared for.

This condition is the inevitable result of leaving the tree-planting and care in part or wholly to adjoining property owners or occupants, and without any good reason, The parking space belongs to the city just the same as that portion of the street occupied by the sidewalk, and the trees on it should be controlled by the city the same as is the sidewalk. In fact it is more important that they should be, as they are or should be a permanency. If the sidewalk is wrong, it is easily and quickly replaced, while if the wrong tree is planted, it must be endured indefinitely or removed and wait years for another to grow.

It is recognized, of course, that the individual interest of any given property owner in the pavement or street trees immediately in front of his premises, is greater than that of any other individual, but the general interest in that bit of sidewalk and the trees bordering it, is much greater than any individual interest, and this general interest can only be conserved by city control.

A city can not afford to have a whole block or an entire street disfigured because certain property owners insist on having no trees on their frontages or some variety quite unsuited for the purpose. Especially is this true in view of the fact that property owners are constantly changing locations, while the city's interest in the street is permanent.

In the case of pavement, the wishes of the bordering property owners are consulted as to kind, etc., and their wishes are complied with as far as the best interests of the street, present and future, will allow. So their wishes as to variety of trees and their management should be consulted, but not to the extent of allowing each to plant what he pleases or none at all, as he sees fit. This is as disastrous to the beauty of a street, as to have the sidewalk in patches, a part cement, a part gravel, and the balanee of plain mother earth. Yet this is just what you see on the majority of streets where trees are planted at all.

Municipal control corrects all this. It first sets about getting the streets planted, not some special streets, but in all sections of the city as fast as possible, as much along the streets bordering laborers' cottages, as along the tourist drives or in the show sections of the city, with a view of making the city beautiful in its entirety for the benefit of its own people first, and for the admiration of visitors next.

First Steps

After a definite plan is decided on, the first step toward systematic street tree-planting should be to decide on the most desirable varieties, under various conditions on different streets, and here is one of the most important advantages of city control. In selecting trees for the street, there are several essential things to be considered. The street is not the proper place for experimenting. We should be sure of what we are planting.

First: The street tree should be long lived. It should serve for generations.

Street trees should be suited to their purposes. There are many trees, beautiful in the forest, in the park or on open grounds, quite unsuited to the street. Their habit of growth must be adapted to street conditions. Some trees are beautiful when young, but quite unsatisfactory on the street after a few years.

The street tree should be hardy under severe conditions. Some trees that do well in the open park or yard will not flourish under the less favorable conditions of paved streets.

Tall, wide-spreading trees should not be planted where they will obstruct desired views, or where sunlight and not shade is desired. I remember visiting a friend in Long Beach some years ago who had built a beautiful home. Remarking on the absence of trees on the premises, he said: "We don't want trees, we want to see the ocean." Now trees are not necessarily obstructionists. Where shade is not desired, there are ornamental trees that may be used with good effect without obstructing desired views.

Now, to make selections of varieties to suit all these conditions requires experience, good judgment and trained knowledge of trees, not to be found with the average owner of adjacent properties.

Planting and Care

Suitable varieties being chosen, planting comes. Very few city people know how to plant a tree. Wealthy families who employ gardeners or who secure experts for the purpose can have this work done properly, but we know that these are the exceptions. From my somewhat extended observations, from one-fourth to one-half of the trees planted by the ordinary property-owner either die outright or make a sickly growth which is worse, because it usually retains an unsatisfactory tree in place of a possible vigorous one. As few know how to care for trees as how to plant them, even if they had the time and inclination to do it. To secure satisfactory results, the early irrigation and cultivation at least should be directed by an expert.

Pruning

Again the beauty of a mature tree, especially of the fast growing varieties used in Southern California, depends very largely on intelligent shaping and pruning when young. Formerly, in Riverside, each resident cut the trees on his street frontage to suit himself. Such trees as were not attended to, when they got in the way of passers on the sidewalk or roadway, were pruned by the Street Superintendent's road-making crew, and, as might be expected, sorry work they made of it.

We all have occasion to know that the tastes of residents are not always safe to direct the pruning on the public streets. So long as this privilege is allowed, the best planted streets are liable to be permanently disfigured by some freak notion of a single lot-owner.

In Riverside, no pruning is allowed except by permission from the Tree Warden. This is always granted where it is known that it will be properly done.

Mutilating street trees by telephone and electric wire lines is difficult to prevent under individual control. When our city took the care of its trees, many of the finest rows were in bad condition from cutting by time men. We now have little trouble from this source. The superintendents of the different companies work cheerfully and heartily with the Tree Warden to save the trees from being disfigured. All cutting is done under the Tree Warden's supervision.

Many thousands of dollars have been spent by different companies in putting in higher wires and in other ways to protect our street trees from damage. Where poles are put in that will give the trees fifty feet clearance, the city obligates itself to keep the wires free. The question frequently comes to me, "How can we protect our street trees from damage

[illegible] were lines?" The problem is solved by judicious management under city control.

Municipal control of street trees is being rapidly adopted by the more ambitious towns all over the country. Five years ago when Riverside first took up the matter, to learn how street trees were managed in older communities, I visited a large number of cities in the East that had reputations for beauty. I found less than a score in the entire country with absolute control of their trees. These were the most beautiful cities in the land. Washington is doubtless the most beautiful city in America, if not in the world. Others may have more striking features, but none are so beautiful as a whole. This is owing—thanks to George Washington's far-sightedness—to the fact that the government has had entire control of the street ornamentation from the first.

Some four or five years ago, the American Civic Association took the matter of Municipal Control of Street Beautification up in their conventions and in their publications, advocating the policy strongly. The matter was generally advocated in journals devoted to civic betterment, with immediate results.

Last summer I made another trip throughout the East, studying parks and street trees in over thirty cities. I found a large number of towns had already adopted city control of their trees and street tree-planting and systematic care were carried on as never before. Newark, N. J., had planted over 30,000 trees during four years and over twenty cities in that state alone had joined that city in adopting the new plan. I found such towns as Cleveland, O., and Buffalo, N. Y., had taken charge of their street beautification, had established municipal nurseries and were carrying on street tree-planting vigorously.

Riverside was the first town in the West to adopt the plan. Redlands, Pasadena, Ontario and Corona have recently joined us and some five or six other California cities are now considering the adoption of the plan. Had we known at first what we had to learn by experience, we could have done the work much more wisely, efficiently and speedily, but we have accomplished something. We have planted over 10,000 trees on our streets since we commenced. We have but few streets unplanted. The earlier of these plantings have already absolutely changed the general appearance of whole sections of the city. It is simply wonderful how quickly a row of our fast growing trees, uniformly planted and intelligently cared for will beautify a street. Four years will accomplish as much as eight or ten with their shorter seasons and slower growing trees in the East.

When we commenced planting under the new system, there were some 30,000 mostly old trees on our streets. The change made on these old trees by systematic management has been as important to Riverside as the new plantings.

But we have a vast deal to do yet. Sometimes complimentary things are said of our street ornamentation, but I never hear them without a twinge. It is yet so far from what it should be and we propose shall be. Though Riverside is yet but a small town of some fifteen thousand, it covers some forty square miles, with over two hundred miles of streets to be beautified. Had we the thirty or forty thousand people, our tree-planting is rapidly helping to bring us the task would be much easier. But I insist that it is at this early stage of growth that our cities should systematically plant trees and continue to plant as new streets are laid out, not waiting for expensive improvements.

I have said that the only way to have this work done satisfactorily is for the city to do it. Ordinarily this can not be brought about directly. A public sentiment must be behind it. Intelligent individuals must start the matter through some sort of local organization to demonstrate the efficiency of systematic effort. We interested our Chamber of Commerce first. The work of its tree planting committee soon induced the city authorities to take it up. It had developed a public sentiment that heartily sustained the new department. Improvement societies, women's clubs, tree-planting associations, will accomplish much in the way of this preliminary work. But such organizations are generally more or less short-lived, since their efficiency usually depends on the enthusiasm of a few leading spirits, necessarily of limited duration. Hence the main purpose of such efforts should be to lead the way to municipal control.

My last word is, I believe, that from either the commercial or esthetic standpoint, there is no project for betterment of your city more worthy of your sincere attention than the proper, permanent and general beautification of your residence streets.

Mr. Reed emphasized the point that in Los Angeles the road-bed frequently occupies too large a proportion of the street. "From the material point," said he, "it is absurd to build a road-bed from 32 to 36 feet in width when 22 to 26 feet would serve better, to say nothing of the greater cost of maintenance as well as the initial expense. From the esthetic point of view the folly is greater. We want no more of the glaring macadamized surface than traffic needs, while every foot added to properly improved parking spaces materially adds to the beauty of the streets."



PEPPERS, FOUR YEARS FROM PLANTING, SHOWING THE IMPROVEMENT IN WHAT WAS AN ABSOLUTELY BARE STREET

Political Table Talk

(Continued from Page 4.)

the tax would never be paid, or if paid, would have to be refunded inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States would declare it unconstitutional and void, not because it was so necessarily, but because the interests were all opposed to it and what the interests do not want they were not likely to be forced to take. It was so with the income tax and why not with the special tax on corporations? Well, as everybody now knows, the Supreme Court held the law constitutional. We, The People, have reason to take courage. We are not yet out of the woods for there are the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases to be disposed of, but the decision in the corporation tax case augurs well. The Watchman was in the wrong and is glad to confess it. Moreover, the decision makes it clear that a corporation is no longer a person entitled to all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by man born of woman, but a thing which man has created, and which he may regulate, or annihilate, as the general welfare shall determine.

Futility of Felony The fact that the present Legislature is insistent in striving to raise offenses classed as misdemeanors to the rank of felonies shows how little legislators know of penology. Their manifestation of indignation is more righteous than intelligent. The penal code of this State now classes as felonies 360-odd offenses. It would be fully as conducive to good order if half the number were reduced to misdemeanors and very much more so if fines as penalties were abolished and street work in a chain-gang or on a rock pile substituted. Let it never be forgotten that it is not the severity with which crime is punished that safeguards society from it, but the certainty with which punishment is meted out. When half the offenses now classed as felonies were punishable with the death penalty crime was rather augmented than deterred and so it would he now if half our felonies were made punishable on the gallows. The need of our civilization is not that punishments be made more drastic but more certain. To that end our legislators would render a more important service were they to put their best efforts upon reforming our criminal procedures rather than our schedules of punishments. Too many of our legislators are living under the old dispensation of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth rather than under the new which, first of all, would convict of sin and, afterward, show mercy rather than retributive vengeance if by so doing a criminal may be redeemed to sound citizenship.

City Representation Anent the legislative apportionment embroglio our larger cities may content themselves with at least one sage and mollifying reflection: The smaller the representation accorded such cities, and the wider distributed throughout the State, the safer will the interests of such cities be. For instance San Francisco's chiefest menace has ever been the San Francisco delegation.

Training School for Statesmen It has been objected that no man of ability can afford to spend three months out of a year at Sacramento legislating for The People unless he has a reason for it that is unseen. Perhaps not, and yet a very good training school for statesmanship a Legislature is, and since when has an ambition to become a statesman come to love darkness rather than light? It would be sound policy for the people to elevate to the Congress of a Nation mainly those who have proven their worth in the Legislature of the State.

Kindly Landlady (to the new boarder)—How did you find your bed, Mr. Inlate?

Mr. Inlate (taken aback)—Oh, dash it, ma'am! I was not as bad as that.—Tit-Bits.

RECALL OF JUDGES

(The Public, Chicago)

Granted that the power of recall is a wise one for the people to reserve as to legislators, then it is a wise one for them to reserve as to judges. This is so, that is to say, under existing circumstances in the United States with reference to judicial powers.

*

The power to recall judges by popular vote goes logically with the power to elect judges by popular vote; and to elect judges by popular vote is a necessary outcome, in our republic, of the Marshallistic theory regarding the extent of judicial authority. If the judicial function were confined in this country, as it is in Great Britain, to applications by legal experts of the law of the land to individual controversies, we should have a different problem. Judges might then be safely appointed instead of being elected. They might with safety to popular institutions be even appointed for life, subject only to indictment for offenses in office, just as accountants, surveyors or other experts might be. For in those circumstances, judicial decisions would work no harm that could not be easily cured by legislation. Neither mistaken decisions, nor unjust ones, nor partisanship of any kind or degree could then dominate political action. The authority of the people would be supreme, the democracy of the country would remain unimpaired and unassailed by superior power.

*

But that is not true in existing circumstances in this country. Political power has been surreptitiously usurped by the judiciary. Under our system of written constitutions the judiciary has made congresses and legislatures subordinate to judges as factors in government. It has made the people themselves also subordinate. There is no limitation whatever upon the political power of the judiciary—which is vested in the last resort in five out of nine Supreme Court judges—except the people's power of amending constitutions; and this power is so hedged in with limitations that even a small minority of the people can prevent action by a large majority. The governing power in this country is not the President (except through his judicial appointments, which once made cannot be recalled), nor congress (except through the senate's power of confirming judicial appointments, which once done is done for life), nor the state legislatures, nor the people themselves (except through baffling processes of Constitutional amendment.) The governing power in this country is the judiciary. Through our written constitutions, with their "checks and balances" and with legislative, executive and judicial departments of "co-ordinate" power, we have evolved a system in which the "checks" have been monopolized by the judiciary, the "balances" have been unbalanced by the judiciary, and instead of a "co-ordinate" branch of the government the judiciary has become superordinate. It is a law-making and a law-killing power, **the** law-making and **the** law-killing power.

*

Judges must therefore be elected directly by the people; and, having been elected, they must be subject at all times to recall by the people. Either that, or our democratic republic will depend for its perpetuity, not upon the people's will, but upon the loyalty of any five out of nine life tenure judges who may happen, no matter how or whence, to rise to the supreme bench.

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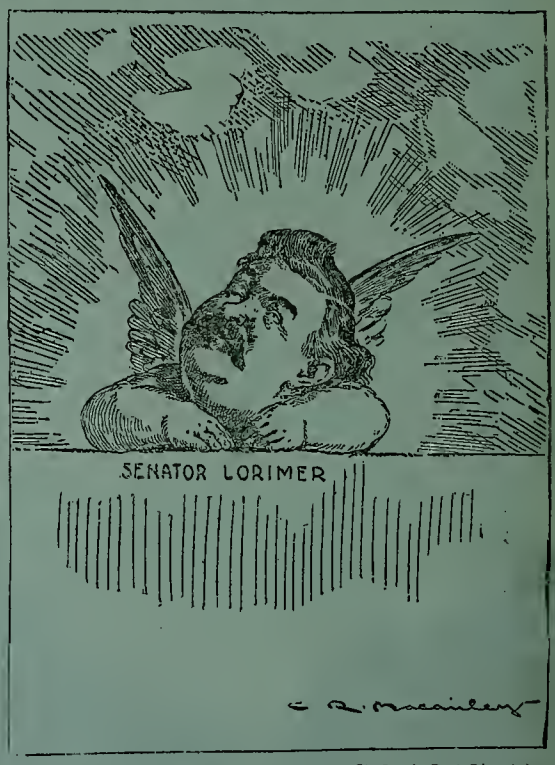
The opposition to a popular recall for judges speaks volumes for the recognition by great Interests of the judiciary as the ultimate seat of power, and of their wish to keep it. "Let our judges censor the laws of a country," they seem to say, "and we care not who enacts them." Their pretense that disgruntled litigants would set the recall machine in motion against judges who decided for their adversaries is altogether too thin. Defeated litigants could get but few signatures to their petitions for a recall of the judge. The public would laugh at them. Their only recourse would be the time hallowed one of a spell of "cussin' the judge out in the tavern stable." But we are told that "no self-respecting lawyer would consent to be a judge," with the recall staring him in the face. It were better if the man, who for that reason wouldn't take a judgeship, were left to his pickings as an open instead of a concealed lawyer for special interests. Might a judge be recalled because he held that "a county was obliged to pay bonds which the people wished to repudiate"? The instance cannot be named where a people have tried to repudiate an honestly contracted debt; and if there were any such danger, the argument would apply as well to the recall of an administrative officer to prevent his making payment, or of a legislator who refused to vote for repudiation, as to the recall of a judge. And if the people in any political subdivision decided to repudiate obligations, they would be too earnest

LORIMER'S "VINDICATION"



Denver News

"WHITEWASHED"



St. Louis Post Dispatch

A SENATE DECORATION



Cleveland Plain Dealer

News Item—The senate decrees that the people are not to be trusted to select their own senators



Trenton, N. J., Times

PALS

[illegible] with recalling petty judges. Would the recall be a menace to the independence of the judiciary? On the contrary, it would relieve judges of the worse menace that perpetually faces them now. The menace of a majority of all the people of a community is a friendly aid, in contrast with the menace of the Beast. Consider Judge Lindsey's case and be wise.

The wail that comes from the Beast cost "an angry community" oust a judge from office "because he had made a just but unpopular decision," may be safely disregarded until somebody produces at least one instance in which a just judicial decision has ever been unpopular. The danger this American republic faces today is not popular assaults upon judges for just decisions; it is corporate coddling of judges for unjust decisions. Arizona guards against this danger by means of the recall. President Taft is to determine whether or not to thrust their guard aside.

The Right to Quit Work

Walter Macarthur Argues Against "The Watchman's" Conclusions

In our issue of March 11th, "The Watchman" indulged in some criticism of the attitude of labor in opposing the Weinstock labor bill. Under the caption, "Pernicious Abstractions," "The Watchman" said, in part:

"Pernicious Abstractions" is what Lincoln called those inconsequential subjects for debate such as whether "states lately in rebellion" were ever out of the union or had always been in it, secession to the contrary notwithstanding. * * * In opposing Senate Bill No. 918 the representatives of labor indulged themselves in some of those "pernicious abstractions" so convenient as subject matter for debate, but almost wholly inconsequential when the purpose is to solve, in some practical way, some difficult social problem. * * * As to all the provisions incorporated in the bill The Watchman is not advised, but the principle of it was sound in that it affirmed the right of society, upon its own behalf, to interfere whenever wager of battle has been tendered by either labor or capital until the cause of the trouble may be inquired into and, if possible, adjudicated. * * * There is not a right under the sun, not even that of life, that is not subordinate to the well-being of the species. The trouble is that both labor and capital want a free field, no favor and a chance to fight out their difficulties man fashion without regard to public interest. Society cannot allow this with bodies of men any more than it can with two individual men. The question of freedom or slavery of labor or capital is not involved, but only the question of the establishment of justice between men and men as well as between man and man. * * *

Walter Macarthur of San Francisco has taken exceptions to "The Watchman's" article, as follows:

In the California Outlook of March 11 "The Watchman" characterizes as a "pernicious abstraction" the statement that "the right of personal liberty is inherent, inalienable and absolute," "in all circumstances other than those of military necessity." "The Watchman" disproves (?) the truth of this statement by reference to the case of Mr. Ruef, who "is being deprived of his liberty without the smallest military necessity." This comparison obviously ignores the difference between the two cases, that of a workman deprived of his liberty to quit work and that of a man deprived of his liberty for committing a crime.

Of course, if the act of quitting work be regarded as a crime the case of Ruef or any other criminal would be apropos. But even "The Watchman" would not go thus far; hence his reference to the case of Ruef is not at all to the point.

Everyone recognizes the common and necessary limitations upon personal liberty. Consequently, the statement that personal liberty is "absolute," to have any meaning at all, must be limited in its application. That personal liberty may be absolute in certain relations is easily conceivable, and is, indeed a well-recognized fact.

For instance, there is the personal liberty of the mind (or of "conscience," as it is familiarly termed) and of the multifarious acts of daily life which are thus prompted. Indeed, it will probably be found that absoluteness of personal liberty is the rule and restrictions upon it the exception in ordinary affairs.

In general the personal liberty of the individual is restricted only so far as may be necessary to safeguard the personal liberty of other individuals. To say that personal liberty may be subordinated to the good of "society" is to destroy all meaning of the term. Personal liberty and social obligation are separate and distinct things.

Society may protect itself against acts of the individual which are in the nature of crimes against public order, private property, or individual persons, or which constitute a menace to health or morals. Such acts society may declare to be crimes and prohibit or punish accordingly.

But society may not, upon the single ground of public inconvenience or discomfort, prohibit or punish individual acts (whether committed by one person or by any number of persons) not in themselves recognized as crimes. To do so would be to make the personal liberty of the individual contingent not upon the personal liberty of other individuals but upon their comfort and convenience.

Under such construction personal liberty would cease to be a thing of any virtue or practical effect, and would become merely social liberty—a condition predicated upon the utter subversion of the individual to the collective principle of action.

The other comparisons drawn by "The Watchman" are equally wide of the mark. We agree entirely and unreservedly with the writer in his strictures upon those decisions of the courts in which the "right of private contract" is cited to nullify laws limiting the length of the woman's workday. But we submit that there is no proper comparison between a law which prohibits a woman from working more than a certain number of hours, and a law which would prohibit either men or women from ceasing to work at all.

On the contrary, these cases are entirely dissimilar. One is an exercise of the so-called police power for the protection of public health; the other is an assumption of authority to compel men to work against their will upon [illegible] other ground than that of public convenience.

It would seem that the distinction, in fact difference, between these propositions is so obvious as to preclude the possibility of confusion. In a word, the difference between the "right of private contract," as maintained by the courts, and the "right to quit work," as maintained by organized labor, is the difference between compulsory and voluntary labor.

The principle of shorter-workday legislation, so far from being a restriction of personal liberty, is in reality an affirmation and protection of the latter. Properly understood, a reference to such legislation in connection with the question of personal liberty affirms the general applicability of the latter condition and denies the contention of those who would reduce personal liberty to an "abstraction," pernicious or otherwise.

The obvious limitations upon personal liberty are recognized and freely admitted by the present writer. Moreover, these limitations are expressly stipulated in the statement quoted by "The Watchman." That statement begins as follows: "In the matter of giving or withholding labor, and in all circumstances other than those of military necessity, the right of personal liberty is inherent," etc. Thus it will be seen that the right of personal liberty is here asserted only in a certain connection, i. e., "in the matter of giving or withholding labor."

"The Watchman" seemingly ignores this important limitation and proceeds to argue from premises that are irrelevant and in themselves indisputable. There is but one question at issue between those who favor and those who oppose legislation restricting the right to quit work, namely, Is that right a matter involving society in the sense of being a public offense and therefore subject to public restriction or prohibition? or, is it a matter involving the individual in the sense of being inherent in the nature and necessities of Man and therefore exempt from restriction upon any theory of public necessity, comfort or convenience?

The present writer stands for the latter construction. If the personal liberty of a man to quit work at his own pleasure be an "abstraction," then Liberty itself is an abstraction and the Declaration of Independence and the Thirteenth Amendment mere-

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ly so many empty words, signifying nothing.

While quoting Lincoln, let us remember his words upon a certain other occasion: "Thank God we live under a system in which, no matter what the pressure, it is possible to strike." Whatever may have been Lincoln's views upon other propositions, in this declaration he is certainly very clear and emphatic. The right to quit work was in Lincoln's mind not an abstraction but a concrete fact, a fact which he openly recognized and defended.

The right to quit work is the underlying fact of free society, the fact which gives stability to all other institutions of freedom, the fact which constitutes freedom, the fact upon which society has traveled in evolving itself out of chaos.

To repeat: "Public rights can not be based upon individual wrongs." The freedom of society can not be maintained by depriving the individual members thereof of rights that inhere in personal liberty.

Walter Macarthur.

San Francisco, Cal.

[Colonel Weinstock's measure did not deny the right of labor to quit work. Its purpose was to place upon it that modifying qualification which immemorial custom has sanctioned in the mutual custom of giving notice either of intent to quit or to discharge. It is as far from denying the right to quit or to discharge as can be imagined. The insistence upon the right to quit instanter, or to discharge likewise, is a war measure, not a social.

However, there is one fact that advocates of public ownership should reflect upon and it is that, under public ownership, no right of instant quitting with or without provocation, will be submitted to in the public name. Under such a system public servants will enlist for stated periods, as members of army and navy now do, and whoever exercises his alleged right to quit work without notice will find himself treated as a deserter if not as a mutineer. As institutions become quasi-public a quasi-enlistment is also not unlikely to be insisted on. The public interest is the sum of all the interests of all the people and the greater is always more than any of its parts. Labor is only one part of production. As such it has rights which must be respected, and the right to quit work is one of them, but, like all the rest, must be exercised with moderation and regard for the common welfare in which the welfare of labor is included.

Some of these "pernicious abstractions," are well nigh anti-social in their character and, as such, are not to be encouraged.—Editor The California Outlook.]

WANTED! MORE FARMERS

California needs more bona fide farmers, who will actually go upon the land, improve it and become producers. In other words California needs more producers. She has plenty of men who are consuming much and producing less than nothing. This is bad economics in general and particularly bad where there are thousands of acres awaiting development.

California has thoroughly advertised the fact that her climate is the most salubrious on earth, but she has not made enough of the fact that here almost anything that grows, if given cultivation and water, will excel the same product in any other place in the world. The combination of California soil, sunshine and water cannot be equaled.—Porterville Record.

Roosevelt's Tribute to Heney

In his talk at the luncheon given last Tuesday by Mr. E. T. Earl to Colonel Roosevelt, at which were present a number of the leaders of



Francis J. Heney

the Progressive movement in this State, the ex-President paid a striking tribute of regard and admiration to Francis J. Heney of San Francisco, who sat at the table near the great leader.

"I am glad to have everybody know just what I think of Mr. Heney," he said. "I worked with him for years and came to know him thoroughly; and it is a never-ending source of pride with me that I helped to bring him into public life. He has the qualities that this republic needs in its servants and men of affairs—courage, absolute integrity, determination, and devotion to an ideal. His honesty is of the pugnacious, aggressive, irresistible kind, and that is the sort we need everywhere. Let no one underestimate what he did in Oregon. In the times and under the circumstances, it was a stupendous piece of work. And of all people in the country you here in California should best know and most honor him."

The ex-President's words brought out long-continued and enthusiastic applause.

Regulations

The cry about "hurting business" whenever any proposal is made to regulate public service corporations, is only too familiar. Almost invariably, too, it takes the form of lamentation that it will be impossible to sell the bonds of the company. This comes from the active management of these corporations.

In the light of this familiar plaint, the contrary view, coming from bond brokers, is certainly refreshing, if not illuminating. In a pamphlet just issued by N. W. Halsey & Co., public service commissions to regulate these companies are favored as giving additional character and stability to the bonds of utility concerns. Halsey & Co. say on this subject:

One result of the growth of public service corporations has been the creation of commissions, with power to regulate the service furnished and the rates charged by these companies. The legislation creating these commissions came with the recognition of the fact that the public service corporations supply necessities of modern urban existence and that for this reason they are vitally important to the welfare of the people.

Commissions have been created in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Missouri and Wisconsin and doubtless will before long be found in other states.

While the commissions were appointed primarily to protect the interests of the public the result of their supervision has been immensely to strengthen the securities of those corporations which were honestly capitalized and ably managed. The commissions have generally recognized that the public is best served when the company is protected and allowed to do a successful business. Especially noteworthy has been the protection afforded existing companies by the commissions against competitive attacks. The commissions have generally adopted the principle that where the service rendered by the existing company is adequate and where the rates charged are reasonable the invasion of its field by a new company will not be permitted.

Commissions have likewise in some instances authorized and directed increases in rates in order that the companies might earn a reasonable return upon the investment value of their property.

Usually commissions have control over the issuance of securities and where such is the case overcapitalization so fraught with danger to the investor, is impossible.

Investors who hold the bonds of conservatively capitalized and growing public service corporations serving substantial communities may feel that their securities are doubly protected if the issuing company operates under a public service commission.—Fresno Republican.

THE LAW'S DELAYS

Senator Boynton's constitutional amendment abolishing technicalities will be welcomed by the people. Technicalities have been the bane of California's criminal procedure. Guilty men have escaped their just desserts because of the trifling errors in the course of trials, and justice has been balked and our laws made a farce.—Weekly Calistogian.

"My wife is one woman in a thousand." "What now?" "I just left her at the bargain counter."—Boston Transcript.

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Roosevelt's Address

(Continued from Page 6.)

penter, and so forth. Now, we don't need any State interference as a rule between these and us, because they are about our size. If the grocer doesn't give us good things to eat, I will change the grocer. If we don't pay his bills, he changes us. And as there are a good many of us and several of him, we can always make the change—about the same size.

But now, supposing, to use the technical terminology of the profession, that the grocer becomes a captain of industry and earns and accumulates, I wish you would notice the distinction, saving millions of dollars. He joins with others like unto himself and makes a big corporation which owns—I don't care what it is—oil, a railroad, anything—a corporation perhaps, extending over a number of States. Now then, instead of having a man about our own size to deal with, we have a great artificial entity, so much bigger than any one of us that no one of us can deal with him. If we don't like the grocer, we can change. If the railroad is the only railroad in our neighborhood and we don't like to ship on it, we needn't ship at all. That's all. If we don't like what is given us by a great trust, a great combination, we can go without. That's all. And if the men working for them don't like the wages they are receiving, they can't go elsewhere. The market is closed to them.

In consequence, we have created a situation where, instead of dealing with individuals substantially on an economic equality with ourselves, we deal with an enormous industrial entity, so big that we separately and individually are utterly powerless before it. Therefore, we have to use, not the power of any one of us, but the collective power of all of us through the State, if the State alone can take action; and if it is in the inter-state commerce, then we have to use the power of the only individual bigger than the biggest corporation, and that is Uncle Sam.

Now, don't you see that the analogy I have drawn and the statement I have made is not a fanciful statement? It is absolutely accurate. You think it out, and you will see that what I have said expresses the exact truth and gives you the reason why we must have governmental power to deal with a big corporation, which is entirely unnecessary in dealing with a small tradesman or a small corporation, which is entirely unnecessary in dealing with each of us in his individual capacity.

Very good! Now, how ought Uncle Sam or the State government to behave towards the great corporations? He ought to behave just exactly as each of us does to the grocer.

If we don't pay the grocer enough to enable him to make a profit, either he will have to change and get other customers or he will have to go out of business. Isn't that fairly obvious? Exactly. Well now, if we don't allow the corporation to earn an ample return on its investment, we hurt, perhaps ruin, that corporation, and we put a stop to all other corporations going into business. Therefore, it is the duty of Uncle Sam, it is the duty of the national or State government, not merely from the standpoint of justice—which alone would be sufficient—but from the standpoint of popular self-interest, to see that the corporation gets a square deal; that the corporation is treated absolutely fairly. If there is any doubt as to whether it is being treated fairly, I would always construe the doubt in favor of the corporation. I would always give it the benefit of the doubt.

And if I were a public servant, having to deal with a corporation, and I thought justice required me to do a certain thing for it, I would do it, even if you recalled me immediately afterwards.

On the other hand, if, in dealing with your grocer and with every one else, you, in a fit of magnanimity, invariably declined to look at your bills, it doesn't speak as much for the goodness of your heart as for the softness of your head. And in the same way, it is not only the duty of the public official to see that the corporation gets full justice; it is his duty to see that the corporation does full justice.

The men that make big fortunes are just about like the rest of us in conscience. They are no better and they are no worse. There is a reasonable proportion of men among them who can't be induced to go wrong by any consideration. There is a reasonable proportion of men among them who can't be induced to go right, unless you make it evident that they will be punished if they don't go right. And there is a large class between, of people with good impulses, who aren't fit—mighty few people are fit—to be absolute tyrants: who aren't fit to escape all control and do whatever they think right with the rest of us. And for those I want efficient governmental regulation as a strong provocative towards virtue. I know they have good intentions, and I want to help out those good intentions by the aid of the government in every possible way.

I have told you, I think, substantially how I believe we should act toward corporations; that is, I have laid down the general principle that seems to me to be sound. I know that it is a work of infinite labor and difficulty to apply such a general principle in a great number of specific cases; and I ask of you people here, of you voters, this: When you have public officials whom you believe to be honest and intelligent and headed the right way, that you give them as cordial support as possible while they are engaged in the extraordinarily difficult task of achieving genuine self-government for all of you. They need your support. They need your help. Criticize them when they go wrong, but stand by them when they do right.

We Should Have a Public Credit Account

One of the chief difficulties in American life in the way of getting good public servants is the fact that too often we Americans keep only a debit account with our public servants. Now, I ask for a balance sheet. Now, I am not speaking jocosely. I am telling you a truth. Too often the only acts of a public servant that are commented upon by the public are those the public doesn't like.

Now, a forceful man is necessarily the only kind of man who can be the best public servant. You can't get very much good out of a weakling. You want a forceful man. A forceful man is sure to do a great many things, and some of those things will be things you don't like. He may make some mistakes. Now, hold the mistakes against him. Keep your debit account. But keep your credit account also. And it is because so often our people fail to do that that the habit has grown in nominating conventions to seek for a dark horse, to seek for some colorless creature who has never done anything wrong, because he has never done anything at all. And then you all put him in office with a whoop and then turn around and instead of blaming yourselves, blame the wretched creature himself because you have found him out. Whereas, really it is your own fault for having put him in.

Keep track of your public men who go wrong. Punish every public man who goes wrong, and make the man who does right feel that you understand and appreciate his having done right.

That is the way to get real efficient service.

And so, friends, in striving for progress, strive always for real progress. Don't take anything merely because somebody says it is progressive. And if a man demands that you go to an extreme, be perfectly sure that he is really ahead and not off to one side before you follow. Sometimes it is longitude and sometimes it is latitude that separates reformers.

Make haste and remember that you can't make much haste unless you go with reasonable slowness and caution. Test your ground so that when you take a step you won't have to retake it in order to take another in the right direction.

We are over the threshold of the twentieth century. Many great problems press for solution. Many great problems pose themselves before every civilized nation of the world. And no nation has greater problems than those which we face. We shall need all our wisdom, all power of self-control, in order adequately to face them.

Very rightly we have made up our minds that we are unfit to be called a free people unless we rule ourselves. Exactly as our forefathers threw off the rule of an alien king, we will throw off the rule of our home industrial kings today. But remember this: Government means control. No people can get on without control. And we can throw off control from without only if we exercise it from within.

People Must Be Vigilant

Somewhere there must be control, and my appeal is for liberty, for real liberty; and such liberty can only come if the average citizen exercises self-control, self-mastery. And remember, every republic of the past has fallen, without an exception, and almost always because that republic permitted control by the people to lapse and substituted for it control by a caste. It made no difference whether it was the caste of the wealthy or the caste of those who had no wealth; whether the governing class was composed of the "haves" or the "havenots"; whether power slipped into the hands of the wealthy men who used it to exploit the poor, or into the hands of poor men who used it to plunder the rich. In either case the end of the republic was near when once any body of its citizens did injustice to any other body.

Distrust the man who would seek to rivet on your wrists the shackles of corporate power, the shackles of privilege, of privileged interests; and distrust also the visionary, still more sinister demagogue, who seeks to gain power by inflaming one class of his fellow citizens against another class.

Draw the line between good and bad citizenship along the line that divides good conduct from bad conduct. And that line runs at right angle to the line of cleavage that separates men of wealth from the men of less wealth. You will find good men in every walk of life, and bad men in every walk of life; and shame to you if you fail to recognize the good in any man because he belongs to a particular class or condone the evil in any other man because he belongs to a particular class.

The corporation and the trade union are both necessary instruments of our modern industrial life. Each has at times done much good, and each has at times done evil. And be just as fearless in attacking the trades union when it goes wrong as in attacking the corporation when it goes wrong.

I remember once in a public meeting, when I was introduced as the friend of the laboring man, I said, "Yes, I would like you to amend that. I am the friend of the honest man. I am the friend of the laboring man who is straight, and if he is crooked I am against him."

Discard any plea as obviously insincere in its absurdity made by any people who are trying to persuade you that any one class monopolizes the virtue of the community or monopolizes the rights, either one.

And remember, that, evil though it is for the community to permit a great corporation to do what is wrong, to rule by corruption, it is exactly as evil to permit lawlessness and violence. There are many different kinds of assassins, and all of them are base; but the basest of all assassins is the assassin who tries to do his work through dynamite. He works in the darkness. Get at him if you can, and get at all who support and defend it if you can't get at him himself.

Remember that this country can no more exist if it submits to brutal lawlessness that takes the form of murder, than it can exist if it submits to brutal lawlessness that takes the form of arrogant organized greed.

This government is not and never shall be a government either of a mob or of a plutocracy. It is just as much your duty as honest citizens to war against one form of evil as it is to war against the other. I ask the citizens of this nation, as they get the power within their own hands and more and more the ability to work out their own fate—I ask them to remember that the Republic can endure only if it stands firmly on the foundation of justice and fair dealing, the equitable treatment as between man and man. The Republic can endure only so long as its citizens live in accordance with the great and immutable laws of righteousness, of the righteousness that redeemeth the nation.

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"What made you change your minds?"

"The cook wouldn't leave."—Toledo Blade.

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A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

Vol. X. No. 14 Los Angeles and San Francisco April 1, 1911 5 Cents—$1.00 a Year



I consider THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK one of the best publications I know of. I can unreservedly recommend it as a keen, bright, progressive magazine, full of valuable information to all who take interest in public affairs.

Geo Alexander

Mayor of Los Angeles

T. R. and the Hon. Phil.

WE LEARN from the newspapers that during his stay in Los Angeles Col. Roosevelt gave an audience to the Hon. Phil Stanton and a small and favored group of five or six of the latter's legislative colleagues that he brought along with him.

For the benefit of those whose political memories are short, we may explain that the Hon. Phil Stanton recently conducted a campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor, a campaign which was not taken seriously by anybody except its press agent, and he was a professional humorist. A careful analysis of the Stanton vote, made under a microscope at the end of the episode, seemed to indicate a purpose to draw enough ballots from Johnson, the present Governor of and for the people, to cause the nomination either of Curry, the "tough" candidate, or of Anderson, the S. P. candidate.

Inasmuch as those who had charge of the reception and entertainment of the ex-President were largely Republicans of the "Progressive" order—growing out of the fact that the officials of the party and of the city and of nearly all civic organizations are of that variety—it was not at all inappropriate that somewhere in the proceedings a chance should be given prominent survivors of the recent Retreat-from-Moscow, stand-pat expedition to tell the Colonel the sad story of their lives. The fact that each and every one of the legislative group had been savagely turned down by his constituents when seeking renewed political honor only served to accentuate their fitness as representatives of a Lost Cause.

We say the episode was commendable; and yet, in behalf of a whole cityful of self-respecting people, we must enter a protest against the Hon. Phil's presenting to the guileless Colonel—presumably as one of our representative citizens and stand-patters—a member of the River-bed Franchise Council. A visitor, no matter how big and famous he may be, is after all at the mercy of local entertainers in such a matter, and must meet all comers—unless he happens to know them—as the Colonel knew Lorimer.

All Los Angeles people know the significance of those fatal words—the "River-bed Franchise"; but for the benefit of citizens elsewhere in the State we may say that in 1906 Los Angeles had a City Council chosen by the S. P. and other corporations under the old regime. Suddenly, without a preliminary hint, this body granted to a local man—a dummy for a street car company—a lease of the river-bed, which President Ripley of the Santa Fe asserted was worth a million dollars. The city received no compensation whatever. The Mayor was out of the city, and the plot was to have the acting Mayor—a member of the Council—sign the contract. But the city clerk delayed about signing, and the city attorney, who had protested in the most vehement language against the transaction, discovered a flaw in the procedure of adoption. A second time the Council passed the measure, this time in the face of public disapproval that was almost a riot. But again the clerk refused to sign; the Mayor returned; operations for immediate recall terrified some members of Council, and the vote was reconsidered and annulled.

The City Clerk, Mr. Lelande, has since told, under oath, how Walter Parker, lobbyist for the Southern Pacific, offered him a thousand dollars to affix his signature to the grant. It is known that one of the Councilmen, an impecunious person, shortly after the event put ten thousand dollars in a Mexican land enterprise.

Thus River-bed Franchise Councilmen are regarded in Los Angeles in much the same way that Supervisors of the Schmitz regime are now regarded in San Francisco. The fact that the Hon. Phil Stanton saw fit to present one of them to the unknowing ex-President is a regrettable incident that is not to be passed over without comment.

C. D. W.

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Lives vs. Business

THE horrible disaster in New York City in which 140 lives were lost, coming soon after a similar event in Newark, will quicken public interest in the efforts that are being made by labor unions and civic organizations to secure the safety of workers in factories and stores. The local ordinances in most cities prescribe sufficient means of egress from high buildings when they are used for office purposes, and such buildings usually run little risk from fire. But the high buildings whose lofts or upper stories are used for factories contain great numbers of people, and even though the buildings themselves may be fire-proof, the stock and materials are likely to be highly inflammable and sometimes actually capable of explosion.

Fire Chief Croker of New York expresses himself as not at all surprised at the Washington Square disaster, and says he has frequently predicted that unless special fire escapes were provided for the buildings crowded with workers some such horrid catastrophe would certainly occur. If the inside facts ever come to the surface, it will probably be found that such a change in the ordinance was urgently demanded time and again by organizations and officials, and that it was invariably headed off by property interests protesting against the expense. No doubt that particular ordinance will now be passed in New York, and possibly, under the stress of public indignation, it may go through in some other places. But it needed this terrible holocaust to wake up the people and terrify the officials into action.

We have in this, as in a thousand other matters of legislation, the old question of the relative value of human life and the property interest. The civil war put an end to the direct ownership of one man over another because the latter was a black man, and we are now in the midst of a great civil conflict, bloodless but none the less determined, to break the ownership of one man over another through the latter's poverty. Our politics and our laws, our court procedure and even our public sentiment, have all united to put the rights of property above the rights of men, and thus through the medium of property ownership establish a form of slavery. If the girl who worked in the dangerous factory complained, she was told she was entirely free to go elsewhere. A freedom that is a mockery! And property not only refused to protect the lives thus committed to its care but even fought off legislation that would compel it to do its duty.

If these poor girls had died one at a time, as they die everywhere from other causes that grow out of the system, it would not have aroused the public conscience. Statistics that tell of 140 girls dying from bad sanitation in factories are tiresome and we are not interested; but the terrible story of these girls jumping from an eight-story building to the pavements beneath thrills us with horror and we demand instant action.

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Open the Court Records

Divorce proceedings are often delectably nice and nasty, affording dainty bits of ptomaine wherewith news-mongers may regale consumers of social carion, and in so far as this is so publicity of divorce proceedings is to be regretted. Nevertheless, all such proceedings should be public from start to finish. Publicity lets in light and air, and light and air destroy germs of divorce as certainly as of other malignant maladies. There are cases where the uses of health require surgery as well as sanitation and medication. Very well, let the knife be wielded in such cases, expeditiously and effectively, but not in the dark. Even in such cases darkness is dangerous and light and air conducive to health. The more publicity the less gangrene and contagion. Open the divorce records. Only those will suffer humiliation who deserve to.

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One Use for Capital Punishment

The punitive theory of a life-for-a-life is only one degree removed from that primitive code which obtained under the system of group responsibility wherein the crime of an individual was expiated by his whole family being put to death if not his whole clan or tribe. It is a barbarism and should be done with except in the cases of now and again a congenital degenerate with homicidal mania who will be a menace to his keepers so long as he may live. Such beings should be executed as dogs are executed when afflicted with rabies, if not always in the same manner. California has perhaps had one such in a decade, scarcely more. As for the rest, imprisonment in a real prison under the silent system with the pardoning power strictly limited will be death enough to satiate any public appetite except that for blood, a morbid appetite at best that were best to go unsated.

TWO IMPRESSIONS OF ROOSEVELT

Roosevelt in a Pansy Bed

LOOKED down upon from above, the eight- to ten-thousand audience that, at this writing, has four times listened to Theodore Roosevelt resembled nothing else so much as a huge bed of many-colored pansies in full blossom, so variegated is the coloring of the clothing which people wear and the parasols they carry. Notwithstanding the vast capacity of the Greek amphitheater at Berkeley, other thousands came and went away, or lingered outside, not able to find standing-room. It was not curiosity that brought them there to sit upon the concrete seats an hour before the lecture and to listen to a lecture for another hour, enduring the crush and jam of getting in and out and the perpendicular press of getting to and from, on the trolley cars. It may be doubted, too, if it was love that brought them, such love for instance as the likeness of Lincoln arouses in the heart of every American and of half the people of Europe every time their eyes rest upon it. What was it?

Certainly it was not the profundity of wisdom, the striking phrase-making, the stately periods, the glowing metaphors, the eloquence of the speaker. His addresses do not abound in quotable expressions. There is little of poetic fancy or of rhythm in his style. There are in his speeches no meteoric bursts of eloquence. He could not have filled the place of Lincoln in the debates with Douglas nor of Webster in the debate with Hayne. As a platform orator Tom Fitch, General W. H. L. Barnes, Henry Edgerton, Newton Booth could, any of them, in the days of their power, have beaten him to a frazzle, and yet Theodore Roosevelt, the "statesman out of a job," this man with a "finished career," can fill the Greek Theater to the limits of standing room, and leave other thousands outside, as often as he will consent to speak to the people those homely elemental preachments of his at which the elite langh. There is not another man in the United States who can do it more than once and mighty few who can do it even one time. Why is it that he can?

Partly that he might, if fortune favored, be the better able to answer this question (and for the further reason that there was standing-room nowhere else), the writer of this, on Sunday last, stationed himself immediately in front of the speaker's stand and stood upright upon the pavement at not five paces distant, for two mortal hours, for half the time looking into the Roosevelt face and down the Roosevelt throat. He saw the words form themselves in his mouth, rough but well rounded and complete, and then shot forth as from a catapault. What Colonel Roosevelt said about the Bible added little to the store of knowledge of this listener. He had learned more of the Bible in a half hour in a Bible class two hours before than Roosevelt had to tell him. The vast throng was not entranced. It was not spell-bound. It was wrought up to no pitch of uncontrollable enthusiasm, but it listened and it would have listened unmoved for another hour. The face of the speaker contorted, his ivories showed as far back as his wisdom teeth and not a molar or cuspid is missing. His fist clenched and his jaws snapped together like those of a rock-crusher. He is no Apollo Belvedere. Personal beauty is not the source of his enchantment. Where, then, is the secret of his power? The writer of this was a third time putting this question to himself, without hope for an answer, when an exuberant woman a few removes away furnished forth the answer with unpremeditated acumen. "I declare," she said, "every fiber of that man's being radiates sincerity and truth. I call that nation rich that possesses one such man, only one, and I love my country because it takes this man into its confidence."

There, as this writer verily believes, is a full, satisfying answer to the oft repeated question, wherein lies Theodore Roosevelt's hold on the American people? It lies in his unswerving integrity of mind and in that quality of prepotency that fertilizes every word-germ he utters and makes it fruitful. He is alive. He is an engine with steam up. He is a doer, hammerer if one please, as was General Grant. He is neither meek nor lowly, nor is he puffed up or proud. His type of Christian is the clean and honorable man who cherishes no grudges and yet who, if hustled on the street, will make it extremely likely that the hustler will take care to hustle someone else next time.

A marvelous man this Theodore Roosevelt, surcharged with life, resourceful, sincere, country-loving, yet loving humanity more. To speak of him as a has-been, as a man with a finished history, is to betray an imbecility of discernment. If heaven spares his life, as it seems likely to, Theodore Roosevelt will do more of history-making than he has done up to now. And it will be history worth the making, too.

A. J. P.

His Optimism

ONE of the reasons why the people love him and believe in him and stand by him, even when they are dubious about the wisdom of the particular thing he is doing or saying at the time, is that he has such an overwhelming optimism, so much hope and confidence, and that, in spite of all the hard knocks of a long public life, he is so completely free from anything that is morose, suspicious or cynical.

After all it is the most perfect test of the wholesomeness of a man's soul, this ability to go through fighting and disappointment and success and the routine of hard work, and to be misjudged and lied about and lied to, to know the worst about people, to understand the cruelty of mere things, to size up the world for good and bad from the vantage-point of high authority, and then be thrown down where the whole thing rolls over you and grinds you into the dust—to go through all this, and yet never lose the power of infinite hope with which Heaven has endowed every soul that is sent to labor in this vale of despond.

Who is the arch criminal of this age—of all ages? The man who is without hope—cynic, pessimist, call him what you will—and who, being thus bereft, seeks, by a horrid law of nature, to destroy all hope in others; by the same law, perhaps, as that which makes the most deadly diseases the most infectious. What Cassio says of the purse and the reputation may be said of life and hope: for he who takes life may perhaps be taking that which is of no value, but he who blasts hope in a man destroys the very well-spring of his whole existence—the very soul of his soul. And you may know this type of being and distinguish him from the mere fault-finder or the alarmist by his frequent use of these phrases: "What is the use?" "It has always been so and always will be." "What's the difference." "It can't be done." "These reformers are just as bad as all the rest of them."

There is none of that stuff in the philosophy of T. R. His whole career has been a living, breathing, fighting demonstration of what is the use. When, as a young man, fresh from college and full of enthusiasm for reforming things, he plunged into New York politics and made his way into the legislature, without doubt there were scores of his cynical New York friends who told him that it was useless, and that he had better live quietly and comfortably on his income, or else devote his energies to the noble art of getting rich. But before the Legislature adjourned, the whole State knew young Mr. Roosevelt and recognized in him the embodiment of courage, honesty and efficiency in public work, and the statute book bore many marks of his tenacious purpose. When, some years later, he ran for Mayor of New York City and was defeated by Tammany, there were plenty to warn him that politics was no business for a gentleman, and that he had better give it up as a bad job. But no defeat could impair the firmness of his optimism; and his belief that the right must ultimately succeed triumphed over every doubt that was begotten of failure.

Ingersoll once boasted that if he had been regulating affairs on this earth he would have made good health catching instead of bad. To which Beecher responded that good health was catching, was more catching, in fact, than disease, the proof of which was that the human race had survived through the ages and had steadily increased in number. Let us be thankful that optimism, also, is "catching," more infectious than pessimism, and the proof of that lies in the story of the conquest of the world by man, that he has done those things that "could not be done," that he has achieved success on many a path marked with an unbroken line of failure.

More than any other man who has grown up with this generation has Theodore Roosevelt spread the sentiment of hope and of optimism among men. He came into our affairs when we were as a people sodden with the lust of gain and bewildered with false notions of prosperity. There were plenty who could tell us what was wrong and what needed to be done, but they left us in despair at the magnitude and difficulty of the problem. It was the peculiar function of this man, endowed as he was with a vast fund of enthusiasm and faith, qualities that we knew had been through the long fire of experience and had stood the test, to communicate to the whole American people something of his practical, working optimism. He did enough to show what could be done, and he put heart into all for the great struggle that is before us.

C. D. W.



They Did the Best That They Knew How

So much at least can be said for the Thirty-ninth session of the Legislature of California. The effective majority did the best that they knew how and the reactionary minority was not able to hinder them over much. For one, The Watchman has desired that something be left for the fortieth session of the Legislature to do; he has wanted two years given for the sentiment of the State to catch up and, for this reason, he believes it just as well that constitutional charges to bring about the short ballot go over to that Legislature. There is a great work, if not exactly of public education, at least of public explanation, to be done before The People will be ready for another advance without, in the meantime, suffering reaction. With early in the fall a special election on the constitutional amendments just submitted, and an extra session of the Legislature early next year to put those amendments into operation, the first year of Governor Johnson's term will be filled about as full of deeds done and good things accomplished as any four years among his predecessors. The public mind was right for it, he had a Legislature with him and a glorious record was made. How hard they have worked for it! And how closely the Governor has stayed with his job! Flesh and blood could do no more than Governor and Legislature have done. For the public to fail of appreciating this splendid service were a dereliction of public duty.

Limit of Knowledge

It is no disparagement of a legislator to say of him that he often legislates concerning things about which he has no adequate knowledge, although the adequacy of the knowledge of many legislators is less ample than is creditable. The range of modern legislation is too broad for any one mind to cover. The helplessness of the Legislature in the face of the tax issue, while unfortunate, was not culpable. There is only one remedy for this difficulty and it is to employ, and lean upon, expert advice in all those matters in relation to which legislative knowledge is inadequate. Legislators are loth to do this and there is where they make a mistake. When Engineer Hood laid out the line of the Southern Pacific over Tehachapi mountain he was unable, from his drawings and explanations, to make Huntington, Stanford and Crocker understand how he proposed to get over that mountain, but did they refuse to allow him to proceed until they could understand his plans? No, they said, "Drive ahead, young man. (He was young then). We'll back you." It is safe to say that Prof. Carl Plehn knows more about taxation than the combined knowledge on that subject of the hundred and twenty legislators, and even he does not know all about it, for the problem has not yet been anywhere near worked out to a finality. We must feel our way along to juster taxation measures. Meantime, there is but one course open to our Legislators. They should avail themselves of the best expert information they can get, accept it and drive ahead. Some of the results attained may prove unfortunate, but there can be no misfortune like tinkering taxation wholly in the dark. In not relying more fully upon the Taxation Commission and the State Controller the Legislature erred.

Learn and Unlearn

If the constitutional amendments submitted are to be disposed of on their merits we, as a people, shall have to keep our minds busy betwixt now and the tenth of October. In doing this there is nothing more important than to preserve an open mind for the consideration of all issues. One line of cleavage is likely to run through the whole body politic from end to end. It will separate those who want things as they are from those who want things as they ought to be. So called prudent, practical people, people who keep out of debt, prosper and grow old with dignity, are likely to line up on the side of things as they are, while persons who give less attention to their own business than to "causes," who let their own interests take care of themselves while they devote themselves to the interests of the public—such persons are likely to be for the amendments and for them with great enthusiasm and earnestness. The class first mentioned hold fast to that which is good, the second class reaches out for that which is better. Without them the world would mark time and know no such word as progress. The October election should especially appeal to young Californians. They should be what their fathers were, rather than what they are, for age accentuates conservatism, whereas the spirit of the argonaut should fire the imaginations of our native sons and make them willing to hazard new fortunes for their native State. Let every man who has a voice speak to the people that they go forward. With advancing years learning new things becomes increasingly difficult and the conservative mind finds it even more difficult to unlearn old things than to learn new. Therefore we shall have a busy time making ready for the October election.

Regrettable Limitations

There are certain ultimate tests of true statesmanship to which few men, either in Congress or Legislature, are able to submit themselves with satisfactory results, and one of these is the foregoing of a present, attractive advantage in loyalty to a sound principle. The progressives in Congress, in fighting shy of Canadian reciprocity, in defference to local political sentiment, sacrificed a larger percentage of public confidence in their sincerity and patriotism than their cause could afford to lose, and, in neglecting and refusing to so amend the direct primary law of this State as to allow next year a free and full opportunity directly to elect delegates to the national conventions, with advisory instructions, mistake was made. To be sure no one of the reactionary minority is in a position to bite the thumb at our progressives for so doing, for Wright and Wolfe and Curtin are responsible for the obnoxious provision being in the law in the first place. Nevertheless, it will not be satisfactory to the voting public next year to have nothing direct to say or do about sending delegates to the national conventions. It counts for little that the other fellows, in our places, would have done as our people have done, for more is expected of our side than of the other, and failure to measure up to expectations hurts us worse. Besides, some of our friends did not seem to understand clearly that it is not the State conventions of last year that will elect delegates to the national conventions next year. It is the county conventions and not the State that hold over. The county conventions of last year will next year elect delegates to a new State convention which, in turn, will elect delegates to the national conventions. That there are some extenuating considerations which may be urged to justify nonaction in this particular cannot be denied, but not one of them would have been permitted to stand in the way of reforming that provision of the primary law had the other fellows been as sure of controlling the next State conventions as our fellows now are. The blunt truth is that a present attractive advantage has, most regrettably, outweighed loyalty to a fundamental progressive principle that **the will of the people shall find ample means of expression whenever the people have a will that they wish to express.** About this time in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve The People of California will have such a will that they will wish to express and no adequate way of expressing it will have been afforded them. The ghost of this bit of politics will rise to plague us.

Bulletin Boards, Private Rights

The Legislature did some good in enacting that bulletin boards shall not be erected on public property or on private property without the owner's consent, but that is not going far enough. It were better to enact that bulletin boards shall not be erected on private property without public consent. Of course that would precipitate a nice fight, but there are few things nicer than a nice fight, the more especially when it is being waged for what is right. It has ever been held, in ethics if not in law, that no man owns the landscape. If no man owns it then no man has a right to disfigure it and every bill board that was ever erected was a disfigurement. To deny the right of an owner to lease or sell bulletin board privileges on his own land would, of course, be an invasion of those "constitutional guarantees," which we have made a fetish to haunt us at every step along the forward way, but the time will come when that right will be denied and when every barn painted over with quack medicine advertisements will either be painted out by the owner or pulled down by the police. His children are not going forever to permit God's wonderful, beautiful world to be made hideous for a price. A beginning has been made, but the public should not be content with anything short of making effective the principle that no landowner owns the landscape or has a right needlessly to disfigure it.

Employers' Liability

Perhaps no better thing has been done by the Legislature than the enactment of an employers' liability law, and the Roseberry bill, as The Watchman understands it, is conservative, reasonable and a substantial remedy for the wrong which a brutal corporate power has, for fifty years, inflicted upon those who toil, especially in operating trains and machinery. The cost of unavoidable accidents should be borne by the industry as part of its operating expense. The cost of avoidable accidents should be assessed against those employers who are culpably careless in not affording needed protection. Whenever an injury has been inflicted the offsetting compensation should be automatically fixed, as in accident insurance, so much for an arm, a leg or a life, and not be dependent upon the whim of a jury or the activities of a pettifogger. It will take time to try the Roseberry measure out but, again, a good beginning has been made, a beginning that never could have been begun under the old system of Southern Pacific domination.

An Indictment Of Employers

The fact that the Legislature found it necessary to enact a woman's working-day bill, and a bill providing that railroad dispatchers and trainmen shall not be required to work longer than sixteen hours at a stretch, or thereafter until such workmen have had at least eight hours of rest, serves to show with how little satisfaction the welfare of the weak can be committed to the care of the strong. That there should be need of any such legislation constitutes a standing indictment of employers, and yet not one amelioration of the condition of labor was ever conceded by employers, as a class, save as extorted from them

(Continued on page 19)

A WONDERFUL OLD MAN

By PAUL POWELL

Through age[illegible]
He was [illegible] of limb,
None of the youth could cope with him,
Nor the foes which he singly kept at bay
Outnumbered his hairs of white and gray."

There ought to be a statute against the indiscriminate use of superlatives.

Exaggeration is a failing common to so many writers and speakers that the person with a justifiable excuse for the superlative now finds it robbed of its efficacy because of much abuse. Consequently, before he can lay the desired stress on the transcendent thought he has to communicate, he is obliged to invent some ruse whereby to concentrate attention on his idea and get it accepted at the value he wants it to have.

Such an artifice is this preface to the following statement put forward with cool calculation to be accepted without qualification or modification, viz:

George Alexander, Mayor of Los Angeles, is one of the most remarkable men in public life.

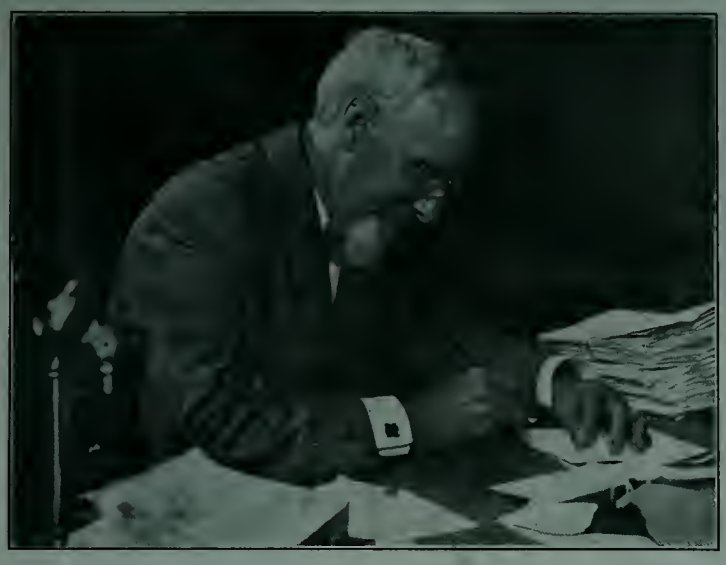
Here he is, a man having attained and passed the scriptural age of three score years and ten, more active and more useful than at any other period in a long, active and unusually useful life.

He was past seventy before one of



He Plays Ball

those barbarous contraptions of civilization that he calls a "plug" hat ever adorned his head. His first silk hat also ushered in the period of the first dress suit and the first frock coat. These he terms his "society clothes," and though he was a little dubious about them before he made his first appearance in public life there isn't a man in town who wears them with more grace or as if he had a better right. When his official duties compelled him to don formal dress he did it with as much cheerful alacrity



On the Job

as he shouldered a musket and went to the war half a century ago, and one fitted him with as much credit to himself as the other.

No man is old so long as he is able quickly and efficiently to adapt himself to changing circumstances—so long as he is progressive. One of the earliest but most characteristic signs of superannuation is the habit of weighing and comparing the things of the past and the things of the present and giving the greater value to the things of the past.

The way your Uncle George took to a long tailed coat shows how far he comes from being a back number.

He is fast friends with the newspaper reporters who represent the several daily newspapers at the city hall. Nearly every day he has them in for a half hour's chat on city affairs and for an exchange of ideas. Many of the Mayor's views are so advanced that the newspaper men affect to regard them as too radical to be accepted and this pretense has grown into a standing joke. The new order of things, the nation-wide progressive movement, finds him well up toward the front. There are many respectable old fogies in this community ten or fifteen years his junior who haven't changed the ideas they acquired twenty-five years ago.

When a citizens' committee approached him two years ago and invited him to became a candidate against a mayor whose recall was being sought, few people, even among his best friends, expected him to show any extraordinary ability as chief executive. He had some doubt himself and it was three days before he yielded.

He had held various public offices of minor importance and had always filled them satisfactorily, but the duties were not thought to have any relation to the duties of Mayor. For several terms he had been a member of the Board of Supervisors and his record there for honesty, square dealing, ceaseless activity and great moral, as well as occasional physical courage, was the real reason for his selection. But even his work as a Supervisor, excellent as it was, did not seem necessarily to fit him for the other work. The occasion was one when it seemed that a man of his characteristics might be able to hold things level until there could be a general readiustment of municinal affairs and until the people could decide what they wanted to do. It was the intention of Mayor Alexander and of his friends that if elected he should serve out the unexpired portion of the other man's term and leave the government in good shape for the next administration.

Within thirty days after he became Mayor, Uncle George demonstrated that no better man could have been found. Day by day as he grew more accustomed to his new duties he displayed greater fitness for them. Long before the nine months had passed it became apparent that if the people fared further to find a mayoralty candiate at the fall election they surely would fare no better and might do worse.

They sought no further but returned him triumphantly to office though he did not seek the honor, sticking industriously to his desk all through the campaign, to the great dissatisfaction of his campaign committee.

Since he has been Mayor he has surprised everyone who has come in contact with him. He has been constantly on the job, one of the first to show up in the morning and one of the last to leave at night. There have been police commission sessions and other meetings that have kept him at the city hall often until after midnight, and many banquets and other public affairs that he has found it impossible to avoid. Despite the hard work, the long hours and the worry over public matters—a factor of no little importance in making the position an exceedingly trying one—he has actually grown more vigorous and has seemed to grow younger under the grind. When he goes home tired out at night he thinks he would like it if he were free from the responsibility and did not have to return next day, but when he goes out fresh and ready to catch the car at the corner next morning he feels sure there is no greater fun than being Mayor.

His mind is clear and acts quickly. His decisions are prompt and seldom need modification in the light of more mature deliberation. He has shown initiative and quickness of comprehension. In fact few minds are able, as his is, to grasp quickly and accurately the essential elements of a complicated situation.

One day his secretary laid on his desk a long obscure bond contract, filled with legal phraseology and involved provisions covering many improbable contingencies. The average individual might have devoted half a day to the discovery of what it was about. The Mayor analyzed it in less than five minutes. "Say that we cannot consider this," he said. "It isn't favorable to the city. The old contract is better." And so it proved to be when the City Attorney prepared digests of the two contracts and they were compared.

A master of English and of literary style who could transfer the Mayor's personality to the printed page would confer a rich boon on literature. As a lovable and picturesque character it would be hard to find his equal. In his homely humor, his plain simple ways, his rugged features and his intimate relation with the ordinary plain people there is a strong resemblance to the Lincoln type. His quaint little tuft of stiff white whiskers projecting from the point of his chin and surmounted by a straight mouth and clean shaven upper lip, and above that the prominent nose make the familiar picture of that personification of the national government — Uncle Sam.

In politics he is an insurgent Republican with the emphasis as strongly on the insurgent as it is possible to put it. This again is surprising in a man of his age—that he should not be a Republican of the rock-ribbed "my-party-right-or-wrong" variety. One should remember that



Glad Rags

George Alexander was a Republican in the time of Abraham Lincoln; that by early association he was steeped, saturated, impregnated with Republicanism; that when he was in a period of his life which would be called his "prime," if he be not actually in his prime now, party loyalty was put above every other consideration; and that most of his contemporaries are still voting straight tickets, national and local, in the firm

(Continued on page 19)



Sacramento, March 28. — Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6, introduced by Senator Lester G. Burnett of San Francisco, which is identical with the amendment introduced into the lower house by Assemblyman Sutherland of Fresno, has passed both houses of the Legislature and is now in the hands of Governor Johnson. It amends Section 22 of Article 12 of the Constitution of California, which is the section establishing the State Railroad Commission and defining its powers.

Under the Constitution of 1879, unchanged today so far as concerns this particular section, the Railroad Commission is an elective body chosen one from each of the three railroad commission districts of the State. By the Burnett-Sutherland amendment the office of Railroad Commissioner becomes appointive instead of elective, with the power of appointment



State Senator Lester G. Burnett

vested in the Governor, the number of commissioners changed from three to five and appointed at large instead of elected by districts. The commissioners elected last fall would serve out their term together with two added by appointment, to hold office until the expiration of the term of the present incumbents, when five new commissioners would be appointed, one to hold office until January 1, 1917, two until January 1, 1919, and two until January 1, 1921. Upon the expiration of those terms of office their successors would be appointed for terms of six years each.

The act of the majority of the commission, when in session, will be the act of the commission, under the proposed amendment. Each commissioner may conduct any investigation, inquiry or hearing and may make an order respecting the matter under investigation, which order shall be deemed the order of the commission when approved by it.

One of the most important provisions of the amendment—indeed, most persons believe it to be the most important of all—confers upon the commission full authority to fix the actual rate of charges for transportation of passengers and freight by transportation companies as distinguished from the maximum rate, so that the question which so agitated the Legislature of 1909 as to whether this section of the Constitution permitted the commission to establish a fixed or certain rate or whether the commission was empowered merely to fix the highest rate to be charged, the transportation company being permitted to charge less (this is known as the "maximum rate"), will be definitely determined in favor of the fixed rate.

Control of Public Utilities

In addition, by this amendment the Railroad Commission will be vested with the power to regulate and control all public service corporations furnishing public utilities, such as light, heat, power, water, telephone and telegraph companies; and under the provisions of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 47 and Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 39, identical measures, amending Section 23 of Article 12 of the Constitution, introduced by the same lawmakers, the Legislature will be empowered to enact laws requiring the Railroad Commission to regulate and control any commercial railroad, interurban railroad, street railroad, canal, pipe line, plant or equipment, or any part of such railroad, etc., within this State, for the transportation or conveyance of passengers, freight or express matter, including crude oil, or for the transmission of telephone or telegraph messages, or for the production, generation, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light, water or power or for the furnishing of storage or wharfage facilities, either directly or indirectly, to or for the public, and every common carrier.

It is provided, however, in the amendment to Section 23 of Article 12, that **the various cities and towns may retain control of their public utilities by a majority vote of those voting at an election to be held according to law to be enacted by the Legislature next succeeding the adoption of the amendment.** Until such election the various cities retain complete control of their various public utilities. If at such an election they relinquish control of any public utility, such as gas, water, etc., and afterwards are dissatisfied with the regulation of such utility by the Railroad Commission, for any reason whatsoever, the municipality, by a majority vote of the qualified electors, may reinvest itself with the control of such utility.

It is the belief of most of those who have given the subject careful study that the appointment of the members of the commission will more certainly produce a board of experts. The lengthening of the term of office, together with the fact that but two commissioners can be appointed every two years, makes for stability.

This system is in vogue in the State of New York, whose Public Service Commission is a great success, and also in Wisconsin, where the most advanced legislation on this subject has been effected, and whose Railroad Commission, which has the very functions intended to be given to that of the State of California, is a shining example of official work well done.

A Young Man with Backbone

Senator Bryant of San Francisco is the youngest member of the upper house. His legislative experience—in fact his experience in public life—has been limited to such as he has enjoyed since the opening of the present session of the Legislature. There was some speculation among the progressive leaders as to what his attitude would be in the big issues, but doubts as to his intentions were soon removed. His record has been one to which he may justly "point with pride."

Bryant is frail, physically, but he has a pretty rigid backbone. This has been demonstrated on various occasions, one of the most recent of which transpired last week when Senator Curtin endeavored to amend one of the conservation bills by changing from twenty-five to forty years the term for which the State might lease water privileges to the big power companies.

When the roll was first called Bryant voted against the amendment. Several of the Senators who stand with big business when they dare, tried to break him down, but he withstood all their blandishments and stuck to his determination to oppose one of the rottenest propositions submitted to the late Legislature. Bryant is a rare bird among the San Francisco delegation.

Watchdog Thompson

If California had more Newton W. Thompson's in the Senate there would be little necessity for worry as to the course of legislation. No man in either house has been more alert when attempts to sneak through undesirable measures have been made. Senator Thompson likewise has been a tower of strength for Lieutenant-Governor Wallace, rendering him effective service at times when, through greatly involved parliamentary procedure, the Senate has been on the verge of chaos. On more than one occasion Senator Thompson has demonstrated great skill as a parliamentarian, though this is but his second term in the Senate. He is a watchdog that should be kept in good political health.

For Educational Purposes

Unless Governor Johnson interposes a veto to a bill drawn by Assemblyman Bohnett of Santa Clara County and passed by both houses of the Legislature, the Secretary of State, hereafter, one year after the adjournment of the Legislature, must have printed a sufficient number of all propositions and constitutional amendments which are to be submitted to a vote of the people at the ensuing general election, to supply each institution of higher learning with twenty-five copies and each high school and each grammar school with ten copies thereof. So far as I am able to learn, the State of California is the pioneer in this movement toward the better education of the voters—provided voters will go to the school libraries and study the subjects upon which they will be called upon to pass.

On the Qui Vive

The session of 1911 has ended, and but one thick-skinned senator has called Franklin Hichborn, legislative historian, to order for his strictures on said senator. Thus has a new precedent been established.

Hichborn was the freest journalist free-lance attending the legislature. He thinks freely and expresses his convictions with equal freedom. He is not a giant in stature, but he has some proportions when it comes to nerve. Paying no attention whatever to the routine of legislative history, he kept his eye on the high places. The Sacramento Bee, which is the vehicle of his thought, is easily the most dreaded and the most respected daily published in the northern part of the state—according to whether the legislator who is the subject of comment is on the level or otherwise. Most of them, by the way, respect and do not fear the Bee or Hichborn. They know they will get from him as square a deal as they get from Lieutenant-Governor Wallace or Speaker Hewitt. But there was upon the floor of the senate one or two political derelicts who would like to see Hichborn almost anywhere except in his corner of the senate chamber, with his eyes and his ears and his analytical mind in fine working order every minute of the day, for they know from relatively recent history that the youngish man with the independent stride reads them through and through and fears not.

Hichborn will publish a history of the present legislative session. I am curious to know what his general scheme this year will be, but he simply smiles when the subject is broached to him. He has up his intellectual sleeve something worth while, there is no doubt of that. Fortunately there are in the present body few who, like a certain member of the last legislature from Los Angeles, subscribed for a copy of the history of the session of 1909 "just to see how far Hichborn's personal animosity would carry him," or words to that effect.

I imagine Hichborn's 1911 work will be constructive, just as his 1909 work was destructive—destructive of political vice as found in the legislative workshop that year.

SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 8

By The Onlooker

The Perfect Chaperon

S 2 Dy.

No, it is not the name of a new breakfast food, nor a comic supplement puzzle. It is only an exercise in pronunciation. You see, the trouble is this, the light and buxom gentleman who represents the Thirty-ninth district in the Senate of California spells his name Estudillo. But he is a descendant of the proud and hotty dons, and does not relish it when his gross Germanic, Celtic, Gallic and Hebraic confreres in the Senate proceed to euchilsda the true sonnding of his name by calling it "Estu-dill-o," as if he were one of Heinz's 57 varieties and about the sourest product of the whole pickle works. For the truth is that the Honorable Miguel Estudillo is the original candy kid with the sticky front, when it comes to sweetness of disposition, in all the membership of the Legislature. And even where the milk of human kindness in his breast was left too long in the crock and has taken on a tang of acid, the massive Miguel refrains from showing it, because he is the soul of Castilian chivalry, the cosy compendium of all those things that Lord Chesterfield wrote about his son in longhand and simultaneously slipped over onto a guileless public by way of the Ladies Home Journal, where they have since found an obscure resting place or grave—in brief, a Bok bier. Anyway, Senor M. Estudillo is a gentleman, and the Senate of California is proud of him and intends to keep him therefor, because gentlemen are scarce enough anywhere, while in the Senate of California they are simply———

As we were saying, it cannot be denied that he is one of our most substantial citizens and Senators. He is not, as Senator Cutten recently said of his friend Senator Birdsall, "a continent of flesh." No, that would be putting it stronger than the facts warrant. A calm and unprejudiced estimate of Senator Estudillo's territorial dimensions leads us to believe that they would not exceed a township in size, or at most a supervisorial district.

And this leads us to exactly the point at which we should have started this narrative is the editor had not wanted the preceding space filled up with something: viz., that Senator Estudillo, like the gallant gentleman he always is, escorted the Wyllie local option bill through the Senate. If anybody among our readers thinks that this was a mere social promenade, calling only for the courage of a tea-table veteran—if, I say, anybody thinks the Wyllie bill needed only a ladylike chaperon, he, she, or it should have seen the horrific host of howling hyenas that went for that bill when it first stepped its timid foot upon the Senate floor. From Joshua's journeys against the infidels to the Battle of the Boyne there has been war, but this was Sherman's commentaries on the March from Atlanta to the Sea, unexpurgated.

But Don Miguel rose to the heights demanded by the occasion, or spread to the breadths—whichever way you think is aptest. Anyhow he took that timid but wily bill by the hand and said, "Gentle stranger, I see you are in straits. Come with me, and I'll shield you from harm." You can readily comprehend that there might be worse shields, but no matter about that. The point is that Don Miguel led the way and the wily bill followed. The rest that followed is a hazy recollection, but when the dust settled after the first sortie it looked as if the delegation from Orange county had gotten into the eighth ward on St Patrick's Day by mistake. The local option bill was amended so that it drank whiskey like a reprobate and almost swore. In this condition it returned to its father in the Assembly



Senator Estudillo

and he gave it a spanking and sent it back to the Senate to take the Keeley cure.

At this point the bill was introduced to the President of the Senate. He is Scotch, but he is one of those Scotchmen who take their whiskey straight to the window and throw it out, so he appointed a Committee on Free Conference that held the bill's head till it was sober and thoroughly repentant.

In its original form the bill had provided for a county unit; the first sortie in the Senate changed that to a township unit; when Senor Estudillo finally ceased his gallant performance as Senatorial chaperon, the unit was supervisorial district, something just as good—almost—from the optionists' viewpoint, as the county unit.

We must confess to having made something of a hash of the foregoing description, but if the patient reader has gleaned the idea that Senor Estudillo is something of a creation in the spring shapes for chaperons, our effort will not have been in vain. To be considered safe to trust with a perfect lady like the local option bill, after four sessions' service in the Legislature, is proof enough of the code and the chivalry of the Don.

By the way, the accent is on the "D."

CITY PLANNING IN MILWAUKEE

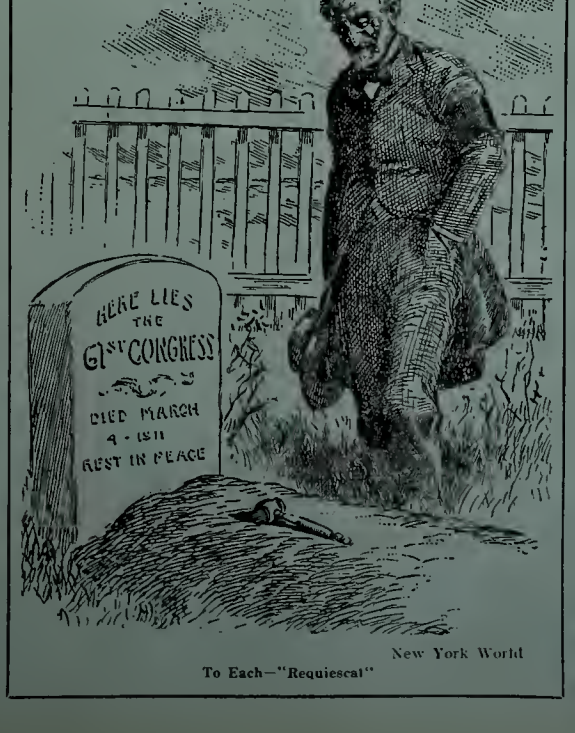
The city planning movement is spreading rapidly over the United States. City after city is coming to a realization of the fact that it is worth while to plan a city as one plans a house, to take thought today for the possibilities and the needs of tomorrow and the day after. Last week, under the title "The City Practical," a member of The Outlook's staff described the plan which has been made for Pittsburg—"a plan to relieve and prevent congestion and to regulate the cost of living." In Milwaukee a city planning movement has passed the two stages of discussion and the making of plans and reached that of official action. In the movement all Milwaukee's public bodies are co-operating. The city government, the City Park Commission, the County Park Commission, the Metropolitan Park Commission, and the County Board of Supervisors are all working together, with the co-operation of private citizens, toward common ends. This co-ordination of effort is a happy contrast to what is too often seen in communities where one ward of a city competes with another, the city with the county, the county with the State, and public officials with private individuals. The new plans for Milwaukee cover nine square miles of the city, and are especially noteworthy because they recognize the practical requirements for a more adequate traffic and transportation system. Main thoroughfares will have a minimum width of 120 feet and main pleasure drives 150 feet, thus allowing ample space for planting, as well as providing a special motorway for rapidly-moving vehicles. The plans also show foresight in the selection of parks and playgrounds, thereby saving unnecessary expense later on. The various public bodies at Milwaukee have no intention of resting upon what they have already accomplished. They intend especially to agitate for the passage of laws giving them increased city planning powers. They ask for and will probably get the power of excess condemnation, authority to fix the building line as well as the street line, reasonable control of the platting of private property, and the power to buy, rent, and sell real estate for the purpose of housing. These increased powers are not advocated by any single political party, but are approved by practically all parties, because they recognize their necessity and the dependence upon them of any permanent public welfare.—The Outlook, New York.

Popular Election of President

This progressive movement in politics which is to culminate in the coronation of the people will not be complete until we elect our President by the direct and popular vote of the people. Why longer preserve the fiction of a State sovereignty? There is no more reason for electing a President by States than there is for electing a governor by counties. Our Legislature has delivered itself on the underlying principle involved in its rejection of an advisory vote for United States Senator by districts. Ex-President Roosevelt has recently declared himself as in favor of abolition of the electoral college and a direct vote for President.—Colton Sentinel.

Some enterprising magazine might make a hit by sending Senator Lorimer out to write up the Adams County situation.—Ohio State Journal.

"The King Is Dead; Long Live the King"



New York World

To Each—"Requiescat"



Denver Post

Warming Up for the Extra



Who Are the Enemies? When in doubt as to the sincerity of a public man or the wisdom of a policy, it is a good plan to see who are his or its enemies. The commission system, for example, has not progressed much beyond the phase of experiment, and some very pretty arguments can be advanced against it. One hundred twenty places have voted to adopt it and about thirty have voted against adopting it. In many places—indeed, in most places—there have been hot fights. There is one highly significant fact to be noted with respect to all these fights, viz., that the saloon and tough element has been arrayed against the commission form. This is noticeably the case in Illinois, where a general commission charter law recently went into effect which cities could adopt or not as they chose. Thus far about thirty cities have acted—all but five or six favorably to the new system. The line-up in the fight was almost without exception on the open-town or closed-town principle. The saloons, red-light people, toughs and those of very "liberal" tendencies, who cherish the theory that interference with vice endangers the business prosperity of the town, all are found fighting the commission system. To these may be added some people of natural conservative characteristics and some, but not all, politicians, who are nervous at any change that may upset their hold on things. Buy why should the saloons and tough element take this attitude? There is nothing in the commission system, as such, that touches the liquor question or public morality; it deals solely with the machinery of government. All it does, or professes to do, is to make an administration effective and genuinely responsible to the will of the people; it has nothing at all to say as to how that administration shall conduct itself toward the saloons or gamblers or the houses of ill-fame. Those are matters for the people to work out afterward, either in their choice of commissioners or through the operation of iniative, referendum and recall. And if the people really desire that the saloons should have a free hand, and vice be flaunted and protected, they can accomplish that purpose easier, if anything under the commission system than under the old plan. But you may safely trust the saloon and vice people to know what they are about. They are opposing the commission plan for perfectly sound business reasons, with logic which, from their point of view, is quite unanswerable. Like the reactionaries, they find they cannot trust the people. They are willing to take their chances with a lot of politicians, selected in haphazard fashion, and practically responsible to no one. They can "do business" with them, even though some are a bit expensive. But the people are as dangerous as dynamite. And their enmity to the commission system should be recognized as a tribute to the efficiency with which it works in restoring the government of cities to the citizens themselves. Let us note also as a parallel case, that these evil forces are all against woman suffrage. Watch how they line up in the contest before us here in California. No doubt there are plenty of very pretty arguments against votes for women, nice ladylike arguments before which we deferentially remove our hats; but on the other side there is at least one argument that "thunders in the index," which is that the real enemies of good government are against admitting women to political power.

Essence of Monthly Statement: The Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia offers the following essential points of a satisfactory monthly statement or balance sheet to be issued by a city auditor or controller: (1) Amount of cash available for meeting current obligations. (2) Immediate current obligations. (3) Funds appropriated but not yet set aside under contracts. (4) Funds set aside to meet contracts. (5) Uncollected revenue of fiscal year. (6) Total bonded debt. (7) Value of city permanent property. (8) Cash for loan funds available for permanent improvement. (9) Amount appropriated for capital outlay but not yet set aside under contract.

Robbins on Hearst: Raymond Robbins of Chicabo, one of the great tribunes of the working people of that city, used this language in speaking of the support given by The American to Carter Harrison for mayor: "Harrison's coalition with the Hearst pirates is as pitiful a spectacle of a weak and lazy politician, hungry for office, kissing the hand that has lashed him, as ever was presented in the political history of Chicago. Hearst's acceptance of Harrison and his 'red-light band,' each of whom he has denounced with screams of pious horror, brands him as a fake progressive and the common enemy of true democracy and of genuine social progress."

Result of Filtering Water: After Albany installed its filter beds its number of cases of typhoid was reduced 70.7 per cent. In Cincinnati, where a $11,000,000 water works system has been in operation four years, the number of deaths from typhoid in 1910 was 21 as compared with 239 in 1906. In the last three years the total of deaths from typhoid was 133, as against 664 in the last three years of the old system. Comparison for deaths from other forms of intestinal diseases in the same periods show 246 as against 563—a total saving of 848 lives.

Arrests in London and New York: Mayor Gaynor calls attention to the fact that the number of arrests in New York was 50,000 less last year than the year before, largely as a result of agitation against indiscriminate arresting, but that it still exceeds the number in London. In 1909 the figures were: London 112,000, New York 220,000. The chief difference lies in the fact, we opine, that to be drunk and disorderly and beat up one's wife and children is not regarded as an offense in London, while it is in New York.

State Control of Water Supply: The value of state control in matters of water supply shows in the work of the New York State Water Commission, whose engineers have just reported a comprehensive plan for conserving the water of the upper Hudson in a series of reservoirs, whereby ample supply will be given a chain of towns and cities that are now often in a precarious situation. The plan, which will cost $4,650,000, will be paid for by bonding the cities and regions benefited.

Trees at a Cent Apiece: Knoxville, Tennessee, is giving out 1000 catalpa trees to be planted on its streets at a price of one cent apiece, which sum only pays the cost of the printed card of direction that goes with them. It was at first proposed to give them without charge, but as they were to go chiefly to school children, it was held that they would be treated with more consideration if a price were fixed.

Will the Horse Stay? Chief of the Fire Department of Buffalo declares that the gasoline motor engines are not a success and never will be as long as rubber is used for tires. It needs steam to do the work, he says, and that calls for weight that the motor vehicle cannot handle with economy. This is, however, not the general view.

Licensing Washerwomen: The laundry business of Jacksonville, Florida, is largely done by colored women—as it is in most southern towns. There have been so many cases of the spread of infectious diseases from the family of the washerwoman to the families whose clothes are done in her house, that the business is to be licensed and inspected.

Electricity at Five Cents: The people of Columbus, Ohio, having now a lighting plant that lights the streets and saves the city money, are advocating an enlargement of the plant to do commercial lighting, unless the private company will reduce its rate to 5 cents, at which figure the engineers say a good profit can be made.

Sanitary Paper Towel: Schools of Ogden are giving a try-out to a sanitary paper towel which comes in a roll 12 to 18 inches wide with occasional perforations. It is torn off and used only once. Bellamy predicted, it will be remembered, that paper would some day be the universal clothing of the race.

Straw for Road Building: In Washington State straw is largely used in the construction of roads in clay soils. The straw is put on the road to a depth of six inches, and it is then cut up and worked in with a disk cutter. If it works in, then more straw is used until a hard mat is formed, almost like asphalt and the road will outlast gravel or cinders.

State Sanitary Code: To improve sanitary conditions in Virginia, the State Health Department has prepared an entire code of health regulations and ordinances and executive system ready for adoption and use by all the towns and villages that choose to adopt it.

Is Curfew Unconstitutional? The city attorney of Altoona, Pennsylvania, has given his opinion to that city's council that the curfew law is contrary to the state constitution. The constitution of the Keystone State must be a peculiar document.

Commission City Gains: In Illinois the following towns have adopted the commission form: Hillboro, Spring Valley and Olney. Also Appleton, Wisconsin, adopted the new system. It was voted down in two Illinois towns: Taylorville and Sullivan.

Ruinous Automobiling: The park authorities of Chattanooga are greatly incensed at the complete ruin of the roads laid out and built at great expense in Chickamauga Park, through which automobiles are allowed to run at high speed.

Old Names Recorded: Boston has adopted the plan of putting the old name of a street under the modern name, in small type on the guide posts. Thus lower Boylston street is marked "Frog Lane," and Devonshire street "Black Jack Alley."

Playgrounds for Portland: The Oregon city proposes to have as complete a system of playgrounds as any in the country, and to that end has sent for an expert to lay out a general scheme.

Progress in New Orleans: The city engineer of New Orleans calls attention to the fact that more paving has been done in the past six years than in all the history of the city prior to that time.

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The Lake Tahoe Controversy

By G. S. ARNOLD

California's part was [illegible] the waters of Lake Tahoe. This ownership is potentially a most valuable asset to the state. The purpose of this article is to show how the interests of California have been preserved by a few public men of the state against the combined efforts of the United States Reclamation Service and the well-lefted but effective coagulation of capital sometimes known as the Power Trust.

Lake Tahoe is a perfect natural reservoir. It is the largest mountain lake in the United States. Six thousand feet high in the Sierras, it forms a huge bowl of nearly two hundred square miles surface with a rim of far-reaching mountains. Upon its five hundred twenty square miles of watershed the timber and declivities conserve vast quantities of snow until late summer, so that evaporation is to a large measure and at all times offset by a reserve of melting snow.

Tahoe and the Truckee

The lake is on the boundary line between Nevada and California. Most of its surface is in the latter. Its only outlet, the Truckee River, flows from the northwestern end of the lake into California, north and then east, crossing the Nevada border forty miles from the lake. It ultimately wanders into the desert and is lost by evaporation in Pyramid Lake and the sink of the Carson. But before its immense volume of water, both from the lake and from its own thousand miles of watershed, is lost, it has two great and not wholly consistent values—for irrigation and for the generation of electrical power.

Lake and river are therefore interstate. The rights of the states and of the United States, under existing decisions,* are that each state is entitled to its equitable share of the waters, except when the interests of navigation warrant interference by the government. The United States, as an owner of private lands within the states, has the same rights to the waters as any individual, and no more.

Each State has use for all the water which naturally flows from the lake. Vast areas of irrigable land in both states can be reclaimed from the wilderness by the use of these waters.

Hydro-Electric Possibilities

Without attempting to discuss the engineering features of the case, it is enough to note that on the Nevada side there is a drop of a thousand feet from the lake to Washoe Lake—a distance of five or six miles—while on the California side the drop is six thousand feet to Sacramento. Each of these falls may be made available by tunneling. Whether or not a project for the utilization of the waters in California is now feasible, a glance at the great development of power operations during the last ten years justifies the prediction that if the rights of California are once defined, capital will soon take advantage of them.

The waters are already used in five places for power development, and in several smaller factories along the river.

Rights Claimed

There are two existing property claims in the waters of the lake, one for power and the other for irrigation, both contemplating use in Nevada.

The Truckee General Electric Company claims rights to a continual flow down the Truckee River to the extent of four hundred cubic feet per second and the right to operate the

*Particularly Kansas v. Colorado, 206 U. S. 43.



Rubicon Point, Lake Tahoe

gates at the outlet as it chooses. The nature, extent and validity of the company's rights are problematical. Originally, in 1870, the Donner Boom and Logging Company secured from the Legislature a license to erect a dam to raise the level of the lake five feet, and to clear the river for the purpose of floating logs and collecting toll. In 1875, the company proved its compliance with the requisites of the Act and became entitled to control its dam for the period of twenty years. The company abandoned the use of the river for log-floating, probably prior to 1895, but continued to operate the gates until 1903, when demand was made upon the power plants situated upon the river for rent. This led to a purchase of the land immediately surrounding the outlet by the Fleishackers, who at that time owned two of the plants upon the Truckee. (Subsequently all the plants came under the control of the Truckee General Electric Company.)

How much water, if any, the Truckee Company has appropriated or acquired in the river, is unknown, and it would probably be impossible, at the present time, to ascertain. It is certain that since the purchase of the fifty-four acres of land surrounding the dam, it has operated the gates openly for its sole benefit. The Legislature of California has recently enacted that no waters of the State may be transported or diverted for use outside the State. Whether the control of the gates, or any appropriation, has given the company any vested rights is a question which must probably come before the courts for adjudication.

The second claim is that of the United States. In 1903, all the surplus water of the lake and river were appropriated (though possibly not validly) by the Reclamation Service for the use of the Truckee-Carson project which covers the irrigation of an immense tract of arid land in Nevada.

Conflicting Interests

The conflict of these two interests led directly to the present controversy. Reclamation and electrical power are not consistent uses. For the latter a steady flow is necessary throughout the year; the former demands concentration of flow for the few months when the water is needed for irrigation. Exclusive operation of the gates by the company, therefore, imperilled the appropriation of the United States. Prior to October, 1908, the government secured adjoining land and attempted to construct a canal, but this project was defeated by action of owners of property abutting the lake, who started injunction proceedings. Thereupon Secretary Garfield attempted to purchase the dam and gates, offering first $25,000, and then $40,000. Then condemnation was threatened. Whereupon, negotiations were commenced to secure the company in its claim of four hundred cubic feet per second, but to give the land and control of the gates to the United States. Any rights of the State of California were ignored.

This agreement was drawn in October, 1908. It was submitted to the company at about the time that President Taft was elected. Apparently the company hoped for better things from Secretary Ballinger, for it allowed the matter to rest until after March 4, 1909. It was not disappointed. In the anti-conservation orgy which reached its climax in the spring of 1909, and from the effects of which the Taft administration (and ex-Secretary Ballinger) will never fully recover, a new contract was drawn. This interesting document was one of the five prime causes which precipitated the Ballinger-Pinchot feud, and ultimately helped to deprive the country of one of its most valuable servants. It purported to give to the company many things which the Garfield contract never contemplated, and left title to the dam and gates in the company. It gave the company perpetual rights in the public domain, for reservoirs and pipe lines wherever it might locate them. It gave further right to locate a second point of diversion at any point and at any depth below the lake's surface, so that it would be possible to exhaust the waters of the lake almost indefinitely.

Ballinger Approves

Secretary Ballinger approved this contract and urged the Secretary of Agriculture to conform to his approval since part of the lands involved were under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. At this point, Secretary Wilson and Forester Pinchot protested vigorously against the proposed contract on the ground that it was against all the principles of conservation and was illegal, since the only statute allowing the use of rights of way for electrical power purposes provides that such rights may at any time be terminated at the discretion of the Secretary of Interior.

They also called attention to the inadequate consideration to be given to the United States.

In August, 1909, Secretary Ballinger referred the matter to the President, apparently without disclosing the former protests of Secretary Wilson and Forester Pinchot. Mr. Pinchot found the contract upon the President's desk, awaiting approval, and succeeded in securing permission to submit a formal protest, prepared by Mr. W. A. Maltby, who had voluntarily taken the commission from the Forest Service. The President than turned the matter over to Senator Newlands for advice. The Senator advised a public investigation and hearing, so that it would be "an object lesson as to what National Conservation means, and would tend to focus the discussion on lines of practical legislation." This the President refused to do, on the ground that it would imply that "somebody could not be trusted," and instructed Secretary Ballinger to submit the facts to him.

Kent Steps In

No further action was taken until the present year, when Congressman Kent was notified in Washington that the contract was again before the President, in revised form. Mr. Kent found the contract changed in degree but not in kind, and again protested. He was given a limited time in which to present the interests of the United States as opposed to the power company's interests. At considerable personal inconvenience he undertook this unique commission.

The State of California then suddenly came to a realization that its



Mount Tallac, from Lake Tahoe

rights had been in jeopardy for several years. By the most vigorous and efficient action the indifference of the last administration, to whom appeals had been vainly made, has been remedied. The Governor, after a full hearing, telegraphed a protest to the President, and the Legislature passed the act heretofore mentioned, pro-

hibiting the appropriation of waters for use outside the State.

The effect was immediate. By order of the President, the company was notified to discontinue negotiations looking toward the completion of the contract. Such is the present condition of the case.

Governor Johnson's Assistance

Hitherto the proponents of conservation and of the rights of California (whose interests are identical) have been concerned chiefly in the prevention of a powerful coalition between the power interests and the United States. The dangers of this combination have been made distinct by the terms of the various contracts which have been from time to time presented and have been prevented only by radical action. As yet, the State has been secured in none of its rights—it has merely prevented a merging of interest in its opponents. It is now prepared to take all necessary action in the courts to protect its rights in the waters of the lake.

If any of these rights have been lost (which is improbable) it is certainly not due to lack of initiative and vigor on the part of Governor Johnson. If they have been saved, the State owes a heavy debt to him, to Congressman Kent, and to the few other public spirits who have carried on the fight.

Rights of Nation and State

The nation has this right:

That the waters conserved in Lake Tahoe should be put to the highest beneficial use, subject to the rights of Nevada and California. This certainly means that the waters should be used in the fertile and semi-tropical lands of California, rather than on the comparatively bleak deserts of Nevada.

The State of California has these rights:

1. That it may utilize is proportionate share of interstate waters. Since Nevada already uses most of the waters conserved on the eastern slope of the Sierras, it is unreasonable to suppose that it is entitled to all the waters of Lake Tahoe. When these waters are utilized for irrigation, it means an almost incalculable increase in the permanent taxable value of the upper Sacramento Valley.

2. The consequent right to control, regulate charges of, and tax the electric power companies which will receive the benefit of the State's ownership in the waters.

These rights are of immense financial and governmental value. They should be preserved.

RESPECT FOR LAW

From an Address Before the American Bar Association

Our courts must realize once for all that the power to do justice, greater than the power to administer law, is the power that is really committed to them; that a precedent is only a sign-post pointing out the direction in which the feet of justice must go, not a rule binding upon the mind and conscience of the judge; that our courts are set in their high places as interpreters of the popular sense of morality and right and the popular sense of justice, not as interpreters of obscure oracles handed down from a remote antiquity. They will receive and they will deserve respect so long as the law which they lay down is the expression of the public will, and no longer.—G. W. Kirchwey, Dean Columbia Law School.

The Proper Place

Speaker (warming to his subject)—What we want is men with convictions, and where shall we find them?

Voice—In jail, guv-nor.—Penny Illustrated.

WORK WELL DONE

Remarkable Record of Governor Johnson and the Thirty-ninth Legislature

Every reform that was promised in the progressive platform of the Republican party stands accomplished in the constructive work done by the Legislature that has just adjourned.

Every pledge that was made in the campaign for the redemption of the Republican party from railroad rule has been fulfilled. Every promise that was given in the campaign to rescue the State from the control of the Southern Pacific and its allied interests has been kept. The Legislature has been a legislature of patriotic purpose and effective action. We congratulate it and, far more, we congratulate the people of the State on the record it has made. Not only was it unique in the political history of California, it easily takes first place, for constructive work, among the legislatures of the Union.

The encomiums Roosevelt bestowed upon the Legislature in his Auditorium speech were well deserved. He spoke of it in terms of high eulogy; but what he said in praise did not exceed the merit of what he praised. Look over the list of its achievements.

Examine first the several constitutional amendments which, when adopted, in very truth will raise up popular government in this State. There is the amendment establishing the initiative and referendum; the amendment giving the people the power to recall elective officers, including judges; that giving women the ballot; the amendment correcting our system of criminal jurisprudence, so that trial errors shall not bring reversal on appeal unless they involve a real miscarriage of justice; the amendment extending the jurisdiction of the railroad commission over all public utilities, and the amendment which will prevent transportation companies from raising rates without the commission's consent; the amendment giving home rule to counties, and others of almost equal consequence, the combined effect of which must be to make the government of the State of California the government of the people of the State.

The Legislature adopted resolutions favoring the amendments to the Federal Constitution under which Senators would be elected by direct vote and under which an income tax would be legalized.

The legislative acts that were passed were only less important than the proposed constitutional amendments. The Railroad Commission was given real power over the railroads and power to establish rates on the basis of physical valuation; the true Australian ballot was restored and the party circle abolished; the Oregon direct primary law was adopted; the penitentiary system was reformed; a pension system was instituted for teachers; local option was adopted with supervisorial districts as the units; a stringent race-track bill was passed that puts an end to gambling—these and many other measures in protection of the public interest and advancement of the public welfare are to be found in the record of constructive work achieved by this most notable Legislature in all our history.

It has kept faith with the people. The pledges of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League and of the Republican party have been redeemed. Government has been taken out of the hands of the interests and restored to the hands of the people.—L. A. Express.

Let it not be forgotten, that behind the record of the thirty-ninth session of the California Assembly, which has already made this State a political topic, and to its lasting honor, to the farthest corners of the country, stood the big, solid, able, resourceful man whom the people elected to govern and who did govern in the fullest sense of the term.

Having made specific pledges to the people, Hiram Johnson was determined that the should be kept to the letter, and they were kept, and he saw that they were kept. The usual legislature is a thing without a real head—unless unhappily it be an outsider like William F. Herrin was in California, Boies Penrose is in Pennsylvania or George B. Cox has been in Ohio. But the Thirty-ninth Assembly of this state had its own leader in Hiram Johnson, an elected officer.

A leader by force of an engaging personality, clear moral vision, lofty ideals, sincere conviction and an iron will, Johnson's figure at Sacramento has been one to compel the performance of pledges. It doesn't matter much whether he got results through fear or love. He got them, and got them fairly, and got the right kind. That the Assembly achieved so much in the line of reform was because it was a well organized army and not for a minute was anyone but Johnson thought to be the general.

Yet not a theatrical act can be charged against him. He has not played for popular applause. He has scancely been away from his desk where he could hear applause. He has stayed on the job saying yes to good proposals and no to bad ones, and sticking to what he said. He has been showing the reactionaries that he can slam hard, and throwing the fear of a good man, if not the fear of God, into the "push" that used to run things at Sacramento for special privileges and had their lackeys on hand to save what could be saved of the old power.

Everybody knew where he stood, and if anybody thought he had any doubts he could walk in without a pull and find out. And nobody, either in the Capital or around the State, was afraid anybody else would put anything over on the man at the helm. Johnson's bigness did not consist of dignity or bravado or bluff—just uncommon earnestness in the right and executive ability of high order.

Hiram Johnson is young. He is just beginning his career. It will be worth while to watch that career. The services of a man with his education, ability to get results, ideals that are both practical and practicable, faith in the people, personal magnetism and strong will can't long be circumscribed by the boundaries even of a state as big as California.

To deny these things, or withhold the statement of them, would be the meanest of partisanship or envy. When a man has made a record like Johnson's in the past year, has shown the qualities he has and has used his talents so splendidly for the whole public, only the smallest of minds would fail to acknowledge his services with gratitude.—L. A. Herald.

EXTENSIONS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

An equal suffrage amendment to the Kansas Constitution was adopted by the Kansas House on February 7th, and by the Senate on the 8th, and goes now to the people of the State for final adoption. It gives votes to women at elections of U. S. Senators and Congressmen and all State officials. For municipal officials women already have voting rights in Kansas. Their right to vote for President and Vice President, withheld in the adopted amendment, is still pending in the Legislature in the form of a separate amendment.

In Illinois on the 9th the Brown bill giving non-Constitutional suffrage to women was reported upon favorably by the Senate committee on elections. It grants to women over 21 years of age the right to vote for members of the State Board of Equalization, members of the Board of Assessors, and the Board of Review, trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, and for all officers of cities, villages, and towns, except police magistrates, and upon all questions or propositions submitted to a vote of the people.

A Constitutional amendment enfranchising the women of Oregon was adopted by the Legislature on February 11th for submission to the voters of the State.—The Public, Chicago.

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An especially attractive feature is the showing of

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California 50 Years Ago

Showing That Grandfather Fell for the Same Games That Stung Us Yesterday

The beginning of the Fish Trust must have been under way in San Francisco fifty years ago, reading from this advertisement from the Bulletin of March 25, 1861. "The Italian Fishermen have taken up their old quarters on Leidesdorff street, between Clay and Commercial, and are prepared to serve their customers with all kinds of Fresh Fish early every morning."

The Legislature was in session at the time, but it was not investigating any Fish Trust. According to a Bulletin editorial of the same date, it was engaged in perfecting "An Alarming Combination to Rob San Francisco." It seems that "a number of wharf franchises, several street railroads, the Lumber Inspectorship, and various other rascalities are included in the programme." The Bulletin adds remarks about log-rolling, trading of votes and even hints that the rascals had no fear of the Executive veto.

While these things are brewing in the pot of politics, things are doing to the South that remind us of the long-standing quality of Mexican revolution. A dispatch reports that a war vessel carrying Mexican troops had landed at Sausal de Comacho and seized about twenty prisoners. Another dispatch, from Los Angeles, says:

"Two of Gandara's sons, with five others, all leaders of that party, have arrived and are sojourning in Los Angeles. Nothing is known concerning the object of their mission in this state, further than that they were obliged to leave Sonora for safety."

Of course, the eastern dispatches of that day were full of war talk—mainly about Sumter. The following is quoted because it is a contemporaneous pen-portrait of Lincoln, and differs in some striking details from the conventional ideas of the man:

"**Another Picture of President Lincoln.**—A correspondent of a New York paper, who had accompanied the President thus far on his journey to Washington, gives the following description of his person:

"Mr. Lincoln stands six feet and four inches in height; he has a large head, with a very high, shelving forehead; thick, bushy, dark hair; a keen, bright, piercing, indeterminable colored eye; a prominent, thin-nostrilled nose; a large well-bowed mouth; a round, pretty chin; a first crop of darkish whiskers; a long, lank trunk; limbs of good shape and longitude; arms ditto, with hands and feet symmetrical but naturally large. He wore a black silk hat (plug), a dress coat of sombre hue, a turn-over collar, and other garments such as usually are found upon gentlemen who enjoy an income of at least $25,000."

We hadn't exactly imagined the "pretty" chin, nor the "shapely" limbs, nor the rich clothes before we read this.

The mails traveled more slowly than they do today, but with astonishing speed when one remembers they came by pony or stage. An item in the Bulletin of March 26th announced that, "The Overland Mail from St. Louis, with dates to March 4th, arrived here last evening."

The telegraph was still uncompleted However, "there seems now scarcely room for a doubt that the great Continental Telegraph, which is to place San Francisco in hourly communication with New York, will be in successful operation before another winter season commences on the plains. This great undertaking, and the inauguration of a Daily Overland Mail and passenger line of stages on the Central route are undoubtedly the commencement of an important epoch in California progress."

No talk of trains yet.

That the Wild and Woolly West was not wholly a dream of Buffalo Bill's, is proved by the following quotation from the Sacramento Union of March 27th:

"**A Singular Scene.**—At Redwood City, lately, while a lawyer was addressing a jury, his coattails became displaced, revealing a large Colt's revolver, which in his frequent change of position was turned to the court and jury alternately. The court requested him to lay his document on the table."

Two touches of the romantic origin of the State are disclosed in two other items from the same paper of nearby dates. One reads:

"**A California Claim Confirmed.**—In the case of John Green et al., plaintiff in error, vs. S. M. Mezes, Maria de la Soledad, Ortega de Arguello and Jose Ramon Arguello, for the Rancho Los Pulgas, the Supreme Court of the United States has confirmed the judgment of the United States Circuit for the Northern District of California. The title was confirmed to the heirs of Arguello."

And the other is found in an item about the appropriation bills going through the Legislature, one act being to pay the "deficiency for translating the laws into Spanish last year, $72.50."

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The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. of California

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP, $1,000,000

Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1910

ASSETS

Loans on Real Estate	$ 8,313,959.64
Amount of Loan does not exceed the statutory percentage of appraised value.	
Loans on Approved Collateral	1,043,772.48
Loans to Policyholders	3,163,168.12
In no case does amount of Loan exceed the Reserve held by the Company.	
Bonds and Stocks Owned	5,712,286.85
Being Bonds, $5,343,604.85, of Municipalities, Railroads and other Quasi-Public Corporations, and Stocks, $368,682.00, all valued as of December 31, 1910.	
Real Estate Owned	1,120,450.10
Los Angeles Income Property, including Home Office Building.	
Interest and Rent	210,660.39
Accrued but not due.	
Outstanding and Deferred Premiums—	
Life Department	500,588.68
Accident Department	319,904.78
Net Amount, Reserve charged in Liabilities.	
Cash on Hand	380,397.23
Including Deposits drawing Interest.	
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	$20,765,188.27

LIABILITIES

Reserve on Policies	$18,128,589.36
Claims in Process of Adjustment	123,483.51
Being Claims reported, but of which Proofs have not yet been received, or are incomplete.	
Premiums and Interest Paid in Advance	116,765.94
Reserved for Taxes Payable 1911	71,549.42
All Other Liabilities	179,128.72
Including $12,415.46 set aside for Medical Fees, and $103,851.20 for Agents' Commissions in Accident Department.	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$18,619,516.95
Capital Stock	1,000,000.00
Surplus Set Aside for Future Dividends to Policyholders	420,684.23
Surplus, Unassigned	724,987.09
TOTAL	$20,765,188.27

New Life Business Written, 1910	$ 20,656,363.00	Increase in Life Business in Force	$5,973,789.00
Total Life Business in Force	117,513,574.00	Increase in Assets	2,335,983.99
Total Cash Income, 1910	6,750,765.88	Increase in Cash Income	586,237.46
Premium Income Accident Department, 1910	1,276,820.98	Increase in Reserve	1,989,974.17
Total Paid Policyholders, 1910	2,456,568.08	Increase in Surplus, Assigned and Unassigned	293,789.78

SURPLUS, (Assigned and Unassigned Exclusive of Capital) $1,145,671.32.

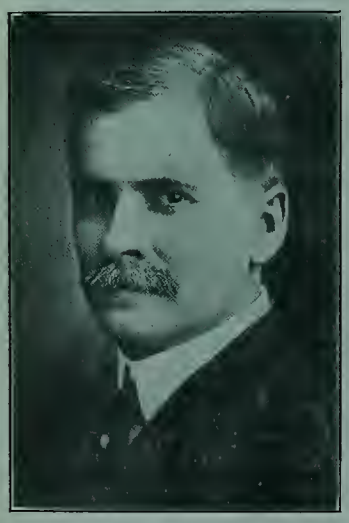
Transportation Problems in American Cities

BION J. ARNOLD

From an Address Delivered Before Los Angeles City Club

The City Club of Los Angeles had as its guest at luncheon last Saturday Mr. Bion J. Arnold, consulting engineer of the city of Chicago, who spoke on the subject "Transportation Problems in American Cities."

Introducing the speaker of the day, President Finlayson said: It will not only be our privilege to listen to one of the most eminent engineers in the world, Mr. Bion J. Arnold, but to listen to a talk upon a subject vital in interest not only to you, not only to every man in this city, but to every man, woman and child who has occasion to use our city's transportation system. For the past eight years Mr. Arnold has been the consulting engineer for the city of Chicago, and through his efforts and the efforts of his coadjutor, the Honorable Walter L. Fisher, the latter having charge of the legal problems, and Mr. Arnold taking charge of the engineering problems, Chicago's transportation system



Bion J. Arnold

has been brought into a condition where it now deserves credit and commendation. As chairman of the Board of Engineers and Construction, Mr. Arnold has had charge of the work of construction and operation of that vast railroad system in Chicago, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars.

Mr. Arnold spoke, in part, as follows:

Nearly every city encounters a different transportation problem. Many of them are pressing for immediate solution. In the majority of cases, what is wanted is not only considerable improvement over present conditions, but also a program of development along the technical, legal and financial lines, which will result in a comprehensive transportation system, suitable to meet constantly growing demands.

Not many years ago the object was to get transportation at any cost. But at the present time the effort is to get the maximum and best transportation at the lowest cost.

What the Public Wants

Considering the problem as it exists in general in American cities, the people who are the patrons of the system usually believe that they have a right to expect adequate service.

Every precaution should be adopted for their safety, and after safety and comfort have been secured, the maximum possible speed. Other considerations such as universal transfers and an adequate suburban service are demanded.

What the Companies Ask

The company operating the system can secure the best results if the equipment is efficient and up to date, if the construction has been sufficiently substantial to reduce maintenance to the most economical point, if the track and paving have been built so as not to encourage vehicles to follow the rail, and if the street traffic is so regulated that the surface cars will have the right of way, particularly during the rush hours of traffic.

The most favorable conditions for operation exist when there is a large amount of all-day traffic, when the flow of traffic is not all one way, so that the cars may be evenly filled in both directions, and when the profits of the short-haul business more than offset the losses from the long haul.

It is only fair that, when establishing rates, credit should be allowed for past burdens of non-paying years, and for development expense involved in creating, combining and building up the property, and in bringing it to a paying basis. Extraordinary expenses should be amortized and reserves for replacement of equipment, while personal damages, fires and other contingencies should be provided for.

Regulations by Municipalities

The municipality expects the railway company to maintain the paving between and adjacent to its tracks, to sprinkle the streets and to reconstruct its roadbed whenever the streets are torn up for changes in grade, alteration in pavement, new sewers or for the laying of water mains, etc.

The municipalities are still further insisting that definite lines of demarcation with respect to return on investment be drawn between companies operating public utilities and those operating private enterprises. In furtherance of this idea they insist that franchises should be indeterminate, so that franchise values will be eliminated, and in return are willing to create a condition of practically guaranteed monopoly, with the corresponding security to investors; but impose the condition that, in consideration of such monopoly, the corporation submit itself to thorough public regulation.

The form taken by these efforts of the municipality to create a satisfactory condition of control of monopoly is evidenced in the three so-called settlements, Chicago, Cleveland and Philadelphia, each of which differ radically from the others.

The Chicago settlement has proved its merit.

The success of the Cleveland settlement, under the three cent fare, is hanging in the balance because of the difficulty of marketing securities at par, according to the terms of the ordinance.

In Philadelphia the settlement completely ignores true values and guarantees returns on capitalization outstanding.

Former Conditions

In order to understand the elementary causes of this present condition of unrest,—which I say exists in many of the cities of the United States,—it is necessary to retrace our steps to about 30 years ago, into financial history, and review the conditions under which the properties were created.

I call this the development period, from about 1880 on. There were then no electric railways in the country. Instead, transportation by bob-tail car and mule-car. Horse-car traction was characterized by low investment per mile, short haul through densely populated districts, straight five cent fare without transfers (in some cases six cents), earnings per mile of track high, with big profits. The city encouraged extensions with grants on very liberal terms and public opinion was tolerant of the limited service rendered. In those days, urban development was very seriously limited. Today the limit of residence district has increased from three to five or six miles, owing to the increase in scheduled speed of 50 per cent on the average, and perhaps double this on the high speed lines.

In 1885 came the cable system. Power traction was practically forced into existence by the demand for development beyond what the horse traction could give, owing to the long rides necessary between the various sub-centers established.

But mechanical traction was to be short-lived, through no lack of the foresight of the promoters. Here is an example of the rapidity of change brought about by enforced development. The city of St. Paul built a cable line that was barely put into operation before abandoned. A cable system was built in Minneapolis in 1887 which was not even started before being replaced by the electric system. The Pittsburg cable line, installed at great expense in 1888, operated only about six years before being replaced. The Chicago lines, with a much earlier start, to be abandoned in 1906, operated 24 years.

The cost of these cable lines was about $100,000 per mile. How should this investment be carried?

Here was an enormous amount of capital made obsolete in some cases even before completed, and through no lack of business judgment or acumen on the part of the promoters the development of the electric system had simply discounted all anticipation.

These conditions necessitated increase in capitalization and manifestly required a considerable period of time to retire this obsolete capital out of earnings. The only other alternative was obviously that of retaining in the capital account this obsolete investment and paying fixed charges thereon until it could be retired out of future earnings.

Advent of the Electric System

In 1890 came the electric system. With the introduction of a new form of motive power a still further increase in capitalization was necessary. Fortunately the electric system enabled traction companies to increase their gross earnings per mile over a very much wider territory than would have been possible with either horse or cable. The actual earnings per mile of the horse cars were high, owing to short haul; and the electric traction earnings have not greatly exceeded horse earnings, except in especially favored localities.

We had the idea when we put electricity on that it was going to increase our earnings greatly per mile of track. It didn't do that exactly, but it did greatly increase our gross earnings, enabling us to go a greater distance out in the country, and it has greatly increased our miles of track and thereby given the citizens a great deal of additional service and additional traction facilities. But it did not increase our gross earnings per mile of track to the extent that the earlier promoters of the system thought it would. That is one of the places where we fooled ourselves.

The most important point is that the electric transmission provided a much greater radius of activity into suburban territory, with the possibility of keeping up the earnings per mile.

We have made quite an exhaustive analysis of the gross earnings of traction companies in our larger American cities, and have found that you can lay it down as a law that the gross earnings will increase with the square of the population increase. In other words, if your population doubles, the gross earnings of your traction system will be four times what they were. The earnings per capita per annum increase directly as the population increases. That is, if you are getting $10 per capita with a given population, if you double your population you will get $20 per capita.

This rapid growth was probably accentuated in the early days and marked the traction industry in the promoter's mind as a veritable gold mine. As a result he capitalized this by successive consolidations of competing properties. Competition duplicated investment, increased operating expenses and decreased fares, and consequently net earnings. Hence, consolidation at almost any price was, in his judgment, desirable and apparently warranted in the face of a hopeful future.

I am trying to give you an idea how we got into the trouble, and we will all have to take a little blame. We, as railroad men, did it ourselves, and you, as municipalities, let us do it. We are all in the same boat.

Following these lines, the history of the present urban traction companies comprises a long series of consolidations, each important transaction accompanied by an issue of refunding securities, with its liberal quota of water, under the guise of promoters' profits. In this financial expansion the significance and identity of the original capital liability was practically lost; while in many cases the underlying funded debt on property which had been absolutely eliminated through replacement was partially, if not wholly, retired out of earnings, as it should have been. Hence, on all stock exchanges we find listed bonds of underlying companies issued decades ago for property which long since has disappeared; but the integrity of these bonds is fictitiously maintained by guarantee of the holding company. As a partial offset to this, however, it must be borne in mind that depreciation to a certain extent is compensated for by the appreciation of the real estate owned by the companies. So the situation is not so bad as at first it might be thought.

Now, I have endeavored to give you an idea of how we, in many of our cities, got into our present situ-

...tion. To summarize that, we had to ... of an immense amount of new capital to leave the horse car for the cable system and the cable system for the electric system. Then we became too optimistic and increased the capitalization upon the theory that our earnings were going to be great. That didn't make any difference what the real value of the property was, that the market value of the property was what it could earn returns upon. We also went upon the theory that the municipalities would grant additional franchises and we wouldn't have to make the money back that we had in the property during the life of the franchises. And there is where we fell down.

Now then, that condition confronts or did confront almost every street railway company in our large cities.

What are we going to do?

How Chicago Solved the Problem

I have been connected with a number of cities, and I think perhaps the solution we adopted in Chicago, and which is being considered very seriously in other places, is as good an example as I can give you of the best way of solving it.

In the first place, the traction companies who had some 750 miles of track, had had nearly a ten years' war with the city. During this time they contended that, under a certain legislative act, their franchises had a 99-year life. The city contended that this was not so; that the franchises expired within the next two or three years; and that, therefore, they either had to make terms for new franchises or get off the streets and give other people a chance. That was, in abrupt language, the situation.

The municipality fought the franchises under this 99-year act, as it was called, and carried it to the supreme court in which it afterwards got a decision. But pending the time of this decision the railway companies thought the better way would be to settle with the city, secure extension of franchises and rehabilitate the properties so as to give the city service.

The city believed it would be better to adopt municipal ownership. I am speaking of the administration which got in on the municipal ownership platform—Mayor Dunne's administration. Agitation had been going on for many years before this administration, and the public mind had got in the shape where they decided they wanted municipal ownership. Mayor Dunne was elected upon what was known as the I. M. O. platform—Immediate Municipal Ownership platform. As soon as he got in the chair he endeavored to put into effect the ideas upon which he was elected. The city had no money to purchase the railways, or to build new railways. Even if it could get the present lines off the street, it was not in a position to build railways in their place. Consequently, after several months of attempting to create a municipally owned railway and finance it along various lines, the municipality finally called in Mr. Walter L. Fisher, now Secretary of the Interior, and created him Special Traction Counsel. Being a man of great ability, he outlined the plan which I will explain to you.

He said, first these ordinances must be framed upon the theory that the city shall ultimately own the railways; that the city shall be put in the position where, when it gets ready, it can own the railways. Mayor Dunne adopted temporarily Mr. Fisher's recommendations as outlined here and the ordinances were finally passed. Mayor Dunne first agreed to them, but before they were submitted to the council for final consideration he decided that he didn't desire to support them and did not support them. He attacked them, but they finally were carried.

The theory of those ordinances was this. First, the municipality should be in position to purchase the properties whenever it saw fit. As a condition precedent to the establishment of these ordinances, or even the consideration of them, the city said that it wanted the properties valued. It wanted to know at what price it could purchase the then existing properties, if it saw fit to purchase them. A commission of engineers was formed and that commission of three engineers appraised the properties and finally agreed upon a valuation of $50,000,000, which valuation was accepted by the city and by the companies as the valuation at which the city could buy.

Companies Get a Fair Deal from the City

I want to diverge a little bit and show the difference between a properly managed company and an improperly managed company; and I also want to show you that a municipal commission will deal fairly with a railway company and it will often give a company credit for some things not asked for, if it really finds merit behind the case.

There were two companies. One was capitalized for $81,000,000. This commission, after analyzing the properties of that company, could find only $29,000,000 worth of property behind that capitalization, and that was the valuation that this particular company agreed to accept finally for its property; and that included a pretty liberal allowance for old cable property, which it had had the right to operate under some one of its franchises until the city purchased. As the city could not purchase, Mr. Fisher and the attorneys representing the city said that the commission must value that property as a going concern, as a cable system, giving it a going value, when we knew it was junk. We allowed them $4,000,000 for the cable junk, which was worth probably a million. We also gave them three or four millions for the franchise rights, which did not expire for some time in the future. That company was fairly treated, but it received only $29,000,000 for property upon which they had been paying returns upon $81,000,000. Now, you can say that the difference between the $29,000,000 and the $81,000,000 was water or anything else you wish to call it.

The other company, on the other hand, which had always been conservatively managed, had about $18,000,000 of capitalization. The commission found $21,000,000 of capital property that the company had in possession, including certain cable values similar to the other case and certain franchise values. That company, therefore, got three million dol-

(Continued on page 18)

Cartoon Chronicle of Current Events



Philadelphia No. American

A Hopeful Threat



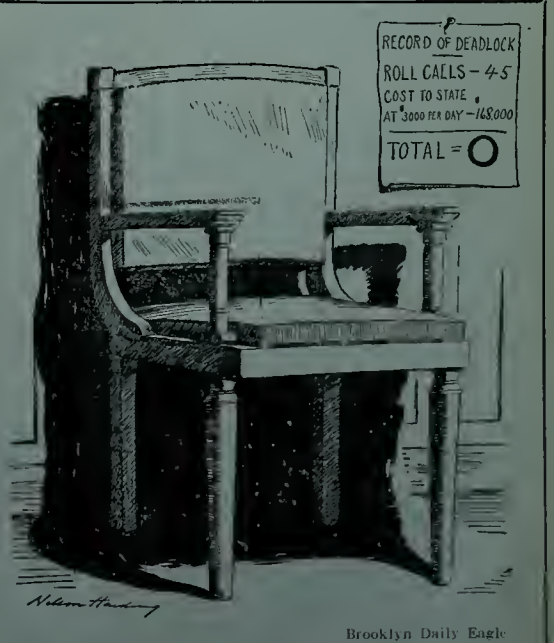
Pittsburg Dispatch

Merely a Nap



Nashville Banner

At Last



Brooklyn Daily Eagle

The Junior Senator From New York



Pertinent Editorial Extracts From Our State Exchanges

A Good Precedent

Trading and log rolling have been the dominant tactics in so many legislatures, in California and elsewhere, that it had come to be almost a tradition of observers of legislative bodies that the evil was fundamental and incurable. The recent Legislature disproved the tradition. There was practically no trading even between individual members, and there was a total absence of that public, organized trading, by which, in the days of bosses, the bosses ruled the Legislature. This final action clinched the precedent, and from now on it will be no longer Utopian to dream of an untraded Legislature.—Fresno Republican.

Stand-patters Criticise the Nation's "Sacred" Tribunal

The inconsistency of standpatism is an integral part of an impossible creed. Stand-patters cannot stand still any more than the sun or the moon can cease to mark the passage of time. Everyone knows that the stand-patters have declared again and again that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are the sum of all wisdom, and yet when this court takes even a mincing step forward we find stand-patters daring to criticize "the nation's highest tribunal." The Supreme Court upholds the corporation tax law, and the San Francisco Chronicle, following the lead of the stand-pat organs of the East, utters moans and groans of anguish. Anent this "sacred" decision the Chronicle gives voice to much sacrilegious comment, of which the following is a fair sample:

"The text of the decision is, of course, not yet available here, and when received will be mainly of interest to lawyers as showing how, by use of precedents mounting upward like a flight of steps, a unanimous Supreme Court has reached a conclusion which all thoughtful men see was not justified and which carefully avoids stating the real reason which must have influenced the court."

Listen to that! All thoughtful men know more than the thoughtless justices of the nation's highest tribunal! The once infallible court of courts accused of tricking the people by saying one thing and meaning another! And this from a stand-patter! Luckily for the Chronicle and its kind, the backward road is of indefinite length, or soon there would be need to buttress the limit.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Ripley Predicts Public Ownership of Railroads

President Ripley, of the Santa Fe, is decidedly hostile to regulation of the railroads by Congress and the State Legislatures, and predicts that it will end in government ownership.

The Railroad Regulation Act just adopted in California he ridiculously condemns as "government usurpation of the rights of owners." . . .

It is doubtless true that government ownership is coming to pass. Far from being a calamity to be dreaded, it is the best possible solution of the transportation problem. The Bee long has regarded it as ultimate and inevitable. For while there must be regulation, or determined efforts at regulation, so long as private ownership exists, it seems clear that this can never be wholly successful. And so long as private ownership continues the railroads will be a powerful influence in politics, with a tendency to corruption and to undue power of wealth in public affairs.

Government ownership of railroads throughout the world is the rule, private ownership the exception. Nine-tenths of the countries with railroads have public ownership, and the tendency in Europe is more and more in this direction. It has become the established policy of France, of late years, and in most European countries it has long prevailed.—Sacramento Bee.

Sunday Closing of Postoffices

The Sunday closing of postoffices is under consideration in many places throughout the country. In San Francisco, Pasadena, Stockton, Redlands and other cities a straw ballot has been resorted to by way of ascertaining the will of the people on the subject. The result indicates a willingness on the part of the public to give postal employes a day off on Sundays, so far as delivery of mail by carriers and through general-delivery windows is concerned. Whatever the outcome, the work necessary in receiving and dispatching and distributing mail at the various offices would go on as usual.—Napa Register.

He Couldn't Be Recalled

The writer knew one district judge who was supplied by a railroad company with a private car in the fall for a hunting trip, which he took annually for many years. He was at liberty to take his friends, go anywhere on the line of the road or its branches, had a well-stocked larder provided, a porter and all the necessary help. On his return he would call the fall term of court. Possibly the first case on the docket would be that of a poor fellow who would come into court on crutches, or with one arm cut off, or bruised and mangled in other ways. He would be endeavoring to secure money compensation from his former employer, the railroad company, in whose service he had received the injuries which had made him a cripple and blasted his hopes for life.

Would it be possible for such a litigant to secure a fair trial before a court thus biased in favor of the railroad company? Tragedies were witnessed in that court room before that judge; poverty, helplessness, suffering, anxiety, distress, wakeful nights, a blind seeking and groping for justice on the one side; on the other the most brilliant lawyers obtainable, cool, cunning, alert, swift to take advantage of slips or omissions in testimony, and on the bench, this judge, hand in glove with the railroad company, whose guest he had been so recently.

The horror of it all became so evident to the most obtuse as the years went by that efforts were made to rid the bench of a man so dreadfully unfit by electing him to Congress, on several occasions, but this always proved a failure. Finally, death came to relieve the situation, and there were few mourners. Some people say there is no hell; some people say there ought to be one.—John T. Bell, The Modesto News.

Was it "The Best Congress?"

The President, in his Atlanta speech the other day, assured the country that the Congress that adjourned on March 4 was the best Congress we have had since the War of the Rebellion.

Everybody can be his own judge as to whether or not the last Congress was, as the President says it was, the best Congress we have had since the War of the Rebellion.

The President also said, it will be remembered, that the tariff atrocity was good; that Aldrich was a good Senator; that Tawney ought to be sent back to Congress; that Ballinger was a good Secretary of the Interior and a much-abused man; that the Lake Tahoe contract with the Truckee River General Electric Company was not bad; that Congressman McKinley ought to be returned to Congress by the people of the Second Congressional District.—Oakland Enquirer.

Profits in Municipal Ownership

Good management seems to have about as much to do with the success or failure of municipal ownership of public utilities, as it has to do with success in private enterprise. So long as such figures are available as published in the financial report of the Riverside lighting system or those showing what San Bernardino's water department is doing, it is idle to say that public ownership is not the thing. It is the thing, and collective ownership of such utilities gives the humblest citizen the benefit of being a stockholder, in this, that he gets his service at a minimum cost. For some reason, the private corporations, unless put to it as in the present war in Pasadena, are never willing to furnish service so cheaply as can the municipality itself.

The Riverside lighting system shows a profit of almost $2000 for the month of June, and out of the revenues of the system it is being extended, over $4000 being spent in new work during that month. The gross collections were over $12,900.

And in passing, it may be the part of wisdom to consider whether the Riversiders have not solved the municipal lighting question along the best lines. They buy their power at wholesale from the big corporations controlling it in Southern California, and at a price that must be very nearly as cheap as they could develop the power themselves. They thus avoid not only the investment in the generating plant, but also such a fight with the corporations themselves as Pasadena has plunged into, by attempting municipal lighting.—San Bernardino Sun.

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Wisconsin Public Utilities Law

An Address Before the National Municipal League, Pittsburg, November 19, 1908, by R. H. Meyer, Formerly Chairman of the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin, Now Member Interstate Commerce Commission

The Public Utilities Law of Wisconsin was enacted July 9, 1907. It confers jurisdiction upon the Commission over companies producing or transmitting light, heat, water, power, and over telephone companies. The Railroad Commission Law of 1905 conferred similar jurisdiction over steam and electric railroads and all instrumentalities of transportation connected therewith, as well as over telegraph and express companies. Both the Railroad Commission Law and the Public Utilities Law, together with some thirty-five additional statutes are administered by the "Railroad Commission of Wisconsin." When the duties and powers of the Commission were very greatly extended in 1907 through the enactment of the Utilities Law and other statutes, the name of the Commission was not changed. While therefore, the Railroad Commission is in effect a public utilities commission, performing all the duties and functions which such a commission may well be imagined as performing, it is still legally the "Railroad Commission."

The general legal and administrative principles which underlie the Railroad Commission Law also underlie the Public Utilities Law. Like the Railroad Commission Law, the Public Utilities Law imposes upon the respective managements of private and municipal plants the duty of establishing reasonable rates and regulating reasonably adequate service in the first instance. The initial responsibility lies with the managements, who must select the agencies, materials and methods through which the service is provided. All rates, rules, regulations and service may be challenged at any time, and revised or modified by the Commission. The theory of the law and of its administration is to place the respective managements on the defensive, throwing the burden upon them to justify their rates and service whenever the issue is raised before the Commission. The Commission may act both upon complaint and upon its own initiative with respect to all matters relating to public utilities.

The most important provisions of the Public Utilities Law may be grouped about four leading heads, namely, valuation, accounting, rates and service.

Valuation

The law imposes upon the Commission the duty of valuing all the public utility plants in the state of Wisconsin. Up to the present time by far the greater number of plants which have been valued were valued in connection with proceedings in which they were involved. Naturally this order of valuation will soon have to be broken, when the number of complaints involving rates will probably decrease and the Commission can then take a survey of the whole field and systematically complete the valuation of all the plants as contemplated in the law. Such valuations must be published within five days after the same have been determined by the Commission.

The first, and perhaps most important, step in the valuation of these plants is the valuation of the physical property. The law requires a valuation to be made of all the property used and useful for the convenience of the public. Perhaps in all cases the great bulk of such property is the physical property. At the outset, the engineers of the Commission solicit the aid of the engineers of the various companies and preliminary conferences are held, at which all the parties in interest are represented for the discussion of ways and means of making the valuation at the least possible expense to the state and to the companies, and with the least possible interruption of the rontine work of the utilities. In part jointly with the state tax commission, the Railroad Commission maintains a considerable engineering staff, which is subdivided into teams, each team devoting itself to a particular branch of the work of valuation. In addition to these there are, of course, inspectors, to whom reference will be made in another connection. Where the companies have made a careful inventory of their property, the engineers of the Commission take this and check it up and test it in the field and in the office, item by item. This has been the general rule, and it is a matter of satisfaction to be able to state, that in several instances of the valuation of important plants the differences between the company's staff and the Commission's staff were so slight, that little time was devoted in formal proceedings before the Commission to the inventory or physical valuation. In other cases, again, many apparently irreconcilable differences developed and much time of the Commission had to be devoted to the taking of testimony with respect to the items in dispnte.

Thus far only one valuation has been made for the purpose of acquisition of a private plant by the municipality under the indeterminate franchise provisions of the law. In connection with this work the engineering staff of the Commission has collected and compiled elaborate data relating to prices and lives of all the constituent parts of the physical plants of all the different classes of utilities. These data constitute one of the most valuable resources within the reach of the Commission upon all questions of physical value.

In addition to the physical value, there naturally arise the questions of the value of the franchise, good will, and going value. Thus far, practically no utility managements have claimed franchise value to be used by the Commission in the establishment of rates. The element of good will has scarcely been mentioned as an element separate and apart from going value. Incidentally, it may be remarked that the statutes of Wisconsin treat all utilities, except telephones, as monopolies, as shown by the provisions of the Utilities Law relating to indeterminate franchises and the granting of the certificate of convenience and necessity. The telephone business is, however, still subject to the inroads of competition, and so far as the statutes are concerned, it is technically a competitive business. It is, therefore, not impossible that in the valuation of telephone plants an element of good will, using this term technically, as something different than going value may have to be included, which will probably have to be excluded in the case of all other classes of utilities. In fact several companies have explicitly stated in their testimony that they made no claim of franchise values and good will. Under the head of going value, representations have been made to the effect that all the way from 5 to 100 per cent of the physical value should be added in order to arrive at the true and lawful value to be used in the establishment of just and reasonable rates. The widest range of reasoning is embraced in this class of testimony now before the Commission. If any one tendency in this testimony may be characterized as typical, as compared with other tendencies represented in the same testimony, it is the tendency to make going value stand for expense which has been incurred for outlays and services in connection with the upbuilding of the business of the utilities, and in return for which no adequate remuneration has hitherto been made. In other instances going value has been represented as something very real, existing in connection with every plant, entirely independent of expense, past losses or profits, and capable of fairly definite quantitative determination. Since the Wisconsin Commission has not yet formally declared an official opinion with respect to these intangible items of value, it will not be possible to discuss these topics in greater detail or at greater length at this time. The Commission has not yet made up its mind.

Accounts

The law gives the Commission the power and it makes it its duty to prescribe uniform forms of accounts for all the public utilities operating within the State. Soon after the enactment of the law, the various utilities submitted financial statements to the Commission, which, in a measure, gave some indication of the extent and character of the accounts kept by them. Since that time a number of conferences have been held and a great deal of detailed work has been done under the direction of the Commission, but the final accounts have not yet been officially promulgated. The titles of the leading accounts were sent out to the different companies some months ago in order that the respective managements might begin to shape their books with reference to the same, and it is hoped that in the not distant future the final forms may be submitted. The theory of this system of accounts is, that the books shall be kept in such a way that after the physical value of a plant has once been ascertained, the valuation will be kept up practically in a systematic way, so that the Commission, or any other authority, may see from year to year exactly what the financial condition of any particular plant is. The system of uniform accounts applies both to private plants and to municipal plants. This feature of the law is especially noteworthy in that it at last makes it possible to establish a comparable basis for public and private plants. Investigations made thus far by the Commission show that not only does great variety exist among the private plants, but also among the public or municipal plants, and that the accounts of the municipal plants are, in many instances, only partial accounts, not showing all the operations and expenses of such plants. While this is generally true, it can best be shown from the water-works investigations. In eight Wisconsin cities of over five thousand population the municipal water works accounts show that there is no credit given for public service, four of these showing a deficit for the year which in three cases would very likely disappear and show a surplus, if the plant were credited with revenues which justly belonged to it.

Out of fifty-six municipal water plants in cities under five thousand population, thirty-three reported a deficit for the last fiscal year. Of this total number twenty-five cities did not credit the plant with any earnings for public service, and of these twenty-five city plants twenty-two showed a deficit. Twenty-eight municipal water plants showed no general expense whatever, such service being furnished by other city employes. Under the proper separation of accounts and the adoption of a uniform system, an entirely different situation, just to the city and to the plant management, would be revealed.

Rates

As previously suggested, the managements of the private companies and municipal plants establish rates in the first instance. Such rates are subject to revision by the Commission, either on complaint or on the initiative of the Commission. The Commission has been endeavoring to elaborate the principles upon which just and reasonable rates should be based for all the different utilities, and in a considerable number of instances schedules have been prescribed in which these principles are discussed. Many more schedules are still under consideration, and the Commission hopes that in the not distant future all the utilities operating within the state will make their rates

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Serviee

With respect to service, the Commission has put into effect a series of rules regulating gas and electric service Other rules and regulations applicable to the other utilities may be adopted in the future. The rules relating to gas and electric service prescribe certain standards for gas pressure, quality of the gas, voltage, care of the lamps, lamp renewal, records of complaints, disturbances in the service, etc. A full and complete administration of this feature of the Commission's work will ultimately require a considerable inspectional staff. This the Commission does not feel justified in employing at this particular time, but it has decided to employ a few competent inspectors who shall do thoroughly intensive work, the results of which can be placed before the legislature and the legislature may then determine whether or not it is in the interest of the citizens of Wisconsin to have the Commission proceed with the more elaborate inspectional work covering the state as a whole. The results of these inspections show the widest variation in the character of the service and many conspicuous failures to provide anything like what may be characterized as adequate service. In illustration of this, reference may be made to the above mentioned decision of the Commission in the matter of standards for gas and electric service in the State of Wisconsin, in which tables are presented which show the results of the preliminary tests.

Appeal to Courts

All orders of the Commission are subject to appeal. Thus far, only three of the decisions under the Railroad Commission Law have been taken into court, and no utilities decisions. Such appeal is taken first to the circuit and then to the supreme court. The law provides that the record before the Commission shall be the record before the court, and if new testimony should be introduced before the court, through such introduction and determination of the fact that it is new testimony, a case is thrown automatically back before the Commission for revision of the original determination on the basis of the new testimony.

One of the three railroad cases, above referred to, was finally determined by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in an epoch making decision handed down in June, 1908. This decision discusses the order of the Commission under review; it analyses and interprets the salient provisions of the statute creating the Commission; it meets in the broadest and most progressive manner the arguments relating to constitutional limitations and the allegations regarding the exercise of legislative power by the Commission; it brings into clear perspective the rights of the companies as well as the rights of the public; and in substance it declares that even though on the given facts the court might decide a case differently from what the Commission does, if no errors of law have been committed, and the question is one regarding which reasonable and competent men might differ, the court will not set aside the order of the Commission. In other words, the court may feel that the Commission should have rendered an opposite decision, yet, within the limits of the law and discretion of the Commission, it will sustain that decision.

So far as I know, this decision stands practically alone in this country in the breadth of the views expressed with respect to the regulation of public utilities and the extent of the support it gives to the administrative authority charged with that regulation. There were two concurring and one dissenting opinion.

The Commission as a Clearing House

Generally speaking, the information collected by the Commission and the services performed by it and its staff have tended to make the office of the Commission a clearing house between public and private plants and municipalities. While the law expressly retains to the municipalities power to control the various kinds and character of service rendered and to be rendered, the power to prescribe conditions under which streets are to be used, extensions made, etc., an appeal lies in all such cases to the Commission, whether a municipal or private plant be involved. It has been the endeavor of the Commission to cooperate with the local authorities and the companies along all these lines. The law has been in effect only a little more than a year and a half, but even now there exists a steady increase in the lines of communication between the local managements of private and municipal plants and city and village authorities and the Commission. The information which has been collected and compiled by the Commission is placed at the disposal of all citizens of the State in the most convenient form. The use of this information by local authorities and citizens has, in a number of instances, obviated the necessity of making complaints. In other instances it has led to changes in the plant equipment and service.

Results of the Operation of the Law

In addition to reasonable rates and reasonably adequate service, among the results which the operation of the law has already shown and which the future may he expected to bring into evidence still more, many be mentioned the following:

1. Law Takes Utilities Out of Politics

Wisconsin legislation has taken the utilities, as well as the railroads, out of politics. I do not believe that many cities can be found in the State of Wisconsin who would seriously claim that in either the primary campaign or in the campaign preceding the present November elections, the utilities as such had entered into politics. All students of municipal affairs well know that in this elimination of politics from the management of the utilities we have removed one of the greatest and most persistent sources of corruption and bad government.

2. Eliminates Feuds

The Utilities Law tends to eliminate feuds between the citizens and the managements of public and private plants. The law assures to all communities good service at reasonable rates. This is placed within the reach of all impartially, whether the Commission advances or lowers the rate. The basis of its findings is published in every instance. These published facts should suffice to convince, and I believe do convince the average citizen of the reasonableness and justice of the decision, if it is reasonable and just, and whether he likes it or not, he must abide by that decision. In this respect, cases affecting utilities are quite different from the most of the cases affecting railroads. In the case of utilities the controversy frequently degenerates into a bitter and partisan feud, affecting the entire population, which blinds both sides to a proper comprehension of the facts and to a sense of justice. Proceedings before the Commission tend to clarify and educate public opinion.

3. Raises Level of Morality

The Public Utilities Law raises the standard of morality through the eradication of the evil of discrimination, and the protection of a reasonable rate. To those who are quite familiar with the past evils of discrimination in railway rates, the extent of the discriminations in the rates and service of utilities may be almost beyond comprehension. The whole State of Wisconsin was literally streaked and plastered with discrimination in the rates of utilities, and in all the rest of the country where the extent of such diseriminations has not yet been determined, as it has been in Wisconsin, it is quite probable that discriminations similar in character and extent likewise exist. All rates, rules and regulations in effect in the State are on file with the Commission. And these are the only rates and regulations which can be lawfully enforced and collected. Free and reduced rate service has been absolutely prohibited. Thousands of individuals had been receiving free and reduced rate service, and the eradication of all such rates cannot help but serve as a moral tonic and raise the level of public and private morality within the State as a whole. For thirty-two of the reporting telephone companies, eight out of every one hundred subscribers received free or reduced rate service. The process of equalization of rates had been going on for over a year. Consequently the actual extent of the unjust discriminations was doubtless very much greater at the time of the enactment of the law. I have every reason to believe that in every other State of the Union these discriminations still flourish at the expense of subscribers who pay the full rate. Similar discriminations exist in other classes of utilities.

4. Causes Revolution in Business Methods

The Utilities Law is working a revolution in business management. While some managements are doubtless models from a business point of view, they are not the general rule. Many of the utility companies have not been operated on a business basis; in fact, it is probable that a good many of the managements did not have the remotest idea as to the exaet standing, from a business point of view, of the plant they were operating. Uniform accounting, rules governing the service and the regulation of rates compel the adoption of business and scientific methods, which is resulting in nothing short of a revolution in management.

5. Makes Investments More Attractive

All of the effects of the law, taken collectively, are bound to place investments in public utility enterprises on a more stable foundation. The law works both ways. On the one hand, it protects the consumer against unjust and unreasonable rates and poor service, and on the other it protects the investor and his claim to a reasonable rate on the property which is devoted to public use. This legislation will probably remove public utility investments very greatly, if not entirely, from the field of speculation and place them in the class of conservative, certain and stable investments.

Jones Scores

A schoolmaster had just finished a lesson on "Food" when a little boy put up his hand. On being asked what he wanted he replied:

"Please, sir, Jones said he knew a baby that was brought up on elephant's milk, and it gained ten pounds in weight every day."

"Jones ought not to tell you such rubbish," said the master. Then, addressing Jones, he added: "Tell me whose baby was brought up on elephant's milk?"

To which Jones hesitatingly replied: "Please, sir, it was the elephant's baby."—Tit-Bits.

Sorry He Asked.—"Have you any special terms for automobilists?" asked the man in bearskin and goggles.

"Wal, yes," responded the old tollgate keeper, whose gate had been broken down by speeding machines, "Sometimes I call them dead beats an' sometimes I call them blamed rascals. Anything else you want to know, mister?"—Chicago News.

Answered.—"Isn't there any way to cut down a butcher's bill?" asked Tightwad, sarcastically, addressing his meat man.

"Why, yes, Mr. Tightwad," said the latter. "You might pay a little on account now and then."—Harper's Weekly.



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AS OTHERS SEE US



Legislative Opinions



March 14, 1911
The California Outlook,
Los Angeles, Cal.,
Gentlemen:—

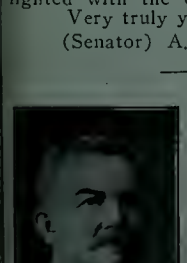
I have read your weekly "The California Outlook" with equal, is not more, appreciation, interest and information than I did the original California Weekly. Under its present management, it seems to have taken on a very broad policy of discussing the political and civic problems of the State. It ought to be the nucleus for a powerful reform organization working towards the purification of political conditions in our beautiful State of California. I wish you an abundance of success financially and know that you will be extremely helpful civically to your readers.

Yours very cordially,
(Senator) L. H. ROSEBERRY.

Sacramento, Cal., March 14, 1911
Mr. C. H. Randall,
California Outlook,
Los Angeles, Cal.,
Dear Sir:—

The least I can say in reply to your favor of March 10th is that I am delighted with the California Outlook.

Very truly yours,
(Senator) A. E. BOYNTON



Sacramento, Cal.
March 13, 1911
The California Outlook,
Los Angeles, Cal.,
Gentlemen:—

I have been reading the California Outlook recently, and find that it is just what the people need. The editorials are along the lines of reform. It cannot be denied that the opinions of the people in general, on all public matters are largely formed by what they read, and it is therefore, of the greatest importance that they should be put into possession of the facts, so that they may draw correct conclusions. Such seems to be the object of this publication, and for this reason it should be taken by every person who has the good of the State at heart.

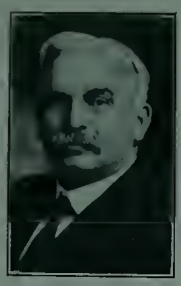
I hope it will live.

(Senator) E. O. LARKINS.

Gentlemen:—

As soon as your paper will commence treating San Francisco with some degree of fairness and consideration, I, as a representative of that city, would be pleased to read your paper and then pass my opinion thereon.

(Assemblyman) M. L. SCHMITT



Sacramento, Cal.
March 14, 1911
C. H. Randall,
Mgr. California Outlook,
Los Angeles, Cal.,

The California Outlook and its predecessor, the Pacific Outlook have been a source of inspiration to me and I am fully in accord with the stand the paper has taken in all matters political.

I feel sure that under the new management the results will be even greater and I am glad to see a publication of this kind being circulated over the State of California.

(Assemblyman) H. G. CATTELL

Sacramento, Cal., March 15, 1911
California Outlook,
311 East Fourth Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.,
Mr. Editor:—

In my opinion, there is a growing need for a political magazine in California. Such a publication should be broad and liberal in its editorial expressions, and must not serve any class of citizenship, or any faction of any party. The Outlook, in my opinion, appeals too much to the prejudice of the people. I freely admit that I am sometimes unconsciously biased and I think the Outlook is subject to the same criticism. A publication which reaches thousands of people should carry always a message of truth, free from prejudice.

I certainly wish the Outlook every success.

Yours very truly,
(Senator) LEROY A. WRIGHT



March 13, 1911
The California Outlook,
Los Angeles, Cal.,
Gentlemen:—

I have read "The California Outlook" with a great deal of interest. I consider the position it takes regarding the political situation in the State of California to be for the best interest of all the people.

I appreciate its high political tone. Anybody can be a politician under its politics and not get smirched. It has a happy way of center hitting an evil and elucidating the winning elements of truth. It is fearless in its attitude toward all public questions and can be relied upon to give a free and impartial view of the political situation.

And it is timely always.

Respectfully
(Assemblyman) W. A. LAMB

Am very much pleased with the first issue of the California Outlook. It fills the need of an independent, forcible and fearless exposition of the public questions in this state.—L. A. Bortz, Olive, Cal.

Our Contemporaries

Two leading weeklies have been combined under the name of the California Outlook and the union has greatly strengthened a publication that always has been a power for good in California.

The editors are capable men, earnest, brilliant, clean. They have labored long for purity in politics, cleanness in municipal life and for everything that helps in the uplift of mankind.

There is a place in California for the Outlook and the Enquirer joins with its thousands of friends in wishing it the success it deserves.—Oakland Enquirer.

Good Government men are behind the California Outlook, which is not published for financial profit but for the good it can do by way of promoting civic righteousness. Success to the California Outlook. As the only paper of its kind in the State it should have a big circulation—The Register, Napa, Cal.

The California Outlook will be an advocate of good government and a square deal, and the bettering of political conditions in California. Its influence for good will be felt in the future—Loomis Recorder.

The California Weekly has been amalgamated with the Pacific Outlook of Los Angeles. Whatever outlook the Pacific Outlook might have had was doomed the moment the consolidation was effected.—Oroville Mercury.

The California Outlook, combining two excellent papers in an intensified excellency, is a most welcome addition to our exchange family. Its clear, cogent, commanding advocacy of the cause which makes for the recoronation of The People, is enheartening. Its fair and forceful presentation of the welfare and rights of the average man as against the assertions and aggressions of the special interests, should have the widest possible reading. We trust it will be invited into thousands of homes in Southern California.—Colton Sentinel.

The "California Outlook," in our opinion, is now the best paper published in California where a great many papers are published.

The editors, A. J. Pillsbury and C. D. Willard, are bright, brainy, capable, earnest writers, among the very best the State affords, and best of all, they have the ability to see the truth and the courage to speak it out.

If you were to mail a dollar to the California Outlook at Los Angeles and have the paper come to you for a year, you and your children and your children's children would be better off. Do it now.—Colusa Herald.

The California Outlook, published at San Francisco and Los Angeles, has succeeded the California Weekly of the former city and the Pacific Outlook of the latter. C. D. Willard, who has been editor of the Pacific Outlook and A. J. Pillsbury, who for over two years has had editorial control of the California Weekly, will constitute the editorial staff of the California Outlook. The combination is a strong one and The California Outlook, with consolidated resources and editorial experience and ability, should have a bright future.—Redlands Review.

Our Readers

The California Outlook is good enough for me and I shall be with you as long as your fearless policy is maintained.—U. L. Davies, San Francisco.

I think that if more people would read your paper they would know better how to vote at election.—Clay Crane, Stockton, Cal.

I am with you all the time.—John L. Sehon, San Diego, Cal.

The cleanest family paper that comes to my home. Must have it to help mould the boys of the family for good citizenship.—F. A. Cromwell, Petaluma, Cal.

The paper seems to be working along right lines according to my idea of public needs.—C. J. Uhl, Vacaville, Cal.

You are putting up a good fight for decency.—F. T. Duhring, Sonoma, Cal

---

I am delighted with the paper and also with the new name.—Eda Menzel, San Francisco.

The Outlook is all right. May it live long and prosper.—John Roth, Point Richmond, Cal.

Both papers have already accomplished a great and good work. All honor to both heroic editors!—Frank Soule, Berkeley, Cal.

Am well pleased with your excellent paper. It deserves the support of every good citizen in California.—W. H. Gilstrap, Gridley, Cal.

Very much pleased with the California Outlook and the editorial team.—E. A. Healy, Los Angeles.

Have just received the initial number of the California Outlook. It is excellent. Let the good work go on.—Will C. Wood, Alameda, Cal.

I wish you success. I will try to get subscribers. Your paper should be in every home.—R. Reid, Hayward, Cal.

I am deluged with papers, but regard yours as able, clean and necessary to keep up proper moral tone.—G. P. Hurst, Woodland, Cal.

It is an inspiration.—Sidney W. Wilcox, San Francisco, Cal.

We certainly need such a publication as the California Outlook. There are plenty of the "other kind." W. N. Cunningham, Bloomfield, Cal.

Glad we are to have one chance for clean, reliable information. Success to you.—W. F. McClure, Berkeley, Cal.

Send on the good news. I wish it a wonderful success.—H. K. Snow, Jr., Oxnard, Cal.

I shall be happy to recommend the California Outlook to my friends.—Josiah Keep, Mills College, Cal.

The last issue was the best yet. You are on the right track.—H. N. Taylor, Oakland, Cal.

I appreciate highly the Pacific Outlook and gladly welcome its coming in place of the weekly.—Sarah J. McChesney, San Francisco.

Transportation Problems in American Cities

(Continued from page 13)

lars more than its capitalization. The other company got some 30 or 40 million dollars less than its capitalization.

I wish to make those two points to show that a municipal valuation commission aims to be fair to corporations, but it must know that the property is really there before it will give a valuation.

Now then, this $50,000,000 having been established, the city and the companies framed up ordinances upon this theory: That the city could buy at any time, after having given six months' notice of its desire to do so, at this $50,000,000, plus whatever new money went into the properties. This new money was to go into the properties under the direction or in accordance with the designs which were to be produced by a certain engineer, named in the ordinances and subject only to the approval of a board of supervising engineers created by those ordinances. The city and the companies delegated their power to this board. This board was composed of three members; first, one representing the city; another representing the companies, and the third being an independent man representing both parties or neither, as you choose to put it, but sitting between the other two and acting as an arbitrator. The city and the companies delegated their power to this board to act for them in all matters. I don't mean to say that it took away any legal rights that they had under the constitution, but so far as it was possible to delegate their powers, they did delegate them to this board.

This is a board which regulates from the inside, as it were, rather than from the outside. You see, it is one-third railroad, one-third city, and one-third neutral, neither city or company or both city and company.

The companies agreed, under the ordinances, to rehabilitate the properties in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by this board, with no limit as to the amount of moneys to be spent, leaving that to the judgment of the board.

The companies were to receive the actual cash cost of this rehabilitation, plus 15 per cent; 5 per cent of which was to be considered as brokerage—namely, what they would have to pay to get the money to rehabilitate. The other ten per cent was considered as profits to these companies, which they would have to pay to any large construction company to create the properties in the first place. Thus, the city recognized that such a property probably could not be created for less than 15 per cent more than the real dollars that they put into the property for material and labor. Therefore, the city can buy, at any time, for this original fifty million dollars, plus whatever money has been put in under the certificates of this board of engineers, which certificates represent the actual cash that went into the property, plus 15 per cent. The company, as a matter of fact, had to pay anywhere from 5 to 8, or sometimes 10 per cent to get the money. So they didn't make the ten per cent. They made anywhere from 5 to 10 per cent. They paid the other for brokerage.

So the price is always fixed at which the city can buy. There never will be any argument about that.

Now, you may ask: How does the city know it will get a railroad worth fifty million dollars plus these sums? The ordinances provide that the railway company must spend at least six per cent of the gross receipts in maintaining its property—that is for ordinary up-keep, furnishing new brake shoes and car wheels and the minor things—and as much more as this board of engineers may from time to time say is necessary for the ordinary up-keep. In addition to that six per cent, plus, that the company must pay in, and may put in more, the ordinances provide that the company shall set aside monthly in the banks designated by the city and approved by the board, or vice versa, eight per cent of the gross receipts of the roads to take care of renewals and depreciation, and as much more than eight per cent as this board from time to time prescribes. In other words, if it is found that eight per cent isn't quite enough to keep the road up, the board can say so, and additional money will be set aside monthly.

So you see we have provided for the reconstruction of the road; we have got it up in first class condition, provided for the ordinary wear and tear, provided for maintenance of the road; so that, when the city sees fit to buy, if it ever does (it has no desire at present and may never have), it either buys a railroad in first class condition, or it takes the railroad in the condition it is at that time and takes the cash that is in the bank. In other words, it buys three-quarters railroad and 25 per cent cash, for which it pays dollar for dollar. It gets a railroad in first class condition, or a railroad and cash enough to put it in first class condition so as to give the service that it requires.

You may ask how we know that the money will be there in the renewal fund. The money goes into that fund monthly and cannot be drawn out of that fund, except over the certificate of this board and can be spent for no other purpose than the renewal of the property of the railroad. I hope I make that clear. It is either in the bank or in the railroad, and it can't get into the railroad unless it goes in for the specific purpose it is kept for. It is the duty of the board to see that that fund is maintained high enough to keep that property up.

Now, I think I have the financial situation outlined so that you can see that we repair the railroad and we renew the railroad. A renewal is defined as the replacing of any principal part of the property, such as a new car, a new engine, a new barn. A repair is a minor thing.

Now then, what do we do with the money that the railway company gets after having taken care of these funds and maintaining the property?

First, we meet the operating expenses. The railway company, out of its gross receipts, deposits its operating expenses, which must be paid as it runs along, including taxes, insurance and this six per cent maintenance.

Then comes out this 8 per cent renewal fund.

Then comes 5 per cent to the railroad company upon the original $50,000,000 plus the sum of these board's certificates—$110,000,000 today. The companies receive five per cent upon the $110,000,000 which they have put into the property. What is left is divided in two parts, 55 per cent of which goes to the city; 45 per cent of which goes to the companies.

Under this working arrangement the companies have received five per cent upon their capitalization; they have put into the city treasury in the last four years $6,000,000 in cash, which goes into a fund which cannot be spent for any purpose except for the purchase of the property or for the creation of other traction properties. We are now contemplating spending that six millions, plus about a million and a half a year towards the construction of a subway. We are contemplating the relief of the congestion in the business center out of this money which we have made out of this road. We will get enough money each year to keep the construction going. So we are in pretty good shape to relieve our congestion.

The city has received six millions of dollars out of this arrangement, the companies have made 5 per cent, and in addition enough money so that they have made from 8 to 10 per cent upon their actual cash in the property during this four years time it has been working, and we have spent $60,000,000 upon the property, and I think without any criticism whatever of any improper expenditure of money.

This board is a non-political board and cannot be touched in any way politieally. The city appoints its representative by the Mayor, approved by the council. The railroads appoint their representative. The third man was named in the ordinances and holds his position for the life of the ordinances (20 years), and the ordinances were ratified by the vote of the people. He can be removed only for cause. If he gets crooked, they remove him. The city and the companies jointly may remove him; but if he conducts himself properly, he cannot be removed. Consequently he is absolutely independent of any political favoritism in any way. Holding the balance of power between the parties, there is no great tendency to make it a political board at all. The result is that we have been left free and have run our affairs just as a business man would run his own affairs. We have rebuilt those properties and put them upon what we believe to be a first class basis, and the citizens are happy about it and the railroad companies are happy, because this board is a buffer between the people who want to get political favors from the roads and the citizens. It works pretty well.

In this four years we have spent sixty million dollars; we have put into the city treasury six million dollars; the companies have made from 8 to 10 per cent upon the actual cash they have in the properties, and we believe we have as good service as there is anywhere in the country, or in the world, as far as that is concerned.

"They charged like demons!" said a retired colonel excitedly at his club. never saw anything like it. The way they charged positively staggered me!" "What does he mean?" whispered a member to his neighbor. "Is he talking about one of his battles?" "No," replied the other; "he is talking about the holiday he spent at the seaside!"—Liverpool Mercury.

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Political Table Talk

(Continued from page 4)

...ter by a fight made by organized ...or by the grip of the law. The ...icy of this quality of Bourbonism ...s that of the Sick Man of Europe, ...policy of conceding everything to ...superior force and nothing at all to ...reasonableness or right. Personally, The Watchman is of opinion that the woman's working-day law went at least one, and perhaps two, hours too far; that it is sound policy for legislation to fix the maximum hours of labor conducive to health, leaving the ideal working day to be established, if at all, by organized labor through negotiation as other benefits are achieved. It will not be surprising if many working women find this law a bar to securing employment, or at least a bar to receiving a living wage when they work. The sixteen-hour bill for railroad men serves to show the utter unfitness of the railroads to go uncontrolled. Had they been fit to be trusted they would have had such a regulation of their own making for forty years at least.

People Must Help the Railroad Commission Railroad control has taken a great stride forward under the Legislature just adjourned. It has made more progress than has been made in the previous three decades, but California will not realize the benefits from this legislation that it ought unless the people of California themselves take an interest in having railroading regulated in the public interest. Former commissions have complained, with no little justification, that although they went about the State holding hearings, no complainants came before them at times when the press and rostrum were noisy with complaint. It is the old story of what is everybody's business being nobody's business, and, inasmuch as the merchant can tax up the freight to the purchaser, and the purchaser does not know how much he is so taxed, injustice is often submitted to through default of the parties directly in interest. That is not good. It is almost as wrong to submit to an injustice without protest as to inflict an injustice, the more especially to the injury of an unknowing third party. The present commission will do all it can to obtain justice for the patrons of our railroads, but it cannot do all that needs to be done unless those who are cognizant of the facts lay them before the commission frankly and with all the evidence needful for their establishment. If the people of California will help the railroad commission the railroad commission will help the people of California to a more just and roundly equitable treatment at the hands of our common carriers who, heretofore, have not merely been a law unto themselves but unto the rest of us also.

A Wonderful Old Man

(Continued from page 5)

conviction that they are discharging a high patriotic duty.

Despite all this he is no party slave. In national politics on the broad party issues he is still a Republican, but in local affairs he knows no party and has voted and endorsed men who bore no party label. He was one of the original non-partisans in California, an honor in itself.

Nelson Aldrich is about the same age as the Mayor and Joseph Cannon is but a little older, but they have not been able to keep their minds young.

Simplicity is the dominant characteristic of the city's chief executive. It is the kind of simplicity that includes honesty and directness that is sometimes brusque. An instance: A man came to him with strong letters of introduction asking him to write another similar letter to a public official. The purpose of the letter the Mayor was to write was to obtain for the bearer the complete confidence of the public official to whom it was to be addressed.

"I can't write such a letter for you," the Mayor said, courteously, but firmly. "I know these men whose letters you have but I don't know you. You might have obtained these letters in the same way you want to get this one from me. I am sorry but I'll have to refuse for I make it a rule never to write a letter of introduction for a man who isn't known to me personally and I never say anything in a letter that I don't mean."

His home life has always been particularly pleasant. He and his wife have their modest home at 230 West Thirty-first street. The cottage is comfortable and unpretentious, but it it free from debt. The place is valued at about $5,000 and it represents practically all he has accumulated during a long career in public life. Office holding has not proved profitable to him in dollars, though it has in satisfaction.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have two children, a daughter who lives with them and a son, Frank A. Alexander, who is a prosperous merchant in Redlands. To these he is always known as "Pa."

His one extravagance, of which he has always felt a little guilty and ashamed, is an electric runabout which he insisted on buying for Mrs. Alexander. It is out of harmony with his mode of life in other respects. As showing once more how quick the Mayor is to adopt new ideas it may be remarked that he learned to operate the auto in a single day and Mrs. Alexander never sees him drive away from home in it that she doesn't expect him to come back in the custody of a policeman.

Judicial Powers in Law-making

The judicial issue in American politics was rightly stated by Frank J. Loesch, one of the leaders of the Chicago bar, in a professional address recently before the Illinois Bar Association. Referring to the referendum as intended now to apply only to legislation, Mr. Loesch said:

"But courts make law as well as declare it. What is to hinder, as the next logical step in democratic progress, having a referendum on opinions and jugments of the Supreme Court upon politico-legal questions? Or, if this is too great a stretch of the imagination, we can have a practical question in the recall."

What is to hinder? Only one thing. And that? A reversal of the judicial policy of overruling people's laws. The courts must take themselves out of politics. Mr. Loesch evidently had this alternative in mind in asking his question, for in his enumeration of the causes of discontent with the judiciary, he defined one of them as "the political power vested in our courts."

No desire or purpose to interfere with legitimate judicial functions has or ever will inspire any popular demand for a recall for judges. Let the courts limit their decisions, not only professedly but actually, to applying the people's laws to particular controversies, and the public mind will be content with any plan for the appointment and tenure of office of judges that tends to secure the best judicial service. But so long as the courts continue to make law, they perform political functions and must be subject to political control,—which in a republic means people's power. That is to say, if judges are to continue making laws, their office must be an elective office, and they must be subject to recall like any other law-makers. Better incompetent judges who make good laws, than able judges who make bad laws.

Nor alone as matter of public safety must law-making judges be under popular control; they soon will be, as matter of historical probability. We have seen how the attempt to keep our Presidential office out of politics by means of the Electoral College has resulted; we may see a similar result from letting the Supreme Court into politics. We are seeing how futile in the long run the effort was to put the election of Senators ontside of people's rule; we may see how futile in the long run the effort was to substitute Supreme Court decisions for people's rule. What the extra-Constitutional nominations for President were in making an empty formality of Electoral College functions, and the Oregon plan has been in making an empty formality of the legislative function of choosing Senators, so may the recall—yes, even the referendum—come to be with reference to law-making by the courts.

Gentlemen of the bar—you who plead with the people to hold the judicial office sacred, to respect judges in office, to bow to the decisions of the courts as oracular—you are answered by one of your own leaders, one who has analyzed and reflected as some of you have not. Divest the courts of political power, and your pleading shall not be in vain. Under no circumstances should courts be sacrosanct, but as arbitrators in litigations even their errors are better than perpetual private warfare. For that reason they and their decisions should be respected—rationally, not superstitiously. But vested with political power, so that their decisions may repeal laws made by the people and make laws to which the people are opposed, they become absolute governors of the Republic. In that capacity they must be subject to all the safeguards against the despotism that always springs from concentrated power, to which any other political department of republican government is or may be subjected. Take your choice, gentlemen: election and recall of judges, or relinquishment by the judiciary of all the law-making and law-repealing power it has assumed. The issue will not end with Arizona if she comes into the Union with her people's power constitution; it will not vanish if President Taft ventures to keep her out of the Union.—The Public.

A Real Legislator

McLachlan's successor as Congressman from the Seventh California District, William D. Stephens (former mayor of Los Angeles), is studying law by way of increasing his ability as a legislator. He entered the law school of the University of Southern California immediately after his election last November. All this evinces good stuff in the man.—Napa Register.

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Theodore Roosevelt

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THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

Vol. X. No. 15 | Los Angeles and San Francisco, April 8, 1911 | 5 Cents—$1.00 a Year

California's Insurgent Congressmen



William D. Stephens

THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK is a strong, clean, readable paper, enlisted in the cause of Good Government, and doing splendid service in behalf of the plain people. It loads right, shoots straight and rings true. It should be in every home.

W. D. Stephens

Congressman 7th District



William Kent

It would seem rather strange if I should write you a recommendation of THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK on top of the laudatory remarks of that publication concerning me. I guess we shall have to let it go for some time.

William Kent

Congressman 2nd District

A Miracle Performed

THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE has achieved the impossible. It returns home to be met not with sneers and contempt and abuse, which is the time-honored fate of such bodies, but with congratulations, compliments and admiration. Instead of being ashamed of their position as members of the Legislature, men are now allowed and even encouraged to be proud of it.

Thus another of those things that "cannot be done" is done. The vicious chain is broken. The argument used to run thus: because the people had no confidence in the Legislature, decent men would not try for membership, and if they did try they would be defeated; therefore we got bad men, and they did bad work, and the contempt of the people for the institution increased and so on. But the Lincoln-Roosevelt League broke one link in the chain: that good men could not be induced to run. And the people broke the next link by electing these men. The men themselves broke the next link by doing good work. Through that good work the last link, the contempt of the people for the Legislature is smashed to atoms, and a new era begins. And the people of this State should visit with their eternal condemnation any party or set of men or any newspapers that should strive to bring back the old order of things.

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Diaz Coming Through

DISAFFECTION IN MEXICO must be both deep and wide to make Porfirio Diaz acknowledge the justification for the national discontent as he has done. If he has acknowledged so much, how much greater must have been the oppression of his people than he acknowledges? Diaz is no first offender to pour out with unbounded contrition the whole contents of his heart. The truth, if fully known, would prove an autocracy in Mexico as galling as that of Russia with less of excuse for its maintenance, for Mexico has an object lesson in freedom only across the border while the Russians must cross oceans to reach one.

✣ ✣ ✣

National Municipal League

MEYER LISSNER of Los Angeles, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Municipal League, will convey to that organization a request from Los Angeles that the next meeting of the League be held in that city. The gathering of the League is usually held in the fall of the year. The attendance is not large and the convention has no particular value in a business way, and yet it will be serviceable to Los Angeles and for that matter San Francisco as well, for the delegates will undoubtedly visit both cities and perhaps others on the coast, in the study and discussion these municipal experts will give to local conditions.

There is peculiar appropriateness in the League's visit to California for this is one of the few states in the Union where its private doctrine of complete home rule for cities has been worked out. In this region many political experiments have been first tried, some of them, like the recall, with such success that a movement in their favor has spread all over the Union. If these experts have some thing to show us, we on our part have also something to show them.

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Entered as second-class matter, March 4, 1911, at the Post Office at Los Angeles, Cal., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Mr. Lissner proposed to the Los Angeles Council, and the suggestion was adopted, that a sum of money, not exceeding $5000, be appropriated to pay the expense of getting advice from several of the municipal experts who will visit the city if the convention is held there, as to the best form of organic law for Los Angeles. This may result in a very interesting and valuable line of discussion.

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A Bit Tardy

M. H. DE YOUNG has been quoted as saying that San Francisco will derive little of permanent value from the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This from one of the boosters! The issue raised in the minds of thoughtful persons was not as to whether or not San Francisco will derive any benefit at all from the exposition, for some permanent benefit it must derive unless it makes a fiasco of the whole enterprise, which is not likely, but as to whether or not the same expenditure of effort and capital might yield a much larger and more permanent advantage if devoted, for instance, to a rehabilitation of San Francisco's commercial and industrial trade. Of this there can scarcely be two opinions, but any discussion as to what might have been is now out or order. The subject before city and state is how to make the exposition, now determined upon, the greatest possible success with the least possible scandal. Mr. De Young is a bit tardy.

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What For?

TAX ASSOCIATIONS are being formed in a number of California cities, as well as in counties, to be federated into a common organization that shall prove a power in the State. What for? Will this association give its attention to such a solution of the taxation problem as will place the burden of taxation where, in justice and mercy, in efficiency and fairness, that burden ought to be placed, or is it being formed to defend the existing order against the assaults of those who would take from what we all of us create a generous portion to be used for the benefit of all of us, to the hurt of speculators only? There is perhaps no other problem involving the Rights of Man so deserving of investigation and study as the problem of taxation in support of government.

Why So Late?

AFTER THIRTY YEARS or more of school census taking, as a basis for apportionment of State school moneys, we are now to apportion those moneys on the basis of those who go to school to get the good of it. Why was that reform so late in coming? Why were State school moneys ever apportioned in any other way? Was it because San Francisco, and a few other selfish cities, that are wont to send school children into factories, stores and offices, instead of to school, wished to draw from the State fund a larger share than by right should go to them for the doing of an educational work that they do not do? Or was it just an all around imbecility of government? The reason why would be of interest but the important thing is that the right way has come at last, and that it was our side that brought it.

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Natural Cussedness

WE ARE ALL ACQUAINTED with "natural cussedness," but it was left for Massachusetts to account for its existence. Its explanation is furnished in the term, "arrested development." A child, perhaps of twelve, for some physical reason or other, often ill nourishment or lack of training, goes on growing older and larger but without development of mind or soul. When we reflect how full of "natural cussedness" every normal child of twelve to fourteen is we can readily understand what a nuisance, if not worse, it will become at twenty or twenty-four if its body grows and its mind and character do not. Another good reason why the welfare of every child should be looked after by parents, city and state is that if normal development can be maintained right along until adult life is reached, half the petty criminals that vex us will be prevented. After maturity they can only be killed, not cured. This explanation is both simple and satisfying and to Massachusetts must be given the glory for ever and ever.

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Naive

WE ARE gravely informed by cable that King Alfonso called Premier Canalejas into his presence and instructed him to constitute a new ministry, when, as all the world knows, the prime minister sent word to the King to come home, told him what he wanted him to do and the King did it. Fortunate is Spain in having a man with enough of grip upon affairs to make even the King do his bidding, else there would be Weiler in the saddle and blood to the bridles of the horses.

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His Royal Lineage

GENEALOGISTS, having nothing better to do, and of all faddists the genealogical one is about the least consequential, have figured out that Theodore Roosevelt, on his maternal side, is descended from Robert Bruce only twenty generations back. Two, four, eight, sixteen, etc., back twenty removes, supplies Colonel Roosevelt with 1,048,576 ancestors, so that, at best, he is one part Robert Bruce to 1,048,575 parts other people who have gone before. Being a sensible man it is not remarkable that the genealogists who went to the trouble to look up his pedigree complained that Theodore Roosevelt manifested less interest in the result than they did. It really was not

[illegible] necessary to carry the research back many removes [illegible] his ancestry multiple every person then living in both Scotland and Holland. Why should the spirit of mortal wax proud over pedigree?

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A Voice That Will Be Heard

All over this nation and all over the world men and women comfortably circumstanced are demanding to know why it is that the strata beneath them are troubled, why there should be unrest, why the great human mass should upheave and quake and threaten convulsion. Are not they who toil better off, they ask, than their ancestors were in any period of the world's history? Are not the people better housed, better fed, their children more adequately educated, the largesses of charity more generous, the beneficent institutional life of the world more ample? Then what is the matter with them that they, "The People," do not rest content as they are?

If the especially comfortable and prosperous themselves, attempt to answer their own questions they do so by laying the whole trouble at the doors of the journalistic muckrakers and sensational newspapers who are charged with inciting the populace in order that the first may find a market for their writings and the second sale for their periodicals, forgetting that if the human mass were unconcerned the writings of the muckrakers would go without a market for the reason that the periodicals that contain them would remain unsold.

The voice that is making itself heard, and in tones so deep and strong as to shake old institutions to their foundations, is the voice of Democracy. Until now Democracy has spoken in tones uncertain or in anger or bitterness of spirit. It is speaking now with self-reliant and self-confident power, determined to make itself heard and its will supreme. In France and Germany it speaks in terms of Socialism; in Russia, in the language of the Russian Revolution; in Italy, Spain and Portugal, in the vernacular of a philosophical or militant Anarchism; in Great Britain, in protest against hereditary parliamentary power; in the United States, as a New Nationalism. It is, in truth, the voice of a Democracy of all Mankind demanding to be heard in regard to all those things that concern the life, the happiness, the well-being of the human race.

It will not satisfy this Voice to be alone heard in politics. It will have democracy in industry as certainly as democracy in government and only a blinded Bourbonism will seek to deny it a hearing or to regard its wishes with unconcern. This does not spell the coming of Socialism unless everything short of Socialism is denied to Democracy, in which event nothing short of Socialism or anarchy, one or other, can be hoped for. As men have, in government, fought for the right to cast a ballot and have that ballot counted, so now they are ready to fight to have something to say about the hours, conditions, compensations to be received by such of them as toil for a wage. If that Voice be not heard then the wage-system will go, to follow slavery and serfdom, and, with it, will go that affluent and elegant ease without which, to those who have it, life seems not worth the living.

Is this demand to be heard collectively and heedingly, within itself so very unreasonable? Did it matter nothing to the hundred and fifty and more workers in that East Side factory that found their working-place a funeral pyre because there were inadequate fire escapes upon the building? Is the reply of the employer, that if the conditions were not to the liking of the workers they could take themselves elsewhere, sufficient to satisfy this world-embracing Democratic Voice? Not so. Democracy has learned that a theoretical liberty, apart from an actual, is not the sort that gives light to the world; that the woman who must take the work she can get or go hungry has no real liberty of choice; that the man who must accept the wage offered him without regard to what the employer can afford to pay, whether or not it be a saving or even a living wage, is not the freeman that Democracy has taught him he has a right to become. Democracy demands the **real thing** or nothing and nothing short of complete victory or final defeat will hush the Voice now calling throughout the world.

The Voice of the twentieth-century Democracy will make itself heard. In vain may Bourbonistic employers refuse to contract collectively, while themselves enjoying corporate and cooperate bargaining to the full. In vain may supreme courts set up puny pleas that employers' liability laws are unconstitutional because of deprivations of property without due process of law. Protestants and reactionaries, whether on benches, in congresses and legislatures or in counting-rooms, will be swept from their places like farm buildings before tornadoes.

Democracy is speaking with power. Read the history of the Taft administration, the review of the legislature just terminated in this State, listen to the pleas and promises of the Diaz dynasty in Mexico, the wails from the Lords of Britain, and then question, if one dare, this power. Not since God said: "Let there be Light," has there been in the world a voice so potent as that democratic Voice now calling to be heard in government and in industry, for peace and fraternity for equality of opportunity in all the walks of life. It will make itself heard. The will of The People is to be the supreme law of every land. Once again the Spirit of God moves on the face of the deep. As there "was Light" then so will there be Liberty now, full, free, practical, participating, yielding opportunity (not equality) for all. Whether this is to be achieved in the form of a democratized industry or in Socialism, or is to be lost in a Waterloo of anarchy, is for employers to say. The issue is up to them.

A. J. P.

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Ordering Out the Reserves

THE PROGRESSIVE FORCES in California are in possession of the state government and they control in the second largest city and a dozen or two of the smaller cities. The Legislature is theirs by a good working majority and the machinery of the dominant party is in their hands. Their governor is a man of force and character and is making a fine record, and the body that has just adjourned from Sacramento seems to have achieved the impossible, viz., to have shown that a California Legislature can be honest, independent and devoted to the people's interest.

All this looks good and gives promise of future success when issues are again joined at the polls. But there is another side to the story. The vote for Johnson at the polls was a trifle less than that of his combined adversaries, and several of the Progressive nominees for state offices failed. The big city of San Francisco is in the hands of the enemy, and there are a score of smaller cities and many counties where the old machine still works. Our winning was based not alone on our own activity but also on the unspeakable folly of our opponents. This was true not only in California but also throughout the nation, for a succession of stupid breaks on the part of the Stand-patters had sent Insurgency to the very top of the wave.

A reaction is inevitable. The day is coming when every inch of ground we have captured will be stoutly contested by the enemy, and every battle must be fought anew. In the meantime the issues dividing the forces of progress from those of reaction will have grown to much greater proportions. In 1910 these were simple, fundamental and clear-cut—should the Southern Pacific or the people control the politics and the government of the state? But as the question was primary, so was the answer incomplete and inadequate. The people were given the government, but what they would do with it, and how well they would like their own work when it was done, was still a problem. The state administration has given a practical answer, but there is much more to come. And none of us can foretell how it will be received. On the other hand the forces of reaction are unchanged and immovable, backed by all the power of wealth and privilege and the prestige of ancient victories. The struggle before us may be titanic; but the thought of defeat for such a cause is intolerable.

At such a crisis the prudent commander looks over the field for possible reinforcements. They are not far to seek. For every progressive vote cast in the late contest or held in readiness now, there are two or more waiting in the great reserve corps that watches the contest from a distance. Undisciplined, inexperienced and even unarmed as yet, they are nevertheless eager enough to take part in the fray, and it will not be long before weapons will be put in their hands and they will be summoned into service.

What kind of weapons? Why, votes for women, to be sure!

C. D. W.

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Pulling the Wool

A NEW and interesting feature in the advertising pages of all the spring magazines is the announcement of the Woolen Trust that it is highly desirous of having the good will of the American people. Although it has nothing that admits of legitimate advertising, for its sales are never direct to the consumer and it has a closed trust market for its wares, nevertheless it has appropriated a large bunch of money out of its surplus and has started out on a missionary campaign to gain the favor of public sentiment. Thus the Philadelphia Evening Post gets two full pages of display a week, and the New York Outlook has a reading story covering 16 pages. Both of these periodicals are known to be opposed to the present tariff on wool.

Collier's tells us how the thing works. That paper published a page advertisement of the wool factory and then deliberately

ran an editorial, denouncing schedule "K." Straightway there came to hand a diplomatically worded letter from the head of the Trust, asking whether it was customary and was it in accordance with good taste and business ethics to attack the interests of one of the paper's customers.

Of course Collier's is broad enough and brave enough, and, what is more to the point, rich enough, to stand a jolt of this kind, but the same is not true of all publications. Note how many of them will fall down completely. Others will continue to favor wool tariff reduction—with all the ginger left out. "But in making this reduction we must proceed slowly with due consideration of the rights of vested interests, etc." We can all whistle the tune and can almost give the very words.

These advertisements tell us that there are a quarter of a million people at work in the woolen factories. That is one out of every 360 of the population. The one is usually a Slavonian or a Hun who works like a horse and lives like a dog. His employer pays him what he must to keep him from working elsewhere. The other 359 of us pay from a dollar to two dollars for a 50 or 75 cent garment or piece of goods, theoretically for the benefit of the one, but in reality to enrich the owner of stock in the woolen trust.

About a century ago England had four or five people starving to one that was well fed. There was a tariff on wheat of a dollar a bushel, kept there for the benefit of the farmers who were about one-fifth of the population. But the working farmers were as poor as the rest, because they rented their lands of the gentry and the latter demanded all the profits. At last, after several million people had died from under feeding, and there were incessant bread riots and threats of revolution, even the statesmen were able to see the point, and the tariff was abolished. To this day, if you say "protection" to an English workman he makes a wry face. He had his illustration of how the game can be worked in such a raw and rudimentary form that he has never lost the lesson.

We do not starve people in this country to any great extent but we certainly do kill them off pretty fast with consumption and pneumonia and other diseases of exposure. Are there 100,000 people who are really benefited by the high tariff on wool and would be actually hurt by its lowering? Possibly; and that is the number that die in this country every year from tuberculosis, a disease specifically of the poor, for which the only remedy is plenty of fresh air, and complete protection of the body from cold. For every one that dies there are nearly a score that are affected and are fighting hard for their lives. Have these million or more of people no standing in the argument? We do not see them mentioned in the elaborate case set forth by the woolen trust.

C. D. W.

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The Unhappy Rich

A YEAR OR TWO before the outbreak of the Civil War a Southerner, named Helper, published a book, "The Impending Crisis," which was comparable to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the uproar it created and was reckoned one of the causes of the great struggle that presently ensued. Helper belonged to the order of society known in the South as "Poor Whites"—people that kept no slaves and were "out of it" socially, politically, financially and every other way. His book is a pathetic document, even when read today, more than half a century since it was written, and more than two score of years since the peculiar institution of which he complains passed away.

Helper's objection to slavery was not that it hurt the blacks, but that it ruined the whites. He contrasted North and South in their growth and real prosperity, showing the complete absence of the artisan middle class in the slave-owning states. In a community where bondsmen did most of the work, there could be no recognition of the dignity of honest labor; and the poor man, no matter though he was white, must sink into the depths of lowest degradation. It was the pitiful cry of a submerged class, helpless and hopeless.

Everybody's Magazine has been publishing a series of papers, concluded with the April number, entitled "The Passing of the Idle Rich." They purport to be written by a man of large wealth, moving in the highest New York society, who claims the right by association and experience to speak the sentiments of his class. The internal evidence of the articles themselves seems to support this claim as to their authorship, although the virility and grasp of the discussion of social and economic problems showing in the second and third paper suggest the presence of a collaborator, while the first paper contains just the thin, kindly and soft stuff one would expect from a "society leader" left to his own devices in literary composition. In other words, the performance may be composite, but it is none the less significant and well worth reading.

We have referred to Helper's "Impending Crisis," because of the peculiar and almost touching parallel between that work and the "Idle Rich" papers. In each case there speaks a distinct social and economic class through a genuine representative. Each writer depicts a state of ruin of his class brought about by the heavy pressure of a vicious industrial system—in 1858, slavery; in 1911, privilege. The ruin took the form—at the earlier date—of material poverty; at the later date, it appears in the shape of moral and intellectual barrenness. History makes no question as to which fate is the worse of the two. Out of the poor whites of the South came Abraham Lincoln. From the idle rich comes Harry Thaw. Individuals, nations and the whole human race have suffered the very last extreme of poverty and have somehow survived, but no form of society can long endure the corrosion of luxury and sloth.

Are the idle rich "passing" as the writer contends? While the general tone of the articles is sorrowful and all but hopeless, he describes two influences, one from within his class and one from without, that give promise of a better adjustment between the world and those who enjoy the fullness thereof. He finds that the younger generation of the rich, have, within the last few years, begun to demand a right to labor for themselves, affected in some degree by the growing public contempt for their class and in some measure by the baleful results of idleness which they behold in their elders. The influence from without is the active public sentiment in favor of legislation that will break up the big fortunes and scatter them among the people at large. The latter is as yet little more than a tendency, although the income tax, the inheritance tax and the curbing of corporations are concrete examples of the measures to be adopted. But as to the cure from within—the disposition on the part of the rich to reform themselves, to resume their ancestral habits of industry and thrift and voluntarily to carry their part of the world's burden—is this a reality or a dream, a genuine class movement or the fad of a few individuals?

The social structure has grown too complicated and its elements are too intimately related, for any one class or any set of individuals to work out their salvation alone and by a process of self-reform. These papers on the idle rich—not unique, for the same story has been told by others—are in their last analysis a Macedonian cry for help. True, it is merely the utterance of an individual, and we may question whether the rich, as a class, appreciate how the very luxury they court is destroying them; but the loss to the Republic when the brains and energy of great industrial leadership runs out to vapid nothingness in one or two generations is none the less real and deplorable; and just as this nation had to abolish slavery not merely for the benefit of the slaves but to redeem the whites as well, so it must abolish excessive wealth not alone to help the poor but to save the rich from the poison of their useless lives.

C. D. W.

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Might He Not Prove Quarrelsome?

The satisfaction with which British sentiment received the suggestion of the President, that the two English-speaking nations should join in making such an all-embracing treaty as will leave no form of controversy that may not be settled through arbitration, should not be lost on the American mind. Such a treaty might establish such a precedent as would lift the burden of war-footing from the back of the world, but the suggestion of Britain that the "dreibund" go so far as to place the navies of both nations at the disposal of either one, in the event of war, is to be entertained with respectful passivity. There lurks a fear that, with Uncle Sam for backing, John Bull might indulge his propensity to bluff and so become quarrelsome. Let those who make the quarrels be the only ones to fight.

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The Stayless Torso

It has been put out, perhaps as a feeler, that, the harem skirt achieved, the next innovation of fashion will be the abandonment of splints in doing women up in attractive packages, that their native suppleness and grace may not be stiffly obscured. So far as husbands, and other girls' brothers, are concerned the amendment will doubtless be accepted, with the proviso that lean women may still pad and that the fat and flabby may substitute swaddling bands for corsets. No man of sound mind will make objection to woman making herself as attractive as possible, no matter how she does it. It is her propensity to do quite the other thing that drives her consort to distraction.

There are now five States in which the women vote. In the others they merely control the voters.—Los Angeles Herald.

To the man who would succeed, a wishbone is not in it with a backbone.—Puck.



Practicality Vindicated Fifty years of railroad herding had given the people of California, away down deep, a feeling that legislatures would be little safer turned loose than marauding Apache bands, that they would all of them be "out for stuff" if not for scalps. Well, for one thing, the thirty-ninth session of the legislature of California proved to the people that a free Legislature is a practical thing, that the people can elect Senators and Assemblymen whom it will be safe to permit to stand unhitched and go unherded. What has been done once can be done more than once. Walter Parker was not on the watch and Jere Burke was conspicuous by his absence, and yet the state treasury was not looted and our "Western Wild Horses" early settled into their traces and worked like plow teams the whole legislative season through. The session's contingent expenses were some $10,000 less than those of the session previous, although the thirty-ninth session lasted five days longer. The quality of retrenchment was not drastic, but there were fewer squealing pigs avid for trough or pie counter. The practicality of a free legislature has been vindicated.

Will The People Stand Steadfast? It will avail California little to have demonstrated that a free legislature is a practical thing unless the people steadfastly determine that no other sort of Legislature will be tolerated. It is an incident of blessed memory to many that, once in a while, a much enduring Mother rose in her wrath and gave the household a clar'n out, not even suffering Dad to go unadmonished for his shortcomings, but alas! afterward, when the maternal indignation had spent its force, the household fell back into the old careless ways and Mother went about as patiently as maybe picking up after one and all from Dad to Baby. A community, a city, county, state, even a nation, is only a larger family now and again set to rights with righteous wrath and then suffered to drift back into the old order, or disorder, perhaps not quite as intolerable as of old, but only some better at best. Is this to be the fruits of insurgency against the old order in California? The old "organization" is counting on it. There is not a malefactor of them all who is not abiding his time in his tent, with powder dry, awaiting the relaxation of the popular vigil, the indifference of the voter, that tired feeling in the public mind, with the purpose of entering upon a campaign of reaction when the psychological moment shall arrive. If this were not so, half of Herrin's men would be out-surging the insurgents, consumed with zeal for the new order. The test of fitness to be free does not consist in doing a good thing once, but in keeping right on doing it. There are plenty more "bully fights" where the fight just won came from. For instance, we must be up and at 'em for the good things to be added to our constitution October 10.

Shall We Fall Out Among Ourselves? There is another possible opening into which the ever vigilant Herrin will thrust the thin edge of his handy wedge if ever so small a rift develops. Indeed, his entire political policy may be summed up in this: "Divide the opposition and then make common cause with one faction as against the other." Can the forces of reform in California maintain an unbroken front? They must do it if the ground that has been gained is to be held. Like the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the leaders of this movement must hang together or they will hang separately. During the late session of the legislature every effort was made to develop a line of disaffection between Governor Johnson and Meyer Lissner, between Governor Johnson and Lieutenant-Governor Wallace, between anybody and everybody who stood for Right Things and anybody or everybody else. Fortunately, the more dissensions reported the more closely the reform ranks closed up and the better front they presented against insidious attack. And yet it is no easy thing to hold together for a common purpose several hundred independent, individualistic, free minded men! Good men differ at a thousand points and many a good man, zealous for Right Things, gets switched off at a tangent on some point of pique or precedence, or on some issue of minor importance, to the almost incurable injury of the cause he fights for. What a time Lincoln had with such men in his army and in his cabinet! Meanwhile one whiff of good graft, one smell of political patronage, will bring bad men into each other's arms and set them to marching to a quickstep shoulder to shoulder. This also must be looked out for, we must not fight our own friends upon any occasion.

One Crucial Test of Faith The final, crucial test of the faith of the reform element will come when Governor Johnson distributes the offices at his disposal. He has been so busy with the Legislature that a number of official positions are still held by the appointees of former Governor Gillett. Not all of them were rampant "organization" men. Some of them have held over from the Pardee administration and some new positions have been created by recent legislation. There will be anywhere from half a dozen to forty candidates for each office carrying a salary, but only one person can be fitted into each such niche. Are those who do not get in going to feel sore, be grouchy, throw down their arms and refuse any longer to fight in the ranks for Right Things? Are they going to exclaim, in the language of Jim Rea, "damn the man who makes a slate and leaves me out it"? The natural man, the man who has only been born once and that very early in his career, is likely to feel that if he works for a cause more than another he should have the office he has set his eye on and not that other and, so he should, other things being equal, but the supreme test should be that of fitness for the position in question and it is not always that a person is the best judge of his own qualifications. Besides, we must all of us leave Governor Johnson some margin for making mistakes. Every executive does. The wisest cannot always know how an appointee is going to fit his job until after he has been tried in it and then every fool can tell. What The Watchman wants is this: To see the forces of reform, now so splendidly triumphant, stay put and stand pat. We are not yet half through with this "bully fight" of ours. There is only one good and that is the common good, in whose cause we are enlisted 'till the end of the war.

Good-By To Simple Life When we see in cold, black figures that the recent Legislature enacted 1032 statutes, amendments, joint and concurrent resolutions, and realize that not only are our new codes back numbers already, but that a bulky volume of statues must be added to our libraries if we would make good the legal presumption that every man knows the laws, we are inclined to remind the legislators that the state capitol is not a factory but a place for deliberation. But it is of no use to kick against the pricks. Our social order is coming to be fearfully and wonderfully complicated even under an individualistic civilization. We touch each other at ten thousand more points than we did in pioneering times when plain horse stealing occupied the premier position on the criminal calendar. California in common with the other states of the Union, has bidden good by to the simple life and we may as well resign ourselves to a regulated existence first as last. Besides, while a great part of the legislating done is like unto digging holes at one session only to fill them up at the next, let us remember in extenuation of the possible excess of legislative industry that our Senators and Assemblymen are fitting and trying to the best of their ability to make the machinery of government work better than it has been working. How else can progress be made? To cease to try would be to cease to make headway at all. Let us take the will for the deed where we cannot accept the deed at par value. We are yet a long way short of that philosophical anarchy that needs no law at all.

Justification For Freak Legislation Complaint was made that no little attempted legislation of the recent session was of the freak order. Let us think kindly of that also even if we cannot champion it. Again we have to look to results rather than to accepted principles of legislation. Spitting on sidewalks and in street cars was an abominable practice due to heedlessness. Legislation penalized it. Fines have seldom been imposed and yet there is not now one spitty-spat on a walk to where there were a hundred a decade ago. Is the treating habit at the foundation of drunkenness and drunkenness the foundation of the liquor evil? Then why not penalize treating? The answer is that treating is not within itself a wrong and to prohibit it would be to invade personal liberty. Shall we endure the curse of excessive liquor drinking forever because to legislate against it would be to seek to regulate the social conduct of individuals? Tacoma says not and the whole country is laughing at Tacoma for its freak legislation. Wait and see. Tacoma's anti-treating ordinances will, first, be the sport of the bibulous fraternity, but the evil consequences of treating will be the talk of the town, of the state and of other towns and other states. If Tacoma stands to its guns and fights it out on that line, treating in Tacoma will diminish one-half in a year and another half of that half in another year. Men who formerly treated will say "Pardon me, but I must obey the law," and the liquor evil will diminish that three-fourths in a decade as a result of freak legislation. Are the sheets at hotels too short for long men so that their toes stick out? Freak legislation will lengthen those sheets and, apparently, nothing else will. Considerable can be said for freak legislation. It may be puerile, but it very nearly does what it sets out to do. There is that at least to justify it.

Pasadena Elects Berkeley's Mayor The election of J. Stitt Wilson mayor of Berkeley on Saturday last, gave not only Berkeley, but all the other bay cities a sharp shock. It was not looked for. It was known that the Herrin old guard was doing what it could for the Socialist ticket, with the view of teaching the reform forces to keep their places and, hereafter, suffer gentlemen who make politics their business to attend to the business of governing, but that vote could not, alone, have turned the scale to J. Stitt Wilson and away from Beverley L. Hodghead, the incumbent, a splendid man with a splendid record The number of downright Socialists in Berkeley is not legion. It was Pasadena's experiment in supplying its own electric power and lights that turned the scale. The Hodghead

(Continued on page 13.)

THE COMMITMENT OF THE INSANE IN CALIFORNIA

From an Address Delivered Before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco by A. W. Hoisholt, M. D.

(Dr. Hoisholt is a graduate of Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, and of the University of Heidelberg, Germany (1884), and has spent four years abroad in the study of medicine, especially nervous and mental diseases. He has been assistant physician at the Stockton State Hospital since October 1, 1889. —Editor.)

During the last twenty-five or thirty years, the only change made in connection with the commitment of the insane has been a change in the make-up of the examination blank furnished the two physicians who are called upon to examine a case of insanity. More questions are asked in this blank form than were contained in the form furnished the physicians prior to the advent of the State Commission in Lunacy, about sixteen years ago; but while they aim at a more thorough examination, the practical results are in the majority of instances not an improvement upon the information and judgment brought out in commitments a quarter of a century ago. The qualifications exacted of the examiners in lunacy are no greater today than they were in the '80's, and the work done by the average examiner is not better than was the case many years ago. The fact remains that the physicians called upon to do this work do not, on an average, carry out this work with the same energy that is asked of them in private cases of consultation of one physician with another. The majority of commitment papers on the face of them still show a hurried routine manner of carrying out the examination. There is some excuse for not getting papers showing a good knowledge of psychiatry or insanity, seeing that the medical schools in general, as well as those on this coast, take so little interest in an up-to-date instruction in psychiatry. It will therefore be some time before the general practitioner can be expected to be possessed of this knowledge. More energy, however, to get at detailed facts can be expected to be thrown into the inquiry, but this will probably not be developed until the law and regulations governing the subject are changed, or until our judges of the Superior Courts realize the importance of better and more energetic work.

The inquiry into the mental state of a person alleged to be insane is still largely looked upon as being in the main a legal inquiry—the judge not infrequently thinking that he knows as much or more about it than the physician; while in reality it should be regarded as chiefly a medical investigation supervised by the judge, with the object of protecting the legal rights and interests of the person about to be deprived of his liberty for a shorter or longer period of time.

I have reason to think that in some instances the commitment paper hardly does justice to the work which under the particular circumstances had been devoted to the case under examination; perhaps because the physician did not feel that he could afford to bestow the time which the proper writing up of the case required. It is for this reason that I advise in the paper about to appear in the April number of the State Medical Journal, that a stenographic report of the testimony of witnesses at the examination or "trial," as it is still often called, be taken, and appended to the order of commitment. This employment of a stenographer will not only give inspiration to more thorough work by the examiners, but will be of great assistance to the asylum physicians in coming to an understanding of the nature of the mental disease.

The poor unfortunate, the insane person, is brought before the medico-legal committee of three, consisting of two physicians presided over by a judge of a Superior Court, who, in the majority of cases, see him for the first and last time at this examination. He is observed and questioned, but in most instances the greatest source of information upon which knowledge of the case is based is the testimony of persons who appear as witnesses to his behavior prior to his apprehension, or "arrest," as it is called. It is almost a regular occurrence to find that some of this testimony is faulty, or incorrect; mostly, it would seem, because of the hastiness with which it is gone over, which faultiness of testimony tends to confuse the understanding of the case when it is subjected to a re-examination by the hospital physician; at any rate frequently causing a delay in arriving at medical conclusions there.

The new law, enacted sixteen years ago, appeared to provide for better qualified examiners in lunacy by the requirement of an application for appointment as examiner, which for a short time was confined to one, two or more physicians, with their alternates, according to the size of the community. Of real educational requirements, however, there were none, and it was but a short time before quite a number of physicians had been appointed in each county, with the exception of the City and County of San Francisco, where the number of examiners has for years been limited to four. In the new law it was provided that the person arrested should be detained five days before commitment should finally be determined upon. This proviso has in the course of time been disregarded so generally that of late it has become a not infrequent observation that persons, in whose cases there was no reason for a hurried transfer, have reached the asylum in twenty-four to thirty-six hours from the time of their arrest. There should of course be no routine to be followed in all cases. In very acute mental illness, unnecessary delay should be avoided, while in others, for instance certain alcoholics, a delay of a few days would frequently tend to a convalescence from the self-limited state of delirium tremens, where this had not been recognized.

If the history of the case were carefully ferreted out, as many witnesses being examined as the particular case might require, and their testimony dictated to a stenographer, the information would not only be of great assistance to a correct understanding of the case after its admission to the hospital, but the extra expense would probably lead to a saving of further outlay by the State in unnecessary commitments in cases of delirium tremens or questionable insanity. The former land in the asylum by no means infrequently (20 to 25 per cent of the alcoholic cases received at Stockton have been cases of delirium tremens), and cases of "not insane" are now and again met with. We had one such in June, and two in August, of this year, which would not have been committed if the medical work had been done more carefully. One of the August patients was a pitiful case of delirium, caused by a cysto-pyelonephritis, which terminated fatally after three weeks. A case of "not insane," received last January, died 25 hours after admission from pneumonia; another case admitted last month died in 27 hours, also from pneumonia.

It is of course possible that the testimony against a person alleged to be insane could under certain conditions lead to his commitment under the supposition that a form of insanity exists, when in fact the man is sane, or the disease has already run its course, as in a case of delirium tremens, but errors in medical diagnosis where the alcoholic delirium is at its height or where a delirium attending a physical disease is present, should not be made, and the only way of preventing these mistakes is by instituting more painstaking work in the examination, and by raising the standard of knowledge in psychiatry required of the medical examiner in lunacy. The latter can only be accomplished in time by an advancement of the teaching of scientific psychiatry at our medical colleges. This branch of medical science has, up to the present time, been given very little attention at the medical schools on this coast, or, in fact, with very few exceptions, anywhere in the United States. It might perhaps be possible to insure a higher grade of work by the examiners in lunacy at the larger county seats if an office of county physician were created, the duties of which should be, as in many countries in Europe, to superintend all inquests, make the examinations in lunacy, act as medico-legal expert for the courts, and attend to matters of hygiene. If all these duties were combined, they would command such salary as would make it worth while for one or two specially qualified physicians to devote their time exclusively to the office.

During the first half of the fiscal year, July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, 18.4 per cent of the male patients admitted to my department were alcoholics; during the second half, 16.21 per cent were alcoholics. Since July 1st, this year, the percentage has been higher than ever, in July 8 out of 33 men, in August 10 out of 26, and in September 8 out of 31 were alcoholists, which for the three months is 26 out of 90, or 28.88 per cent. When alcoholists constitute one-fourth of all the men sent to an institution for insane, it becomes a question whether it pays the State to care for so large a number at a hospital for insane. The alcoholic has always been considered a nuisance at an asylum, where as much liberty as possible is extended to inmates, because alcoholics are more or less quickly restored to a mental state approaching the normal, and therefore have a just claim for more liberty than the average convalescent mental case. The influence of alcoholics upon the other inmates is not the best, but above all they themselves do not receive at the asylum the social surroundings and the opportunities for reeducation extended to them at homes for inebriates. To keep convalescents from delirium tremens, or from the subacute forms of alcoholism, for months at an insane asylum, simply gives them a place of detention where they have no opportunity to get liquor, that is all (and not even always that, as they sometimes on passes to town, as far as the Stockton hospital is concerned, get opportunities to imbibe at saloons).

The State Hospital receives a great many old men and women, many of them former inmates of county hospitals and almshouses in various parts of the State. Some of these old people are childish, perhaps filthy in habits, and are said to wander off. The county hospital authorities say they can't keep them unless they shut them up, but that is just what the asylum authorities likewise have to do in most cases. I wish to emphasize that I am speaking of mild enfeeblement of old age, or men in their dotage, and not of maniacal cases of old age. To keep these latter in county hospitals would be to return to county-care of the insane, which has never been in vogue in California, and would be a deplorable backward step.

It is of importance to a case of insanity when it first makes its appearance that it be sent to a hospital as early as possible, not only so as to give it every chance to get well by placing it in proper surroundings and care, but also so as to protect it against itself in case of suicidal or self-mutilating inclinations, as well as to prevent violence towards others. While this should be given due consideration, it should at the same time be the work of the examiner in lunacy to keep cases from being committed which do not really require commitment. This task is a difficult one, if the community and the individual are to be properly protected without forgetting to have proper regard for unnecessary expense to the State. The better educated the medical examiner is in the line of psychiatry, the better he can properly serve the State. When I review in my mind the different cases which from time to time have been admitted to the state hospital, I can not but feel that proper scrutiny with consideration for economy has not been exercised in some cases, and it occurs to me not only that more and better medical work should be done, but that greater difficulty should perhaps be placed in the way of committing a person to an insane asylum; repeating that this must be done without losing sight of the importance of having the legal requirements allow for the commitment of acute cases as early as possible.

In my address before the Northern District Medical Society in 1896 I said that "the transfer of the person declared to be insane from the court or jail to the insane asylum is managed by the sheriff or his deputy without the advice of a medical man acquainted with the nature of insanity and the ways of the insane. It is a common thing for the sheriff's officer to deceive the insane as to their destination. * * * The question of the necessity of restraint is left entirely to the sheriff, and he is frequently too ready to put it on. * * *" This is still true today. It is a common experience to find that the new arrival has been told by the deputy sheriff that he would only stay in the hospital a short time, or that he would be given privileges which can not be granted him, and it is likewise often found that a patient restrained with hand-cuffs and anklets on the way to the asylum is found to be quiet and harmless when he arrives in the ward. It is of course true that the escort must be very careful to protect a patient against himself and others while en route; at the same time if the deputy sheriff had the knowledge and experience of a trained hospital nurse, he would be able to understand better when he can take certain risks with regard to omitting restraint, and in a general way how to afford various comforts to the patient he is escorting. Apropos of how sheriffs sometimes show a lack of consideration for the patient, it may be mentioned that we received a woman some sixty years old last month, whose mental condition was

not such as to require immediate transfer, who had traveled from midnight until 5:10 a. m., at which hour she was taken from the station to the institution. (Report in the Stockton Mail.) Are considerations of comfort not much more essential to a sick person, the insane, than they are to the person the deputy sheriff usually escorts, the criminal?

The subject of the escorting of the insane from jail or detention-hospital to asylum was taken up by several State Senators during the session of the Legislature in 1897, and a law was drafted in accordance with the above regulation in vogue in the State of New York. As soon, however, as the sheriffs heard of the bill, they banded themselves together, and used every influence until they had succeeded in killing it. Since then I have several times sounded the prospects of having such a bill become a law, but have each time found that efforts would be futile on account of the organized opposition. Now that reform is the watchword, and machine-politics seem no longer to be the master of the situation, I am hoping that such an act can be passed at the next Legislature. That this transfer is feasible, humane, and in every way apt to be a success, is attested to by the trial it has been given in New York State.

This procedure is not only more humane in giving the patient a more correct treatment en route in accordance with the particular circumstances of each case, but it is more economical. It is a fact that during my 21 years' experience as assistant physician at the Stockton Asylum, I have not yet seen a case (man or woman) brought to the hospital from certain counties during the day. They are always brought in the evening, so that the deputy sheriff can not return the same day, and therefore charges his per diem for two days for himself and his assistant, when he has one, which is usually the case. This amounts to a large sum in the course of a year.

If the transfer is to be done by nurses from the different hospitals, it may be necessary to district the State, as has been done in New York.

But not only are the sheriffs not the proper persons to serve as escorts for the insane on the way to the State hospitals, but the police and constables are frequently unqualified to take charge of the alleged insane. Sometimes they use force where this is not required, at other times they are too uninformed to be able to give proper attention to the true interests of the patient.

To sum up the evils which are confronting us in connection with the apprehension, detention and commitment of the alleged insane, and their transfer to State institutions:

(1) They, as sick people, are not understandingly looked after by the police or constables at the time of their arrest.

(2) They are still in some quarters kept in unsanitary places of detention (jails), in which they are given little if any medical attention, which places are now and then infested with vermin. They are not kept clean while there, nor as a rule furnished with clean clothes when they leave.

(3) They are not given as thorough an examination prior to and at the time of their commitment in court as many of the cases require, the special qualifications of the examiners in lunacy being much below par, a matter, however, which time and proper teaching of psychiatry in the medical schools only can rectify.

(4) They are escorted by men who are accustomed to take care of criminals but unqualified as nurses to look after this particular class of sick people, and who are doing this in a very uneconomical way.

SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 9

By The Onlooker

THE HUMBOLDT HUMMER

You know that poet wail about the fatal-gift-of-beauty business. 'Tis nothing as compared with the fatal gift of gab. For every Cleopatra who needs snakes to put her out of her beauty-induced misery, there are a million public speakers who ought to be chloroformed to save their suffering constituencies. For it is not only the hearers who suffer—it is the folks



Senator C. P. Cutten

back home that sent the perspiring orator to the Legislature to get their bills passed and lo! they are not passed because the orator has blown them to pieces with the hurricane of his eloquence. To put that down in plain Spanish, many a flossy speaker has talked his own pet bill to death.

Herein lies the serpentine wisdom of Charles P. Cutten, the Humboldt hummer, the bouncing boy from the backwoods of extreme northwestern California. Senator Cutten wears glasses and looks wise; when he talks he does it with all the spirit and fire of our best fire departments; but just the same, he does not talk much. He has a theory—we know he has this theory, because he has repeated the announcement of it no less than thirty times during the late lamented session—a theory that he has never had more ideas on a given subject than he could spill through the channels of speech in five minutes by the watch.

Now, this is not such an inferior theory if you will only practice it, and Charley Cutten does. It does not imply that he has any fewer ideas than his eminent associates, either. In fact, it simply indicates that he has one idea more than most of them have, namely, that there is usually a good time to stop talking soon after you begin. If a good many people would do this, and put the stop just before the begin, and conscientiously practice the rule for about forty years, the fund of public enlightenment would grow so fast that vaults couldn't be built to hold it. Most of our leading orators empty themselves so fast that when they rush the growler back to the fountain of inspiration the busy barkeeper turns the spigot quick and send back suds instead of the strengthening stuff that makes Milwaukee wobbly.

Anyhow, Cutten has a strong gift of shut-up. Maybe this is what makes him so popular with his fellow members. And if Humboldt was to get any bills passed at the late session, she had need that he were popular somehow, because he had about the most unpopular job in the heap, chairman of the Committee on Finance. The gentleman who has to sit on the back of this fretful porcupine has the pleasant job of telling all his fellow members that they are natural born hogs and have just simply got to quit shoving into the trough that way; that the feed won't hold out to half their appetite and they had as well know it now as later, because they're going to squeal anyway.

There have been chairmen of the Finance Committee that used just this artless and tactful style of verbiage. We leave the gentle reader to guess how many votes they got in the beauty contest at the session's close. But not so Charley Cutten. He knew that he was handing out a staple line of extra proof disappointment to his fellow Senators, but he was wise enough to realize that if you pour oil on the face of the troubled vinegar you've got a salad dressing, and that everybody likes that. Hence the short speeches. When he had to talk, he said it quick, with the bark on, and quit. Not too much to remember, enough sense to give the mind something to digest, a bit of humor for a relish. The style made a hit. So did Charley. When the Senate adjourned, a grateful body of fellow-workers gave him a gold watch, presumably to remind him about the five-minute rule, or maybe to show that they appreciated the way he had remembered it.

Cutten is a strong man, able, conscientious, and a hard fighter. He has been one of the foremost figures in the present reform movement. He said something recently about not coming back to the next Legislature, but if the First Senatorial district is wise, it will make him change his mind.

The Value of Franchises

Time was when public utilities franchises could be had for the asking. The privilege-grabbing opportunities were very generally taken advantage of by the astute combinations that traded on the ignorance of the people of the value of State or municipal grants. The times are changing. As the people get an insight into the value of public utilities they become more chary of the indiscriminate giving of franchises without fair return of compensation. Almost fabulous fortunes have been made in the United States through corporate grants. A better understanding of the value of these monopolistic grabs is enabling communities to realize the income which they are worth to the people and how to secure it.—Livermore Herald.

Fashion Plates



Pittsburg Leader

Style and the Woman



Philadelphia Inquirer

She Won't be Happy till She Gets Them



Wooden Block Pavement: The only important change that has come in the street paving business in the past ten years is the steadily increasing use of creosoted wooden blocks in the largest cities. Thirty or forty years ago most of the paving done in the big cities was with cedar blocks. The street was graded and finished off with sand. Over this planks were laid, and then eight-inch blocks, either round or oblong, were laid, with tar and gravel for a binder. This pavement usually went to pieces in three years, and its wreck was complete as soon as it broke through. Under the modern system, however, which was brought over from Paris about the beginning of this century, the blocks are laid on a concrete base, eight inches deep, and on a cushion of an inch layer of sand. They are thoroughly soaked in creosote and petroleum, and are fitted tight together. The blocks measure 4 inches by 4 inches, and are 5 to 10 inches long. Laid after this fashion, they outlast asphalt or stone, and, indeed, those put down on Tremont street, Boston, where they had the most incessant wear, showed no deterioration at the end of ten years. The only objection offered to this style of pavement is that in eastern winters it is slippery for horses, a difficulty that can be obviated in various ways. New York has done most of the region west of Broadway and south of the City Hall with these blocks, and Chicago is now doing the whole of the Loop district, that is to say from the river to Jackson street and from the Lake to the South Branch. Seattle has a little wooden paving of the new type, but none exists in California, although some bridges are paved with wooden paving blocks.

Blowing off Steam: The rows on the subject of speech-making in the streets usually terminate, as did the one in Fresno recently between the police authorities and the socialistic organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, with the designating of certain street corners and vacant spaces where speaking can be done. This principle was long ago adopted by the city of London after many years of fierce uproar on the subject of freedom of speech. Of course it will not do to have speech-making in progress everywhere, but on the other hand to stop it entirely is to bottle up forces that may at last break out in explosion. The fact that a good deal of this talk is crazy and irresponsible, and even that some of it is treasonable and anarchistic need cause no particular alarm. It is very much as the Quaker said to the young man who was swearing: "Truly, friend, if thee has that kind of stuff in thy system, it is better to spit it out." The anarchy of the shallow street orator gawked at by a handful of listless bums, contains only an insignificant atom of danger to the republic in comparison to the sinister anarchy of Big Business, corrupting politics, undermining the bench, owning newspapers and instilling useless partisanship into the people.

Stabbed in the Back: The people of Columbus, Ohio, are desirous of acquiring their street car lines, and a bill was introduced into the Legislature giving them that right. In spite of sharp opposition from the corporate influences that controlled a large part of the Legislature, the bill seemed likely to pass, when it was "discovered" that it contained a provision abolishing the rule that now prevails in Ohio cities whereby a street car line cannot occupy a street without the consent of a majority of abutting property owners. This killed the bill. There are many ways by which legislation unfavorable to private interests can be headed off, and the average Legislature understands all the tricks in the game.

Reconstruction of Street Car System: New Jersey has now a Public Utility Commission similar to the New York, Wisconsin and Massachusetts bodies. A protest on the conditions of the Trenton street car system led to an investigation and finally an order that completely reorganizes the business physically and in operation. It will take some time to do the reconstruction work ordered by the commission, but the company has set about it, and in the end Trenton people will have good accommodations instead of miserable as at present.

The Apostle of Civic Housecleaning: The best authority in the United States on the subject of "How to get a city clean and then keep it clean," is Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane. She goes from one town to another as she is summoned, either by town authorities or by civic organizations, and gives an expert report on health conditions and cleaning methods, and outlines plans for improvement. She is at once sanitary expert and a civic missionary. She helps the officials and she stirs up the people. She is doing a great amount of good in protecting health and preserving human life.

Pittsburg Slowly Wakens: Pittsburg is the most striking example in the whole country of a city run in accordance with reactionary business ideas. The people own very little in the way of public utilities. Even the bridges crossing the river, five in number, are owned by private companies and a toll is exacted of all that use them. But the city is gradually waking up. Arrangements have just been perfected by which the people have taken over these structures at a cost of nearly two million dollars and the toll will be abolished. The bridges had been paying their owners large dividends.

Efficiency of Filters: Analysis of the Ohio river water in January, before it enters the Cincinnati filters, showed all the way from 6,700 bacteria to the cubic centimeter up to 360,000. The average was 63,000. The average for the filtered water was 11 bacteria to the cubic centimeter per day. Some days there were none at all and the highest was 110. This shows an efficiency of 99.98 per cent for the filter.

A Fire Chieftainess: Port Tampa, Florida, is probably the only town in the country that has a young woman for Fire Chief. Her father was for some years Fire Chief in Savannah, and she acted as his secretary. When they removed to Tampa he took the place of Fire Chief there, and she was assigned to the neighboring town of Port Tampa, where she organized a volunteer department and was chosen as chief.

Putting the Garbage to Work: Atlanta has two garbage crematories and also two receiving stations for garbage some distance from the crematories. Railways are to be built connecting the stations with the crematories, and it is estimated that the heat of the burning garbage will make steam enough to generate the electricity required to operate the system.

Radical Fight Against Smoke: Youngstown, Ohio, which, as everybody knows, is a great manufacturing center, has at last risen in wrath against the smoke nuisance which has rendered the town almost uninhabitable. It has adopted a smoke ordinance of the most drastic type, and there seems to be a robust public sentiment back of the law to insist on its enforcement.

Gift of Shade Trees: The head of the leading dry goods house of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, has presented the school children of that city with 10,000 catalpa trees to be set out in streets and yards. Each child is required to promise that he or she will plant the tree and care for it. The catalpa is hardy, a rapid grower and produces a dense shade.

Paid by Subscription: The Mayor and Aldermen of Clay Center, Kansas, were recently fined by the Supreme Court of Kansas for contempt, because they chopped down the poles of an electric light company before the court ruled on the company's right to use the street. A popular ten cent subscription was started, and the fine was paid for the officials.

Redueing Number of Counellmen: Richmond, Virginia, has 64 city councilmen, and a move is on foot among the business men to cut the number down to 24. A good many citizens, however, think that while they are about it, they had better go further and cut the number down to five under the commission system.

Regulating Sale of Revolvers: The police authorities of Louisville, Kentucky, are urging the passage of an ordinance requiring all dealers in firearms to keep a record of each weapon sold and the name and address of the buyer. They claim it would reduce the volume of crimes of violence and aid greatly in detecting crime.

Municipal Expositions: Hartford, Connecticut, and Toledo, Ohio, are both holding municipal shows. They are attended by large numbers of people, and are doing good service in increasing popular interest in the work of their city governments.

Better Than Horses: Walla Walla, Washington, has a big 80 horse-power fire-wagon, which it finds most efficient to haul the steam fire engines to fires. It does traction work at the rate of 15 miles an hour without injuring itself.

Heads or Tails: York, Pennsylvania, has seven councilmen, and recently when a vacancy occurred the vote was three to three on the choice for his successor. It was finally determined by tossing up a coin, after which all six voted for the winner.

Use of Calcium Chloride: Duluth will this summer make use of calcium chloride instead of water to lay the dust on unpaved streets. Experiments seem to prove that two or three applications will be enough for the season.

Southern Cities Moving: Macon, Georgia, is one of the first of the Southern cities to join the playground movement. It has just appropriated $3000 to make over a city square into a children's playground.

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The Mission of the United States

What America Has Done and What She Still Must do For the Salvation of Europe and of the World

By Baron d'Estournelles de Constant

"The Mission of the United States: What America Has Done and What She Still Must Do for the Salvation of Europe and of the World," was the theme expounded by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant under the auspices of the City Club Tuesday evening, March 28th, in Simpson Auditorium.

Baron de Constant is a member of the French Senate, representative of France at the Hague Conference, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1909 and founder of the International Conciliation Association. The Baron said:

The people who laugh at old-new efforts at old-new ideas, are accustomed to say that peace is a very fine subject, but what does it mean? Simply a generous scheme, a dream, and nothing else? And they are always ready to object to our efforts and say, "Why are you trying to start a peace movement, when there are so many difficulties, so many complications everywhere?" And, indeed, the very first words the newspaper men spoke to me when I landed at New York were "we will have war with Mexico." They were much amused with the idea that a man had crossed the ocean to speak of peace to a nation that was just going to war.

People seem to be alarmed with things which are quite natural. They speak of this Mexican affair as if it were quite an exceptional drama, something awful dangerous, something which will surely tomorrow or any other day lead to war. But all my diplomatic life I have seen everywhere those difficulties. Everywhere you have them; chiefly when you have such a big country as this, a desert country like Texas and a country like the north of Mexico. It is impossible to prevent all difficulties in life with your neighbors. But the question is not to aggravate these difficulties. The question is not to speak of war, when it is only a question of one of the most ordinary difficulties we are sure to meet, and not to give, if I may say, the character of a national quarrel to a local issue.

I speak always not as a foreigner but as a friend. I speak always with great caution. But in connection with your relations with Japan I tell you very frankly that, having not only known, but meditated all these questions, you may believe me if I tell you and if I swear that I really cannot see, I cannot even imagine, what would be the advantage of war for either Japan or the United States. I say that war is not necessary, and I say that Japan, as well as the United States, wants peace; wants peace much more than they can believe, much more than you know. Because I have lived my life, I do not come here to try to get the kind of popularity to be elected to the senate here. What I want is not to let my friends, my brothers, be deceived by ignorance. I understand that if I do that it is not so visionary. It is simply that if you are deceived by your ignorance and they are deceived by their ignorance, it will bring upon all the world such trouble, such catastrophies that we, too, shall certainly have bad times. And I think it is my duty for my children as well as for yours to do my best to avert this catastrophy.

I may go a little further and give you an idea. Speaking of the special question of Japan and the United States, I can give you an idea of the deep ignorance of public opinion, generally speaking. How can we speak now of preparing for war—war means destruction—when you have and when they have so much to do in constructive work and so much is to be done?

Let me speak only of your own country.

You have done so much in a short time. What is a century? Almost nothing. You have done marvelously. When we reflect that this is not a small country like our countries in Europe, like France, like Germany—that the United States is almost a continent as large or larger than Europe, one realizes that you have done in only one century marvelous things.

The present question is of struggling, not with the complicated armaments of today but with other kinds of armaments which are labor, brain work; science, art, agriculture, industry, commerce; that is the real struggle of tomorrow. In this struggle, if



Baron de Constant

you stop your national development, if you give too much of your force to the war of destruction, to the preparation for war,—well, what are you going to do? You are going to waste what you want for developing your national resources. You are going to waste your money. That's not much. You are going to waste your time. Well, that is more serious. You are going to waste your men, your young men, and these, your young men, they are not numerous enough for such a big country as yours.

And that is the second part of what I wanted to explain to you. They say that this organization cannot be effected. But, indeed, it has been already started. It is at work. This organization for peace, for the last 12 years, since the first Hague conference, has been at work. And here is one of its results. This is the beginning of what I call the American mission. Why should not I tell the truth? At first, when the first Hague Conference met, nobody would believe, in Europe, at least, that it would get votes. Everybody was more or less sceptical about it. It was in 1899, and since that time we have seen, if I may say it, the work of the first Hague Conference disappearing little by little. Nobody would believe in it. No government consented to appeal to the Hague court, the first court of international justice. Nobody, no government, would consent to treat it as a real existing institution.

When the European governments wanted to do nothing, then the American government said, "It is a pity not to use it; it ought to live. The European governments could use it. Hague is in Europe. But, as they don't do it, we shall do it." And then began the action of the United States. And with whom? That is very striking just now,—with the Mexican government. They agreed to appeal first, to send the first case to the Hague court.

This case was a small one indeed. That one was objected to by the sceptics. It was the case called the Pius Fund case of California. And is has been settled in the most admirable way and so perfectly well that nobody now even thinks of it. But wait a moment. This beginning has been something like good luck falling down and waiting on this poor Hague court, which was condemned, which was almost dead. This first case has been, indeed, its first steps; and when public opinion saw that it was possible to use this Hague court, then, at once an interest came from everywhere and so strong and so living that then quite a serious affair, namely, this great difficulty between Russia and England, was settled by being referred to the Hague Convention.

You remember what was the subject. It was a very, very serious question. Everybody agrees and recognizes that 20 years ago it would have been quite enough to light the fire of war between Russia and England. When the Russian fleet was going out of the Baltic Sea, it met the English fishing bark—the Dogger Bank case—and nobody could understand how the misunderstanding came about, but they fired. The Russian man-of-war fired at this British fisherman. The day after all the newspapers were quite indignant. They wanted at once satisfaction for such an outrage, and there would have been war if it had been only 20 years ago. But it was settled in the most admirable way by application to the Hague Convention.

At the first Hague Conference only 26 nations had been invited. Why 26 nations only when there are 44 all together? All the world belongs to 44 nations. You invite all the nations of the world and it makes only 26. Why? Simply because they had forgotten the American republics. They had entirely forgotten to ask them to come to the first Hague Conference; and, indeed, except the United States, your republic, and the Mexican republic, no other had been invited. And when it was a question through American initiative of convoking a second Hague Conference, of course, they could not forget America this time—the new world, and all the American republics, that is to say, 21 instead of two, were invited. And they came. And do you know what has been the result of all this? The result is that, being 21—in fact 19, because two have been missing—being 19, instead of two only, they have changed the majority,—our majority for progress was very, very small at the first Hague Conference; so small that it was no question of peace to settle to start an international abrogation. But at the second Hague Conference, the majority was strong enough that when we arrived at the splendid result and we counted our votes, and we were 33, 34, some days even 35, as against only 5. And so we had the support of what I call the American bloc. We had, indeed, 32 33, 34 votes for compulsory arbitration, as against only 5 votes.

And one of the helps in this splendid discussion in favor of international justice, in arbitration, was your American delegates, who always went hand in hand with the French delegates.

It is because I have seen how nations can go near war without even suspecting it that I thought this my duty—now that I have enjoyed diplomatic life for 20 years, I find it a pleasure. I left all the fine and agreeable diplomacy and stopped the life I was living, but I am very happy and very proud when I feel that I may bring to my friends everywhere some arguments against ignorance, and then I find I can learn of them some arguments against war. In other words, my dear friends, when I come here, I bring you the results of my experience. You are young; you are full of initiative; you renew the sources of my confidence in the future; and that is why I was so anxious to come and see you a third time and that is why, when I go back to my country and when they ask me about Los Angeles, California, and all your difficulties, I will speak of them with confidence. I know you are good, wise people and you will bring the weight of your lofty conscience on the general conscience, on the general education, and it will be more and more difficult to deceive the people, as long as the American and French conscience are together.

Senator Bailey attempted on March 4 to resign. Three days later 20,000 troops were ordered to Texas. Senator Bailey has since withdrawn his resignation. The secret is out.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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GLEANINGS FROM 50 YEARS AGO

The year 1861 was not a local option year, we judge from the Sacramento Union of April 1st. In fact, the elements seem to have been on a spree, for about two columns of that paper were consumed in a compilation from the press of the state, showing the results of "The Great Storm"—bridges washed out, cattle drowned, houses adrift, mails delayed.

At just this inopportune moment, the San Francisco Bulletin had the bad taste to announce, "they say that the water is to be let into the Spring Valley water works in the course of next week." Beautiful thought! Touching reminiscence! How often since has "water" been "let in" to the Spring Valley water works!

No less inappropriate at such a season of deluge is this item from the Sacramento Union of April 3rd:

"Anti-Alcohol—The 'Pledge' announces the arrival, from Canada, of the Rev. James A. Davidson, a distinguished temperance lecturer. It is supposed that he will soon begin a crusade against King Alcohol in this State, which is a field ripe for the harvesters."

We fear King Alcohol harvested the ripe crusaders, or fielded the crusading harvesters, or however you choose to disentangle the Union's mixed metaphors, for it is only now, fifty years later, that the local option bill "got by."

And while we are on the subject of morals, Redwood City will be glad to be reminded of

"An Acquisition.—The San Mateo Gazette says that for the first time in the history of Redwood City, there is a resident minister at that place. His name is Rev. J. S. Zelie, and he preaches in the court house every Sunday."

The gold fever still had a good many victims, and reports of new strikes were still a staple article of news. The Union announced the discovery of

"New Diggings.—At Lumkinville. Butte county, there have been several claims opened within the last few weeks, with good success; some of them paying an ounce a day to the hand. One day last week a man named Gilmore took out a nugget weighing seven ounces, besides several smaller ones."

Other and more serious traces of the frontier character survived. The Union's correspondence from Trinity county contained the following Fennimore Cooperian incident:

"News was received yesterday that the Indians at Soldiers' Camp, in Humboldt county, had murdered John Fulweider, an old and much esteemed resident of this place. They also killed all the stock in Ketin Chow Valley belonging to James Howe and others, and burned the cabins there. Eight men are in the valley, and have sent out an Indian, bringing a letter, in which they ask men to come and assist them to exterminate the whole tribe. They represent that the snow is so deep that the savages cannot escape from a sufficient force."

We suggest attention to the grim finality of the sentence before the last, as grim and final as the humor in the last phrase of the following:

"Four Chinamen were carried over Beaver Dam, on the Trinity, last Thursday. Three of them were drowned; the fourth can still pay his poll tax."

The wicked Legislature was still in session, and, like our own that ended last week, was scrapping vigorously over the decennial reapportionment of the State. In reading the following quotation you must remember that the present Constitution was not in effect:

"A bill for the apportionment of the State will be reported by the Committee of Twenty (one from each Senatorial district) this morning, in the Assembly. The committee, we hear, are unanimous in the belief that the apportionment should be made this session; and, without waiting for returns from Washington, in answer to the demands of the Legislature upon our Senator, have yielded compliance to the demands of their own constituencies in drafting bill, from the data furnished by the census abstract in the Secretary of State's office. According to these figures, the basis of Senatorial apportionment is 9,500, and, for members of Assembly, 4,750. The number of Senators is increased from 35 to 40, the highest constitutional limit; but the Assembly retains its present number of members."

It is interesting to note that, on this basis, San Francisco and San Mateo counties together got six Senators and Los Angeles county got one: also, that San Francisco got twelve Assemblymen and Los Angeles got two.

But the Legislature had more serious things than this to do. Under a heading, "Laws of California, Passed at the Twelfth Session of the Legislature," we read this melancholy record:

"Chapter XXXIV.—Act to change the name of Andreas Christian Michelsen to William Smith."

No wonder poets sometimes suicide!

But all was not sadness in those golden days. We turn to the San Francisco Bulletin of April 1st, and read where it quotes from the Washington Star this blithe and jocund item of the West:

"The Hon. Ned McGowan, who narrowly escaped hanging in California, when the vigilance committee ruled, has become one of the most respectable and prosperous citizens in Arizona, and has just been elected to Congress."

FROM THE PRESS OF TODAY

The big storm of fifty years ago has its parallel this week in the Roosevelt storm which swept the state and disappeared in a torrent of verbiage and a cloud of hats last Wednesday, when the Strenuous Lifer crossed the state line into Oregon. An area of high pressure is now central over the Web Foot State and will continue with loud explosions until T. R. goes somewhere else.

The State Board of Health last Saturday referred seventeen cases of violations of the Pure Food Laws to the district attorneys of the counties in which the offences were committed. For the future guidance of Dr. Chapman and other champions of Local Option, it should be called to their attention that a number of these are cases in which the manufacturers of patent or other medicines have failed to put the alcoholic content on the label. For their information, and also as a hunch to those fierce booze fighters who simply will get theirs at any price, we will publish the fact that the cheering stuff can be found in effective quantities in such unexpected oases as a favorite grip cure, an old reliable dead-shot cure for consumption, essence of Jamaica ginger (we never knew before just why we liked that stuff with sugar and water), sweet spirits of niter and witch hazel. None of these routes to the solacing jag is quite so devious as the "varnish skim," which is popular in the Navy, but all combine novelty with exhilarating qualities, soon, if the prosecutions stick, to be spiced with a tang of adventure.

"Senator John B. Curtin and Professor Carl C. Plehn are in Sacramento today (Monday, April 3rd), attending the meeting of the State Board of Equalization, which is still wrestling with the taxation problem, as it confronts them in connection with Constitutional Amendment No. 1. The Board is in receipt of a voluminous typewritten report, fairly bristling with technicalities from the Huntington urban and interurban railroads of Los Angeles County. The Board is working over this report today, endeavoring to ascertain from it just what are the earnings of the Huntington roads."

This item suggests two poignant ideas: one, that "Constitutional John" and "See! See! Plehn" will soon be known as champion wrestlers, as they always appear in the news columns as "wrestling" with Amendment No. 1; the other and more sweetly solemn thought, that there appear to be in the State of California only two men who have any idea of what the law means under which the taxes are levied and collected, and that they don't know enough about it to be very awe-inspiringly cocksure about what will happen when the law is applied.

The law seems to be plain enough in the case of the champion pugilist of the world, however. The Supreme Court seems to have recovered from its attack of megrims, and after mature deliberation upon the ease of Jack Johnson, under sentence of twenty-five days in jail for 'steenth conviction of traveling so fast as to be indistinguishable as to color, has decided that he cannot be liberated on any ground, technical or otherwise, thus determining another of those harassing and intricate questions of public policy to the satisfaction of all except the victim.

All is still excitement on our borders. The Mexican insurreetos have both been seen near the boundary line about dusk. Reports from San Diego the following morning indieate that the local supply of lager beer is depleted almost to exhaustion by their raids into neutral territory. President Diaz has issued a manifesto offering a reward of half of his kingdom to anybody who will bring these desperate characters into eustody, dead or alive; or a suit of clothes and a square meal apiece to the said d. cs. if they will come in and surrender. No takers, either way, and so the heartless and bloodthirsty business continues.

President Diaz, by the way, was buried day before yesterday. President Diaz attended the races yesterday afternoon, and surprised all with his vigor. He won three million dollars (Mexican) on the second race, and bought a new hat (American) with the winnings. We have positive information that President Diaz is a patient in a private lunatic asylum in New York, and has been there for the past six months. President Diaz led the charges against the rebels in Sonora last night. President Diaz is an infernal lie.

Governor Johnson is still signing bills.

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Law Enforcement in Connection with the Northern Securities Case

By S. R. Van Sant, Ex-Governor of Minnesota

At the regular Saturday meeting of the Los Angeles City Club, on Saturday of the past week, the feature was an address by the Hon. S. R. Van Sant, ex-Governor of Minnesota, on the subject "Law Enforcement in Connection with the Northern Securities Case."

Governor Van Sant spoke in part, as follows:

In our State, for more than a quarter of a century we had a law upon our statute books which forbade the uniting of parallel and competing lines of railway. That law was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and was declared constitutional. In 1901 an effort was made by the organization of a company in New Jersey, under the name of Northern Securities Company, to unite two great and competing lines of railway—the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific.

I felt, as Governor of the State, that it was my duty to prevent that consolidation if it were possible. And I gave out an interview, in which I stated that, in my judgment, no law made in New Jersey, no company organized in New Jersey or otherwise could come to Minnesota and thwart our people's will as expressed in our statute.

Now, I was not an attorney. I was simply a business man. But it seemed to me that that ought to be good law, if it was not. I was ridiculed from one end of this country to the other. And they said that I was not an attorney; that the greatest attorneys in America were paid a vast sum for the organization of this company, and they said to the man who organized it that it was legal.

And do you know, my fellow citizens, that the most charitable thing ever said about me was, "Van Sant is not to blame. He doesn't know any better."

I authorized the Attorney General of our State to bring suit to prevent, if possible, the consummation of this company, and to prevent its carrying out its plans. And so suit was brought in the United States Supreme Court.

But, realizing how great that fight would be and what it meant and how powerless a single State was to cope with a corporation of this kind, I called together a conference of all the Governors of the States through which those lines run, at Helena, Montana.

That resulted in great good in this way: Not only united those States—for we agreed to stand together—but it aroused a great public sentiment. And let me say in this presence that there is no power, after all, greater in the United States than the aroused public sentiment.

So intense was the feeling and so thoroughly aroused were the people to the dangers which threatened them that it was not hard work to go to Washington and present the matter to the then President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt.

He instructed his Attorney General to examine into the matter, and if this was found in violation of the United States statutes to bring suit to dissolve the company. You all are familiar with the case. Attorney General Knox decided that it was in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

To my mind, it was the most gigantic scheme ever conceived by the brain of man to stifle competition and to promote monopoly; and while we have many, many reasons to praise the then President of the United States—for I believe, by reason of his services to his country today we have higher ideals of business, higher standards of citizenship, than we ever had before—he never performed a greater service than when he struck that $400,000,000 corporation between the eyes and killed it forever.

Do you realize what it means, had that not been destroyed? First, a Northern Securities Company. Second, a Southern Securities Company. And then a United States or a Central Securities Company—all the great corporations of this entire republic of ours would be in the hands of a few men, who would control it for their own and not the public good.

Our country need fear no dangers from without. Our enemies, our worst enemies, are the enemies in our own household.

And what is the chief danger in our country today? It is disregard of the law. Isn't that true? Disregard for law! And if our Republic is to stand the test of time, every man must yield obedience unto the law.

I said we were making rapid progress, and I like to think of my country as one in which we not only have liberty, in which we not only have



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Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1910

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans on Real Estate	$ 8,313,959.64	Reserve on Policies	$18,128,589.36
Amount of Loan does not exceed the statutory percentage of appraised value.		Claims in Process of Adjustment	123,483.51
Loans on Approved Collateral	1,043,772.48	Being Claims reported, but of which Proofs have not yet been received, or are incomplete.	
Loans to Policyholders	3,163,168.12	Premiums and Interest Paid in Advance	116,765.94
In no case does amount of Loan exceed the Reserve held by the Company.		Reserved for Taxes Payable 1911	71,549.42
Bonds and Stocks Owned	5,712,286.85	All Other Liabilities	179,128.72
Being Bonds, $5,343,604.85, of Municipalities, Railroads and other Quasi-Public Corporations, and Stocks, $368,682.00, all valued as of December 31, 1910.		Including $12,415.46 set aside for Medical Fees, and $103,851.20 for Agents' Commissions in Accident Department.	
Real Estate Owned	1,120,450.10	TOTAL LIABILITIES	$18,619,516.95
Los Angeles Income Property, including Home Office Building.		Capital Stock	1,000,000.00
Interest and Rent	210,660.39	Surplus Set Aside for Future Dividends to Policyholders	420,684.23
Accrued but not due.		Surplus, Unassigned	724,987.09
Outstanding and Deferred Premiums—			
Life Department	500,588.68		
Accident Department	319,904.78		
Net Amount, Reserve charged in Liabilities.			
Cash on Hand	380,397.23		
Including Deposits drawing Interest.			
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	$20,765,188.27	TOTAL	$20,765,188.27

New Life Business Written, 1910	$ 20,656,363.00	Increase in Life Business in Force	$5,973,789.00
Total Life Business in Force	117,513,574.00	Increase in Assets	2,335,983.99
Total Cash Income, 1910	6,750,765.88	Increase in Cash Income	586,237.46
Premium Income Accident Department, 1910	1,276,820.98	Increase in Reserve	1,989,974.17
Total Paid Policyholders, 1910	2,456,568.08	Increase in Surplus, Assigned and Unassigned	293,789.78

SURPLUS, (Assigned and Unassigned Exclusive of Capital) $1,145,671.32.

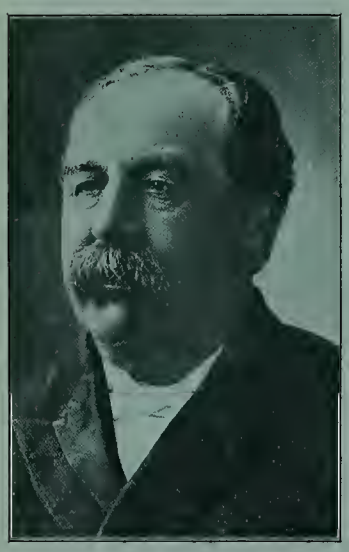
equality before the law, but we have equality of opportunity. And I would like to see this pace maintained until we not only have this equality before the law, this equality of opportunity, but something at the present time more needed than either of these and that's equality of punishment; the same measure of justice meted out to the rich criminal as to the poor one without money and without friends.

When this time comes, as come it will, indeed, then America will arrive at that high position that we hope to see her finally come to. You business men, you men who are making this Southern California blossom as the rose, you men who are building up here one of the great cities of the continent, must realize that you have other duties to perform.

There is just as good fighting here in California as there is in Minnesota. I was going to say as good as in Illinois, but I believe I will take that back, because I think they have got a little more to do just now than the other states have.

I would like to see this pace maintained until every man would earn the dollar he spends, and then he would see to it that every other man does likewise.

I would like to see this pace maintained until every dollar of stock in



Hon. S. R. Van Sant

our great corporations represents 100 cents of actual value. And if we are true to ourselves, and if we are as patriotic in the service of our country as we are vigilant and diligent in our business, there will be no trouble in the future.

You cannot escape this responsibility if you are a good citizen. Our Republic might be likened to a great corporation, and in this great corporation every one of you is a stockholder and responsible to the extent of one vote for its management. Your great corporation is the United States Government, and your President is the President of the United States, and its board of directors the American Congress. And so you see, the duty devolves upon you literally, as individuals, to see that the proper men are selected as your president and your board of directors.

I have no patience and never have had and never expect to have, with that man, be he minister, professional man, business man or laborer, who is too good to go to the primaries of his party but who berates the man nominated to office.

If in my statement of this case I have been somewhat egotistical and spoken too much of self, I know that you will excuse me, for it seemed that the occasion required it. I deserve no credit. I simply did my duty as I saw it, as an American citizen. I asked no man, no party leader, no chairman of our central committee, no attorney general. I took that step believing that I was right and fearing if I took advice it might deter me, and I was determined to make that fight. There was a petition presented to me by men representing more than $50,000,000, and I have that petition in my possession yet, requesting me to let up until some overt act was committed. I no more could let up than I could fly. Not at all. And while I sometimes do think perhaps that I did some little service, it came from the fact, as I said in the start—and that I consider the proudest moment of my life—that, when my country needed me, I, as a boy, shouldered my gun and for nearly four years fought to preserve this great American Union.

I was asked the other day if I was out of politics. The gentleman said: "I see you are out of politics." I said to him: "You never made a greater mistake in your life. I am out of office, but I am not out of politics." And what is more, I never expect to be, and I hope every man here will be an earnest, active, zealous politician, fighting for what he believes to be right; doing something in this great fight.

So I say to you: Get on the firing line and do your duty and this Republic that we all love so well will stand forever. And I want to close with a sentiment from Abraham Lincoln on the enforcement of the law:

"Let reverence for law be breathed by every mother nestling the babe that prattles in her lap. Let it be written in our spelling books, our almanacs and our histories. Let it be preached from the pulpit. Let it be proclaimed from legislative halls. In a word, let it become the political religion of the land."

President Finlayson followed with an exoression of thanks for Governor Van Sant's address, saying in part:

I sincerely trust that no matter what the law may be upon the statute book, every minister of justice sworn to uphold that law will enforce it, though the heavens fall, regardless of what the law may be. And if there be laws upon the statute books which ought to be repealed, then, let them be repealed in accordance with the methods provided by our constitutional form of government. And that brings me to this: There are in this age, as in every age, certain great, underlying, fundamental currents, representing the aspirations of the people. As a result of one of those currents today, we find consolidation the order of the day. We find on the one hand capital organizing and consolidating into great corporations. On the other hand we find labor endeavoring to do the same. And I believe that labor has as much right to organize as capital has. I believe that it is its duty to do so; and I believe that, when it finally is organized, then labor will get its rights and capital its rights also, and eventually out of these two forces will come a real industrial democracy. But what I am now particularly aiming at is this: I believe that, while the Sherman law is upon the statute books, it must be enforced; and I hope the time will come and come soon when that law will be very materially modified; for it is endeavoring to oppose itself to an irresistible tendency, and that is the tendency to consolidate capital. I say it is an irresistible tendency. It is in accord with the economic trend of events, and I believe it to be a good tendency, and I believe that all of these modifications will come as, with a tremendous sweep, it is moving on to some goal that is of benefit to the human race.

DRAMATIC CHIT CHAT

The resurrection of an old ordinance forbidding the public presentation of objectionable plays, and the application of it to put a stop to two pornographic farce comedies whose alleged salacious features had been widely advertised, seems likely to result in regular theatrical censorship becoming an institution in Los Angeles.

Guy W. Eddie, the city prosecuting attorney, upon whom the functions of censor devolve under the ordinance, does not relish the position and so he has asked the City Council to provide a permanent committee to review all plays—a sort of a death watch to attend all the "first nights."

The trouble started when the billboards announced the coming of "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge." "The Queen" a short time before had attained a great deal of profitable notoriety through a magazine article denouncing her as one of the most shameless females who had ever smiled across the footlights. In the same article another lady, "The Girl from Rector's" had been denounced.

When it became known that "The Queen" was on her way to Los Angeles and was to make her local debut at Temple Auditorium—a church on Sundays and a theatre the other six days in the week—a certain class of citizens was shocked. There were appeals to the Mayor and to Mr. Eddie to prevent the proposed "desecration" of the church-theater. It was then he found the ordinance giving him power to interfere with plays falling below a certain ethical standard. Mr. Eddie witnessed the first performance, taking with him a committee of citizens. The verdict was "thumbs down" and an order was given against a repetition of the play. Later a compromise permitted it to finish its engagement but with costumes, lines and situations greatly altered.

The action set a precedent which made it impossible for Mr. Eddie to ignore the coming of "The Girl"—booked at the same theatre—last week. Again a committee attended, again the verdict was unfavorable, and since the management was unwilling or unable to make suitable changes the first performance was the last.

One application of the ordinance constituted a precedent, two a custom. Censorship is now established and will have to continue unless the council repeals the ordinance, which is not likely. The point has been raised that censorship of a single theatre is unfair and impossible and those who are opposed to censorship on any terms have indicated a disposition to force a strict enforcement of the ordinance so that the public will become impatient of it and demand its repeal.

Mr. Eddie's action in asking the Council to give him a committee is regarded as being in the nature of battening down the hatches and reefing the sails.

The intellectual wife of a rich money-grubbing Philistine becomes infatuated with a young society poet who is a frequent visitor in her husband's home. He makes surreptitious love to her and she runs away with him. Her husband gets a divorce and tries to forget her. The poet soon tires of her, they quarrel and she leaves him, and becomes an actress. Her little son whom she deserted and who is still with his father, proves the magnet that draws her back and the bond that at last reunites wife and husband.

Upon such a threadbare plot Henri Bernstein built the three-act play that he called "The Redemption of Evelyn Vaudray," and it is in this that Olga Nethersole has come to the Pacific Coast, playing this week at the Majestic theatre in Los Angeles. Notwithstanding that the subject is hackneyed and the treatment not very original it becomes a powerful and interesting play in the hands of Miss Nethersole and her leading man, Walter Edwards, an exceptionally able actor, who portrays the deserted husband. The piece was staged by Ben Greet, which means that it is a finished production scenically. Without exception the members of the company lend adequate support to the star, who, in this play, is probably giving the public the best insight into her powers as an emotional actress that it has had during her successful career.

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Political Table Talk

(Continued from page 5)

administration favored municipal ownership and was making tentative advances toward it, but the haste it was making was of the slow variety and Berkeley people became impatient for action. Stitt Wilson carried about with him the issue of The California Outlook containing the review of Pasadena's experience with monopoly and emancipation therefrom, written by Mr. C. W. Koiner, and read from it or referred to it in every address, invoking applause at every reference. He promised, if elected, to do something about municipal lighting for Berkeley instead of contenting himself with talking about it. Berkeley, in common with all the other bay cities, except Alameda, which owns its own plant, pays 9 cents per kilowatt hour for domestic lights and, also in common with other bay cities, believes that it pays too much. A review of the experience of Los Angeles with municipal water supply also helped Wilson, but it was Pasadena that decided the issue, without a doubt. While, all day Sunday, the eyes of the Socialists beamed like coals of fire, because of their victory, staid and sober folk, not a few of whom had neglected to vote, looked as though they had lost a near relative. The humiliation of having the college town of the state go Socialistic is not easy for them to bear. It will be a fortnight, and a warm one, before the consorts of Wilson on the city ticket will be rattled out of the big dice box and the conservatives may be counted on, to the last man to turn out at the final election and help to weight the Socialistic administration down with as prudent and slow-going associates as possible.

Oakland Town Taking Notice The surprise meted out to Berkeley put Oakland into a commotion. Now Oakland politics are different. Berkeley set itself up as a model of purity and progress as well as sweetness and light. Oakland enjoyed such bad government under the old Herrin domination and for so many years, that the setting up of a quasi reform administration seemed to the people like entering into the promised land. Mayor Mott has been mayor for three terms and a very good mayor, too, but he has never been too good to do polities, so outspoken as to antagonize the saloons, or so aligned with the radicals as to make them cocksure of him. Whether or not it was because he came into office on a rising tide of progress or whether it is that persuasive way of his, is not quite certain, but it is at least coincident that Oakland's greatest progress has been made under and during the half dozen years of Mott's administration. The Socialists are after his scalp. They hanker for it. Although nearly devoid of capillary substance where the capillary substance ought to vegetate, they want that scalp even if they have to tie it to their belt with a string. J. Stitt Wilson and all his Berkeley contingent will come into Oakland (between speeches in Berkeley) to make speeches in Oakland for the candidacy of Thomas Booth. The preliminary election will be held April 18. What the outcome will be no one can foretell, but the situation is not as in Berkeley. The Southern Pacific old guard is not as hostile to Mott as it was to Hodghead and the opposition to Mott is not unlikely to be divided between the Socialists' candidate, Booth, and Dr. F. F. Jackson, a radical reform candidate who was defeated by Mott two years ago. The Watchman does not regard the defeat of Mott as at all likely, but then he has to confess that the election of Wilson seemed to him well-nigh incredible. The people believe that they are being overcharged by the public service corporations all down the line (and they are), and they are growing restive under what, under the existing regime, seems to them to promise little relief from such exploitation. The Socialists are few but the discontented are many. The Socialists promise deliverance. The best that others promise is amelioration. There is the issue in a nutshell, amelioration or deliverance. This, taken with the fact that Socialism strikes terror to few hearts, makes the contest, even in Oakland, more problematical than it would have been a year or two ago.

The "War" in Cartoon



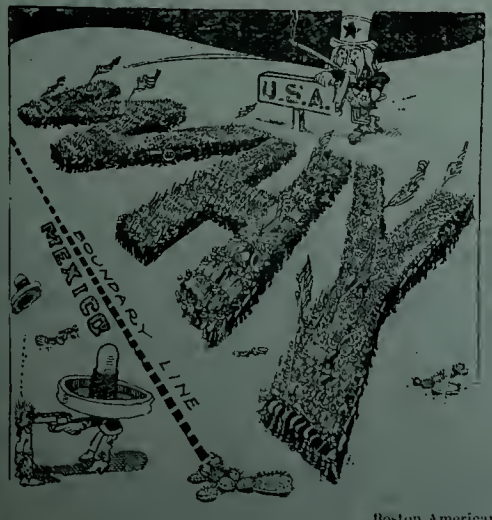
Omaha World

"Help!"



N. Y. Mail

Saving the Pieces



Boston American

The Mexican Puzzle



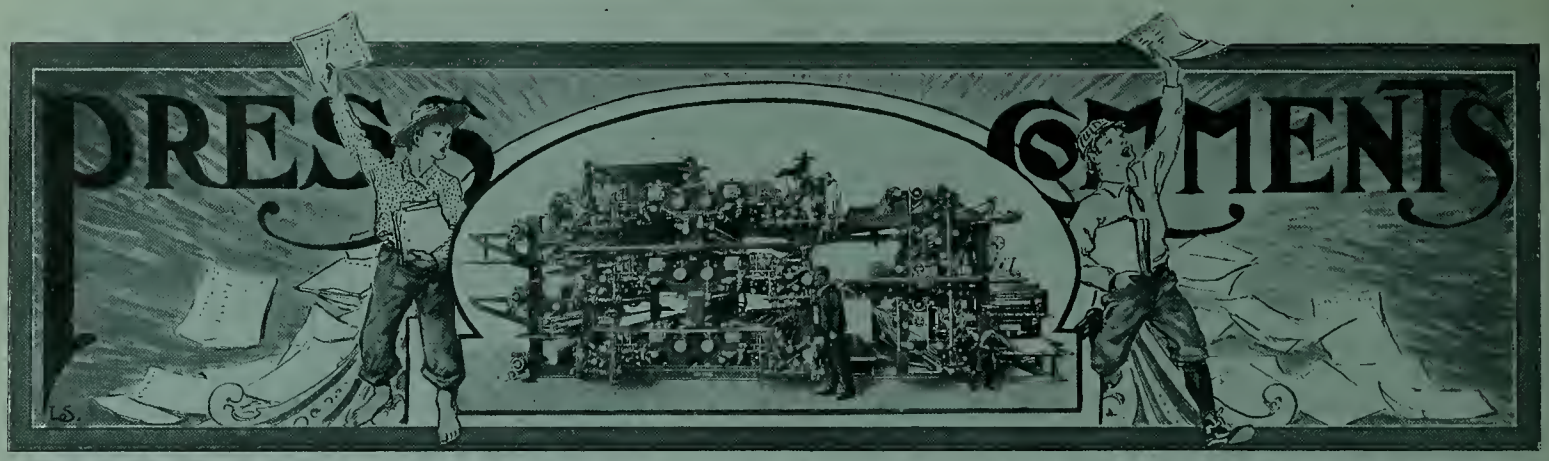
N. Y. City Press

"Less Noise There, Boy!"

Congress Is At It By the time this issue of The California Outlook reaches its readers the extraordinary session of congress will be in full swing. The Democrats are starting off well. They seem likely to complete the work of insurgency in the lower house by making autocracy less likely and democratic government of that body easier. Canadian reciprocity will doubtless go through all right after the mails shall have been loaded with addresses, never delivered, to be sent out for home consumption. Republican bourbonism will hardly dare kill it although its fingers will itch to get at its weasand. The chief business of both sides of both chambers will be to deploy for position for 1912, although it would seem from the common sense of the situation as though most of that work might have to go over until the regular session in December when the tariff board will have finished its investigations of the wool schedules and perhaps of cotton and steel, too. It will scarcely profit either side to stay in session half the summer to manufacture thunder that may spoil on its hands when the first frost comes. Therefore The Watchman looks for a short session and a going home to feel of the public pulse until December. The nation needs a breathing spell.

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Pertinent Editorial Extracts From Our State Exchanges

Awful!

The members of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company, of New York, are dealers in such shirtwaists as Madame wears. Also, but merely as an incident of their regular business, they are dealers in human lives, staking them against dollars in profits. A week ago last Saturday Harris & Blanck made an unmentioned number of dollars, and for them they paid the lives of one hundred and forty and odd human beings, mostly women and girl children, not to mention another hundred or so who were crushed and maimed. It is a nice business that the Triangle Shirtwaist Company conducts, precisely such a nice business as might be expected to flourish in hell under the old brimstone dispensation.—San Francisco Star.

Gamblers Were the Main Thing

Racing is dead throughout the country. Its death is due to the stringent laws against bookmaking which the states have passed.

This proves that horse-racing cannot thrive without gambling as its main attraction.

When the anti-race track bill was before the last Legislature desperate efforts were made by the race-track men to show that the race-track was not a side issue for the gamblers. It was contended that racing was "the sport of kings"; that crowds went to the track to see the ponies run, and for nothing else, and that the gambling, objected to, was but a minor matter.

But when the Legislature put a ban on bookmaking, racing stopped. No one wanted to see the horses run around the track, if it was impossible to get a little bet down.

So it is all over the United States. Where gambling is prohibited there is no racing.

All of which proves that the bookmakers were the main thing at the tracks. The horses were only a secondary consideration.—Oakland Enquirer.

People's Interests First

The attention of those who voted against Hiram Johnson last November because he was "the son of his father" is respectfully called to the fact that Assembly bill 718, drafted by Grove L. Johnson and making it unlawful for any one not a member of a fraternal, benevolent or secret society to have in his possession or to print or sell any expose or statement of the secret or unwritten work of the society was barred from the statute book by the Governor's veto. The Governor said he could not approve of the intent of the proposed law in endeavoring to protect something about which the law can know nothing.—Napa Register.

A Free Legislature

Another California Legislature has passed into history. It is the first, since the days when the corporations took a business interest in politics, that the lobby did not direct the making of the ordinances or the clinking of gold and the passing of bank notes influence in part or in all the law making function. Not that there have not been men of integrity in the legislatures of the past, not that in a few instances legislative action has been directed towards the weal of the State, but these instances stand out so prominently as to be distinguished as exceptions to the rule. To the shame of the people of California, boodle and corruption have stalked unchecked through its legislative halls. Their representatives in the majority of instances have been the mere puppets of greedy interests, corporate and otherwise, which dominated through the "boss system" and whose power was expressed by the dollar symbol.—Martinez Standard.

The Camorra Drama

More thrilling than the most sensational melodrama ever penned by playwright are the scenes which are being enacted daily in the trial of the thirty Camorrists at Viterbo. As one reads the proceedings in court, it seems impossible to believe that they recount actual events in the twentieth century and are not the product of the fevered genius among the moving-picture impresarios.

"Temperament" is given free play at Viterbo, but if the result of the trial is the breaking up of one of the most blood-thirsty and dangerous gangs that ever disgraced civilization there will be no need to scoff at justice as it is administered in Italy.—San Francisco Post.

Public's Refusal to Allow the Saloon to be Linked with Recognized Wine Industry

The Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review of the California liquor interests naturally feels grouchy over the result of the local option contest in the Legislature. The failure of the saloon "interests" to hide behind the grape growers and thus secure some form of favor it would be impossible to secure if they stood alone, was doubtless disappointing to them. Moreover, it is alarming to the opponents of majority rule to note the disposition by the public to meet the saloon issue without diversion from the main subject.

The liquor interests have been made to realize that they cannot and will not be dealt with in the same manner as the wine interests. The saloon presents a distinct issue. It must stand or fall on the public will. It is not a business, but a privilege revocable at any time by the people. —Central California Record.

Our Lumber Consumption

The consumption of timber by the United States for domestic purposes, largely for the construction of houses, is far in excess of the quantity employed by other nations for similar purposes. Germany uses 37 cubic feet per capita, France 25 feet, Great Britain 14 and the United States 230 cubic feet. Cheap lumber in the United States has contributed toward an immense fire loss bill, and if our people should be forced by dearer lumber to use more durable and less inflammable materials it would be a blessing to the country.—Redlands Review.

Roosevelt a Factor

A strange discrepancy is noted between the brave assertions of the foes of Theodore Roosevelt and the secret quakings over his tour of the country. The reactionary press proclaimed Roosevelt "a dead one," but quite inconsistently they admit in private that they are much disturbed over the journey which he has taken this spring through the West. It would naturally be assumed that no sane man would be disturbed over the prospect of a corpse being hauled from city to city to be exhibited to the people. So that the perturbation of the reactionary press over Roosevelt's tour is but an illustration of the insincerities which so often are noted in the expressions of many modern newspapers. He is and will continue to be a very large factor in our national life, and that man will not be forwarded in any political venture who enlists the antagonism of Mr. Roosevelt.

Interest in Mr. Roosevelt's tour is increased by the authorized assurance that he will support a progressive candidate for President in 1912. He will not take the field as an active fighter for or against Taft or anyone else, but his influence will be exerted along the lines laid down by the National Progressive Republican League.—John E. Lathrop, in April Pacific Monthly.

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WHO KILLED THE TARIFF COMMISSION?

It is the morning of the 4th of March. The hands of the clocks in the House of Representatives point to the hour of ten. In two hours the 61st Congress will have gone into history. The Tariff Commission Bill is before the House for action upon the Senate amendments. Two-thirds of its members are in favor of the bill. Fitzgerald, of Tammany Hall, the Democratic ally of Cannon, has been leading a filibuster against it. Cannon is apparently using all of his great power as Speaker to defeat Fitzgerald and save the tariff commission. He holds motions made by Fitzgerald dilatory. The friends of the Tariff Commission look on and it appears to them that Cannon's last hours are to be his best hours; that his last act as Speaker will be for the public good instead of for Special Privilege.

The roll is being called for the adoption of a rule, providing for a vote upon all the Senate amendments at one time. Only one of these Senate amendments is of any importance. When this roll call began the friends of the Tariff Commission said that the fight of years had been won. Apparently nothing now could prevent the passage of the bill. The rule prevented any other business being considered. Two more roll calls were the most that could be demanded by Fitzgerald. These could be completed before 12 o'clock, the hour of final adjournment, with 15 minutes to spare. Nothing could defeat the bill now. So thought the friends of the Tariff Commission.

Section 29 of the House Rules contains the following provision:

"The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order except when the journal is being read, while the roll is being called, or the house is dividing on any proposition."

The roll call is half completed by the clerk. Then Tawney arises from his seat. Speaker Cannon, deliberately disregarding this rule, recognizes him to present a conference report on the general deficiency bill. A storm of protest arises from the House. Cannon refuses to hear. In willful violation of his own rules which he has so often lauded, he arbitrarily suspends the roll call upon the Tariff Commission Bill and the ayes and nays are ordered upon the motion made by Tawney upon the conference report. The House witnesses the spectacle, unparalleled in parliamentary history, of two roll calls pending at the same time. The thirty-five minutes necessary for the roll call upon the deficiency bill makes it impossible to complete the vote upon the Tariff Commission bill before 12 o'clock. The last roll call cannot now be completed before 20 minutes after 12. The friends of the Tariff Commission see victory wrested from them through the most shameful outrage ever perpetrated in the House.

By unanimous consent, the bill, now dead, is withdrawn. Cannon and Fitzgerald and Tawney have won the battle for Special Privilege. The people have again been betrayed.

Now that the Tariff Commission Bill is dead, the Speaker orders the hands of the clock turned back. But a moment since and the clock registered 20 minutes to 12. We look again and it is a quarter past eleven. Now there is ample time for the transaction of business by unanimous consent. The conference report upon the general deficiency bill which was used to defeat the Tariff Commission could now have been adopted by unanimous consent, for at no time was there any real opposition to it.

The first session of the 61st Congress began with an alliance between Cannon, Tawney, and their followers, and Fitzgerald and his followers. The third session of the 61st Congress closed with the combination still intact, and in splendid working order. Will it continue during the 62nd Congress? Let us watch and see.—La Follette's.

Buffalo's Municipal Experiment

Commission government for cities up to 150,000 has spread to all parts of the country and has been generally successful. Buffalo is the first large city seriously to propose its adoption.

The Buffalo Chamber of Commerce has fallen in line with twenty-two other commercial bodies of that city in indorsing the commission plan and the city will doubtless adopt it. The scheme lodges the power of passing ordinances and administering the city's affairs in a council composed of the mayor and four councilmen.

The distinction of the mayor, who is without a veto, is his headship of the department of public safety, which includes the police, fire and health departments. All city officers and employes are appointed by the council, subject to civil service regulations; iniative, referendum and recall are provided for, and the granting of franchises is expressly reserved to the citizens, the expense of a special election being borne by applicants for the franchise.

It goes without saying that other large cities will keep an interested eye on Buffalo and be governed largely by its experience. The most significant thing about its proposed charter is the inclusion of the recall, initiative and referendum. It shows that the pioneering done in this line by Los Angeles is bearing fruit to the farthest points; that the conservative East no longer regards those instruments of democracy as mere rattle-brain theories of the wild and wooly West.—Los Angeles Herald.

All That a Man Hath

An automobile does not prove that a man has money but that he did have.—Judge

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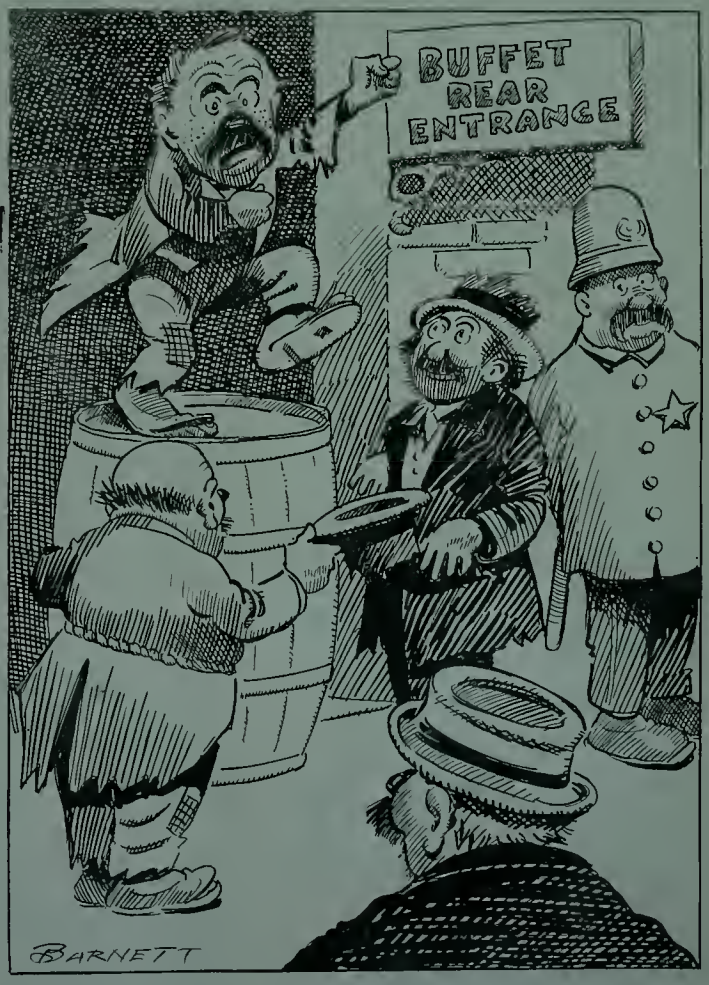
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ANARCHY—TWO KINDS





Hon. J. Scads Plunket at the Prosperity dinner of the Hogitall Association: But now looking around in our fair land what do we behold? The mobs led by demagogues are seeking to take power in their own hands. Their banners flaunt strange devices; the initiative, referendum and recall. Politics has long been so corrupt that most of us have refrained from voting, but now it grows worse and threatens the very foundation of our industrial system. We have survived the seven weary years of Roosevelt, but we cannot long endure this spirit of Rooseveltism that has seized upon the people. It must be stamped out, and our resources must be freely used to that end. These wanton persecutions of our captains of industry must cease. We must stand solidly together to oppose all organization among the working classes. And we must not ignore the people as we have too often done in the past. We must secure control of the influential publications and must advertise freely. Liberal subscriptions should be made to both political parties, and skilled men should be employed to look out for freak legislation that is dangerous to our interests. We, to whom the Lord has given charge of the wealth and prosperity of this nation, carry a great responsibility, which it needs all our patriotism to sustain. [Loud applause.]

Max Mouldy, the Red : They tell us—these robber capitalists that grind the faces of the poor—they tell us we should respect the government, and they expect us to cheer when their flag goes by in the street. I don't cheer. I groan or I hiss. What has the government ever done for me, I ask? Here I am and there you are, without the price of a beer in our pockets. I know that, because if we had the price none of us wouldn't be here. What has the government ever done for us but rob and oppress us and throw us into the cooler? They're just a lot of grafters, over there in Washington, cooking up tricks to skin the people out of their last cent. To hell with government, I say! Smash it! Bust it! Down with it if I had my way—[Is collared by policeman and dragged off to the lock-up.]

The Kohlsaat Case

The press generally has applauded vehemently the conduct of Editor Kohlsaat in sitting tight and refusing to answer when questioned as to the source of his information regarding the Lorimer slush fund. The correctness of the press view is to be questioned. It may be true to say that information, conveyed in confidence to a newspaper man, has as good a right to be privileged as if conveyed to one's spiritual adviser, his physician or to his attorney, but it does not follow that a sound public policy any longer justifies privileged communications at all. At a time when our civilization seems well-nigh on the verge of collapsing because of failure to administer justice it ill becomes parson, editor or lawyer to go about immune from questioning when he has locked up in his breast evidence that would bring the guilty to justice and sinners to a repentance. "Underwriting" the candidacy of any aspirant for senatorial honors is moral treason to nation and state, and shall treason go unpunished because some person was "told in confidence?" Somewhat of rotting in jail for contumacy in refusing to tell might lead to a more rational journalistic view of the proprieties in such cases. It should be conventionally understood that every promise not to tell, to whomever given, is abrogated at the bar of justice. There is no other way adequately to protect society from those who love darkness rather than light.

A Job for Roosevelt

The supreme need of the world is for an inter-acting, compound, reciprocating, all-embracing arbitration treaty to which all the great nations of Europe, Asia and America shall be parties. Nothing else since the dawn of the Christian era would so ameliorate the lot of mankind. It is a job for Theodore Roosevelt and one to which he may well devote the remainder of his life if need be. To this end the President and Congress should constitute him ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, with abundant credit, and set him at the job. He is the foremost personality in the world, has the ear of all nations and can "turn the trick," if anybody can. As for the little nations, the juvenile experiments in free government—well, they may have to be swallowed by bigger fish in order to be made to behave. No mere legalities should stand between the race and the peace of the world.

Neither Drunk nor Sober

Mr. Charles K. McClatchy, writing from Italy, declares that, during several weeks of sojourn in that land of sparkle and of wine, he did not see one drunken person. Very likely, but did he see one person who was thoroughly and absolutely sober? That is much more to the point. Science has demonstrated that alcohol, taken into the system, even in the most moderate quantities, instantly impairs, to an appreciable extent, the normal action of the brain when tested accurately. The pleasure of having the cobwebs now and again cut out of the throat and the delightful palateableness of that which tastes "like your foot's asleep" may justify an occasional impairment of brain reactions just for the nonce, but a nation that is never thoroughly sober has little to boast over another people that sometimes gets drunk but, all the rest of the time, is as sober as a judge. Mr. McClatchy should supplement his casual observations with careful experiments in a psychological laboratory and then report further.

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"There Was a Man!"

Broken in fortune and in body, Tom Johnson succumbed finally to the inevitable. So be it. But who shall write his life down a failure? Sleek and comfortable men, who have looked out for themselves and the main chance, will doubtless say, "What a fool! He might have been one of us;" but millions of his fellow citizens who never saw him, but only knew of the brave fight he waged for a square deal on the part of their public-service masters toward the people of his city, will say of him what Mark Antony said of Brutus when he stood over his dead body: "There was a man!" "He was one of us." Tom Johnson fought, beaten again and again, only again and again to fight until, beaten, broken, bankrupted, he could fight no more. Nevertheless, he triumphed in that he forgot self in warring for the common good and the work he did will live to make other fights for Right Things more easily won. "There was a man!"

Vive Women of Washington!

Those of us who are in a consenting frame of mind, but have not become enthusiastic for female suffrage, find ourselves so minded chiefly because of the dread of doubling the non-participating electorate, the enticing out to the polls of which now constitutes the chiefest burden of free government, but the women of Washington state have turned out and voted so far as they have had opportunity so to do. They did it at Seattle and recalled an unfit mayor. They did it at Tacoma with results that the "push" despised. If the women of Washington can demonstrate that, having the franchise they will exercise it, and not merely double the burden to be carried by those strivers for Right Things who exhaust themselves trying to get out the reputable vote, they will win the cause for the suffragists of California, too. Therefore watch the Women of Washington. See how they do.

Toujours Le Bryan

FOR a space of three years, eleven months and twenty-nine days, the American people think pretty well of Mr. Bryan, and then comes a day, early in November, when they are accustomed to say "no" to his one perennial, ever-blooming ambition. The arrangement seems to have all the earmarks of permanency. If conditions are bad with the Democratic party, Bryan is willing to run as a forlorn hope. If conditions are favorable, who more than he is entitled to take advantage of the opportunity? If things are just medium, then he can be run on general principles.

The present situation certainly comes under the second head. The first big, royal chance that the Democrats have had since 1892—and bigger than that showed at the time—is right now on deck. A party that would ask for anything easier to beat than the Republicans in their present condition of blundering, quarreling, hopeless demoralization, certainly must be made up of a lot of political mollycoddles. If there ever was, or will be, a first-class chance to repay the Peerless One for his tremendous sacrifice of time and words in behalf of a losing cause, now is the very flood-tide of its opportunity. Signs are not lacking that he and his friends understand the situation, and are planning to play up to it.

It would be a strange turn in the whirligig of politics, if the very forces that fought Bryan fifteen years ago should struggle to accomplish his nomination in 1912—yet it may easily work out that way. Let us trace the probable sequence of events.

First, with respect to the Republican nomination, the political prophets seem to be almost unanimous in the belief that it will go to Taft. His prospects certainly look good at present writing—an admission we make unwillingly but under compulsion of fact. In spite of reciprocity with Canada and the tariff commission, the stand-patters look upon him as their man. With the air so full of radicalism, they recognize that he is about as far as they can hope to go. Having fooled him so successfully with Ballinger, with Aldrich and Cannon and Tawney, on the tariff law and the parcels post, they figure that when he is safely embarked in another term, he may come out squarely on the side of privilege. He will get the delegates from the conservative Eastern states, and of course of the entire South, which always gives its convention vote to the man with the offices in his control. He may even get some insurgent support—of the moderates who dread a row and possible Democratic success.

But Taft's nomination, while it counts as a victory for the reactionary element in the Republican camp, is likely to strengthen the hands of the progressive element in the Democratic camp. The supporters of privilege can scarcely hope to carry the day in both places. Their man seems to be Harmon, although Dix, if he should chance to strike a popular chord, might do. On the other hand, the man they have most to fear is Woodrow Wilson—a democratic Democrat, clear-headed, courageous, magnetic, with a tremendous following of the young independent progressives of both parties. He is precisely the kind of man Privilege fears, because he is thoroughly in earnest and knows how to make good politically.

With respect to the Democratic nomination then, it will be, on the part of the reac-

primaries, a case of anything to beat Wilson. They must beat him, or he may beat Taft.

In the "Hoosier School Master" one of the characters is a half-crazy fellow who thinks one side of his head is made of potato. He is rational on every other topic but that. When he is a witness in a case, the opposing lawyers craftily bring the matter around to potatoes so as to ruin his testimony.

Now Bill Bryan is the potato side of Democracy's cranium. An old-line member of that party will be talking with perfect sanity on some subject of politics or government when someone calls out "Bryan." Instantly he yells "Whoop," and proceeds to throw a fit. Reason retires to a safe distance, and political discretion shakes its head in despair. The thing seems to be quite incurable, and the attacks are just as acute now as they were when it began in 1896.

Early in January of this year Mr. Bryan announced his "Three Tests for the Democratic Candidate of 1912." Two of them do not matter, but the third was that he must have supported the Democratic ticket continuously from and including 1896.

Now there are those who say this test absolutely excludes Woodrow Wilson; that he voted and spoke for Palmer and Buckner in 1896, and was for McKinley in 1900. They say furthermore that Bryan has absolute evidence of this, and that he intends to cut Wilson out of the nomination. A combination of the reactionary element that dreads and fears Wilson with the wild-eyed element that is for Bryan anyhow if he wants it, would make something over a majority, wouldn't it? And anyway Wilson must have two-thirds of all the delegates to win.

Of course reactionary support of Bryan in the Democratic convention would be based on the theory that he would be easy for Taft to beat; radical support of him would be the result of habit. Between the two he is likely either to be nominated, or to name the nominee. He is not likely to name Wilson. If conditions continue as favorable as they now are, he is most likely to take the nomination himself.

This may seem rather a gloomy view of the outlook, but it is just as well that progressive Republicans and independents should look the facts squarely in the face, and should base their fight in the party on the theory that there is not much to hope for in the other camp.

C. D. W.

Employers' Liability

THE history of the sanctioning of the fellow servant principle by the supreme court of California affords an interesting chapter in "Man's Inhumanity to Man." It was consummated by the Southern Pacific Company after years of waiting for a time when it had constituted the supreme court of the state with that object in view. When the psychological moment arrived the program went through without a hitch on the strength of an unquestioned decision then lately rendered in the State of New York, doubtless planned for in the same way. In consequence thousands of maimed men have been cast out to be burdens upon the general community with as little compassion as if they had been so many mules.

But California, at the late session of the legislature, thanks largely to the indefatigable persistence of Senator Roseberry of Santa Barbara, undertook to undo this wrong which working men have suffered and the indications are that, with time to get the new machinery in working order, great gain will result to society as a whole and to injured persons in particular. The fellow servant principle has been abrogated by statute and the doctrine of contributory negligence has been confined to a lessening of the recompense for injury instead of forestalling it altogether.

This is part of a world movement in which the old world has far out-distanced the new, possibly because European nations more highly regard the working man as a national asset than is the custom with us. We are accustomed to feel that if one man is killed we can import another from Europe to take his place, so what is the odds. This in part accounts for the fact that we kill in our industrial life two and a half times as many in proportion to working population as are killed in France, Germany or England, our total death roll approximating 35,000 and our injured list reaching nearly 2,000,000 a year.

Some disquietude has been felt for this new measure by reason of the invalidating of an employers' liability law by the highest court of New York, but that law was special in that it related to hazardous industries and afforded automatic compensation apart from any negligence whatever on the part of either employer or employee. The court found the statute in question in conflict with the "due process of law" provision in the state constitution, and the inference is plain that it would have been held by the same court, had it been necessary, to be in conflict with the same provision in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, although the makers of neither constitution had any such purpose in mind when such provisions were made and adopted. The court read them in, for the doing of which the justices thereof have been very generally and sometimes severely criticised.

The California statute appears to have provided for this contingency in advance by making it optional with employers to come under the provisions of the law, and submit to a graduated liability, or take their chances in the courts with jury trials under the old system whereby lawyers were fattened and only employers and employes made lean. Of nearly $100,000,000 paid to accident insurance companies by American employers in eleven years, it has been estimated that less than $30,000,000 found their way into the pockets of the injured, all the rest going either to the insurance companies or to the lawyers who prosecuted the claims.

The purpose of this new form of legislation, in which New York led and California and New Jersey followed, is not to mulct employers except where they have been grossly negligent, but to make the compensation allowed for accidents a part of the cost of doing business to be carried on to the consuming public for wide distribution in the price rate. Where there has been culpable negligence the employer, and none other, should bear the cost of it.

Properly administered, this law should, in time, for it will require no little time to work its way into the confidence of employers and employes, prove of great advantage to Californian industries and help to bring to us an increasing labor supply, but of course many safeguarding appliances will have to be installed and preventive measures taken for the reduction of hazard. It is to be hoped that the new law will be received in a cordial spirit inasmuch as its purpose is to establish justice and not to mulct anybody beyond his deserts.

A. J. P.

State and National Rate Making

THE doctrine set forth by Judge W. H. Sanborn, in the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota, on the question of a state's right to legislate on railway rates within its borders is new and rather startling. It is in effect that a state has no power to make freight or passenger rates, when the result of such legislation can be shown to bear directly or indirectly on the making of an interstate rate.

At first glance this does not look revolutionary, and yet it is; for carried to a logical conclusion it may deprive the states of all power to fix railway charges, or for that matter, to regulate railways in a fashion that will affect their finances—a general police power alone excepted.

Judge Sanborn's logic is plain enough, although the mere synopsis of the decision given by the Associated Press compels us to figure it out for ourselves. The states granted to the general government the power to regulate interstate commerce. In doing so they surrendered all powers over the railroads that would conflict with the general government's exercise of that power. "To the extent," says the Judge, "that it does not substantially burden or regulate interstate commerce, a state may regulate intra-state commerce and the fares and rates therein." But a study of the general system of through and local rates and their interdependence, especially where freight passes from one road to another, will show that it is quite impossible to inaugurate a general intra-state system, like a flat two-cent passenger rate, for example, without upsetting interstate rates in all directions. This may be described as direct interference, and it is so "substantial"—to use Judge Sanborn's word—as to forestall, under his ruling, any general rate making by state railway commissions.

As to interference indirect, by touching the finances of railways, there is no limit to that. Whenever a state lowers a rate, it presumably diminishes the earning capacity of the road, and this of course interferes with the fixing of interstate rates, for the latter must be graded to allow fair dividends.

It might seem that a state had final power of action with respect to a road that was entirely within its borders, but such roads connect up with others and make interstate rates in conjunction with them, and hence are subject to the rate-making power of the general government.

Judge Sanborn seems to wish to provide a theoretical basis at least for the exercise of some powers by the state, for he not only limits the prohibition by the use of the words "substantially burden," but he says, furthermore, that the state may enforce regulations that "only incidentally or remotely affect interstate commerce." But this is a good deal like allowing the pound of flesh, provided there is no flow of blood.

Colonel Roosevelt in his New Nationalism speeches has warned us to be on our guard against the "twilight zone" between the power of the states and that of the national government, where corporations would seek

to hide themselves. Judge Sanborn seems to have shot a searchlight ray into this zone, though whether from the right or wrong angle is a matter that will call for more consideration.

C. D. W.

The Case of Boss Cox

BOSS COX of Cincinnati lied. Unfortunately for him he lied to a grand jury of two years ago in stating upon oath that he had not received any moneys from the treasurers of Cincinnati, whereas he had received $48,500 from one and $17,500 from another. This constituted perjury and he was indicted.

He thought himself safe from prosecution. He had selected and elected every judge, except one, of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county and they all knew their master's voice. This one was a Democrat who got in somehow and was to be transferred from the criminal court the first of April. All looked well except that an upstart of an insurgent, of the name of Hunt, had somehow been elected district attorney when Boss Cox was not looking, but even he could do nothing with the judges all against him, so Boss Cox went into hiding to await the incapacitating of the one free judge on the bench in that city.

But he was smoked out and haled into court and the insurgent prosecutor and free judge put their heads together and took a change of venue from Cincinnati, where Cox controlled all the courts and half the probable jurors of the town, to Clermont county, where he does not control anybody. What the outcome will be nobody knows, but decent folk may hope with some reason for a triumph of justice at last against one of the great malefactors of our time and country. That hope lies in getting the case away from Judges Boss Cox has made and from the city whose political life he controls.

And yet the citizenry of Cincinnati is, no doubt, gravely warned against thinking evil of the local judiciary. They are admonished by press and pulpit that if faith in the judiciary is lost all is lost, and some may be frightened thereby, whereas the need of the time is to strip from the judiciary the mask of the most injurious sham of our era and resolutely inquire who made it. It is as impossible that a judiciary constituted by a Cox or a Herrin can be worthy of veneration and trust as it is that a police force dominated by the tenderloin of any city can be a safe reliance for good order.

We, in California, have suffered much at the hands of legislatures dominated by special interests, but we have suffered vastly more from a judiciary so dominated for the reason that, while the legislatures, speedily so lost the confidence of the people as to make a legislative position devoid of honor, only just now being restored, the traditions of a better time so safeguarded the judiciary as to beguile the people into believing that a scrub politician, once elevated to the bench, straightway became a different man and worthy of trust and reverence. This was dangerous.

Before we accord veneration to the occupant of any bench we must diligently inquire how he got there; who it was that made him a judge. If the answer be a Herrin or a Cox we must, as good citizens, keep that judicial officer under surveillance while on the bench and get him off it as soon as ever we can. Fortunately for California, we, The People, may now, if we will, select and elect our own judges, and if we do not we shall deserve to be adjudged and policed by minions of boss and tenderloin.

A. J. P.

Snob Schools

PRESIDENT WHEELER, of the State University, has given expression to some, for him (for he is habitually guarded in his statements), decisive opinions in regard to private schools of a certain class, the particular class in mind being those snob schools which have no reason for existing except that snob-ocratic persons desire to prevent their children associating with the progeny of the common herd. He declares them un-American. They are all of that. They are unpatriotic. They make against the solidarity of the American people, they accentuate that class consciousness that is the most portentous evil of our time. They are generally not as good schools as the public schools, inasmuch as they toady for patronage at the cost of discipline and thorough mental training. But their greatest harm is visited upon the progeny of the snob-ocrats themselves in that they separate these exclusive children from the inclusive constituents of our civilization at that period of life during which they can best understand and appreciate manhood and womanhood in the making. They will be aliens in their own land, uncomprehending, unsympathetic and unloved. Private schools we do need to do work that the public schools do not yet do, schools to lead the way for public schools to follow, but private schools that merely ape the public schools, without being public, are vain things, things to be under the ban of public disapproval. They should be made ashamed to exist.

Wickersham the Wonderful

ONE more intrepid political explorer in the eastern part of this Union has discovered the initiative, referendum and recall and has made haste to warn people against them. This time it is Attorney General Wickersham, the bitter and relentless persecutor of bad corporations, a man who thinks nothing at all of slapping a trust two or three times right on the wrist.

To this bold Mr. Wickersham belongs the extraordinary honor of having discovered a brand new reason why direct legislation will never do. We have been told that it was dangerous and revolutionary and Socialistic and contrary to a Republican form of government and that it struck at the very foundations of our commercial prosperity; but it remained for Mr. Wickersham to adduce a reason so keen and penetrating and at the same time so overwhelming that the onward march of democracy must surely stop to consider it.

Speaking to the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, Mr. Wickersham declares his chief objection to the initiative, referendum and recall to be: That they indicate a complete lack of faith in the people.

There you are now! Looks like a misprint, but it is nothing of the kind. On the contrary, this is an admirable illustration of what the "legal mind" can do when it gets down to business on a really difficult problem.

Give the lay reader three guesses at the process by which the great trust buster has figured this out and he retires foiled, giddy and all unstrung. But to a lawyer it is simple enough. After one has learned to believe that a murderer is innocent if the name of the state is misspelled in the indictment, a problem like the one given above is a mere titivation.

How do these laws show distrust of the people? Wickersham tells us it is because they are based on the assumption that the people lack the judgment to choose genuine representatives and faithful executives.

Quite so. These laws are based on that assumption and the said assumption is perfectly sound and in accordance with fact. And here we have a good example of that form of sophistry where something that is true in itself is offered as a reason when it is not a reason at all. The mind is caught and attracted by the question of verity and forgets to run back and check up the sequence. Take that home, Mr. Legal Mind, and try it on your piano.

Does it show distrust of ourselves when we add to the powers we already possess the further power to correct any error we may possibly make? But the thing is really too absurd to argue. If anybody but a Cabinet officer had offered it to the public we would have been tempted to answer as the countryman did who was shown the kangaroo at the circus: "Aw, come off—there ain't no such animal."

Our National Sin

IT IS passing strange that, bred in school of Puritanism as we were, dishonesty should become our national sin, but it has. Our foreign trade languishes chiefly because of bad faith in filling orders—short weight, adulteration, impairment in quality as compared with sample, sharp dealing. Our home traffic is a constant war against spurious brands, labels, mixtures and decoctions. Go into any dry goods store or haberdashers and evidence of our national dishonesty will be encountered on every hand. The genius of invention is devoted, not to making goods "all wool and a yard wide," but to making cheap imitations of real things look like genuine and pass for such. We have in the aggregate, practiced petty larceny to greater pecuniary advantage than we have promoted trusts or exploited our resources. In all other attributes we Americans rank well. In this particular, chiefly in manufacturing, we outdo the Hindu. Is it because our excessive protective tariffs have made going through the pockets of our own people so profitable as to make our producers indifferent to the markets and reputations of the world? "Made in Germany," is a guaranty the world around, and the sign of the lion or the unicorn on a fabric makes assurance of its genuineness doubly sure, but whoever saw "Made in America," put on anything? Only our raw materials are accepted without question and even these are remeasured and reweighed for the prevention of accidents. God give us grace to be honest!

Secretary Ballinger said, when Washington women were given the ballot, that he was "ashamed" of his State and if he had been there he "would have voted against it." The recent elections in Seattle (and Ballinger used to be Mayor of that city) explain why Ballinger was disgusted. Women's votes out there were thrown almost solidly against the politicians of the Ballinger type.—La Follette's.



Theodcre Roosevelt Would Have Said So The President's message to Congress was prudent and unpretending. It did no more than to present the Canadian Reciprocity treaty to Congress and to urge its adoption. What the President wishes Congress distinctly to understand, however, is that he wants that body to pass that measure, pack its grips and go home without standing upon the order of going. He desires to have it understood that any tariff legislation enacted before his tariff board makes its report will be vetoed and that tariff tinkering in advance of the making of that report, promised in December, will be time wasted. He is right about it. The tariff board is now at work on the woolen schedule and on high grade, highly protected cottons. These schedules need revision in the light of accurate knowledge, a kind of knowledge that Congress has not now and never has had. The President will find a way delicately to convey to Congress his ultimatum, but his regard for the proprieties of his position prevents his taking the country into his confidence also. Theodore Roosevelt would have said so openly, the people would have been with him and Congress would have bowed before the storm. Under Taft Congress will storm before it bows to the presidential will, if it does so at all, and a needless, and very likely false, issue may be the result of an imprudent prudence. It is not always that the conventionally correct thing pays the best. The President's message was a sham in that it did not say what he wanted to say or what the soher hetter sense of The People wanted him to say.

How the Amendment Is Being Killed There are evidences that opposition to the adoption of the income tax amendment to the Constitution of the United States is being systematically waged hy powerful interests in New York. The assumption is that it is being done legitimately, hut the presumption is that "slush" funds have come to he looked upon as legitimate arguments to be employed in special cases where nothing else will prove effective. In New Hampshire, for instance, both political parties endorsed the amendment in their platforms and at the polls, but the State Senate, which contains only fourteen members, refused to ratify the will of the people specifically expressed. Attention has been devoted almost exclusively to the upper houses of conservative States. Twelve States can defeat the amendment as the Union is now constituted, but if New Mexico and Arizona be admitted it will require thirteen. Arizona will vote right, hut we cannot be sure how New Mexico will line up. There is, however, no especial need for worrying over the issue. If war should come, and an income tax be needed, there would be a race between the recalcitrant states and the Supreme Court to see which could validate the income tax the quickest. Public sentiment would raise such a storm that neither courts nor controlled states could withstand it.

Mammon and the Inheritance Tax If the Mammon of Wall street is, as reported, fighting the income tax with one hand it is also giving the inheritance tax laws of that State a few sharp digs with the other and to considerable effect. New York has a wonderfully progressive inheritance tax law, thanks, no doubt, to the influence of former Governor Hughes. It is graduated. It taxes the biggest fortunes at an increasing rate when they come to be parceled out at the death of the accumulator. That is as it should be, but in New York the scare has been raised that the inheritance tax law is driving capital out of the State. That is a real difficulty with State assessment and collection of inheritance taxes. Fortunes tend to make their nominal abiding place where the lowest tax rate is. This may drive the national government into assuming to levy and collect inheritance taxes for the States if not for the uses of the government itself. At present the greatest confusion results. Securities held in one State, covering property in another, may be assessed for an inheritance tax in that State and the property itself may be assessed again in the State where located. It is said to be possible, under existing conditions of the laws, for a single fortune to be levied upon for inheritance taxes four different times in as many different States which, of course, is not right. Neither is it right to tax the wife on community property inherited from her husband or husband on community property inherited from the wife. These tangles need to be taken out and then inheritance taxes should be made graduated and universal. This is a right way to get great accumulations back into the common fund without which society must stratify itself forever.

The "Underwriting" Of the Blonde Boss The Lorimer incident has furnished us with a new meaning for an old word and not at all unnaturally. From subscribing for all the capital stock of an over-capitalized American industrial, and working the risks off onto a confiding public for a big bonus, paid in shares, to subscribing to a "slush" fund for the election of an unfit man to be a United States Senator is not such a far cry, come to look back at it. The "practical" man who "gets what he goes after," and thinks it right to get it any way he can, will draw few distinctions between "underwriting" a campaign for Senator and buying the way in for the tool he wants to use. Nohody doubts that Lorimer's election was bought or that Lorimer had guilty knowledge of what was going on, and nobody has doubted the truth of these averments since Roosevelt refused to sit at table with the tainted tool of special interests. No far-away look in the eyes of any Lorimer is likely to deceive any person of sound mind and it is unlikely that any Senator who voted against unseating the blond boss was deceived as to the fact of his candidacy being "underwritten," but only the blindest of Bourbonism can, now that the subject is up again for consideration, persist in not seeing the bald, bad facts. We of California know that if Judge Works is set to unraveling that mystery he will go to the bottom of it, and very likely make the Lorimer incident the last of its class. By the time it has passed into history the present system of electing United States Senators will have passed with it. It will be no easy task to "underwrite" a whole State. Meantime let us hope that Illinois will become so ashamed of itself as to ferret out the local "underwriters" and give them nice jobs breaking rock at Joliet wherewith to fill some of the chuck holes for which the roads of that State are famous.



Something Must be Saved

A Violent Presumption—Judge Hanford, of questionable notority, declared, in the Alaskan coal land cases tried before him, that "Congress intended to enact a practicable, workahle, coal and timber lands law." Upon this assumption, he proceeded to read into the law declarations that were not put into it by Congress. The presumption of Judge Hanford is violent and not warranted by the fact. If Congress had intended to enact a rational, workahle, coal and timber lands law there was nothing in the way to prevent its doing so. Not a woodsman in the nation but knew that, honestly executed, the law authorizing the selling of hig timbered tracts in homestead areas to actual settlers, or big coal mines to poor pioneers, was a farce; that no poor man could harvest the timber crop from his quarter section or mine and market the coal under his Alaskan holdings. Our Congressmen are not fools. When, decades ago, they extended the preemption idea to coal lands and timber, it was done with a full understanding that these lands would pass from dummy locator to financing speculator with all the celerity with which red tape will permit. The grahbers were content with things as they were and, had they pronosed other and more direct methods of getting what they wanted, they would have provoked discussion and opposition. The people were content with a semblance to a right law and the grahhers with the substance of a bad one, and so the nation waited, sleeping, for the advent of Roosevelt and

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Is Direct Legislation Unconstitutional?

The California Outlook has repeatedly called attention to the effort that is now put forth by opponents of direct legislation and the recall to get them declared unconstitutional in the courts, on the ground that they are contrary to Article IV of the United States constitution, which guarantees to every State "a republican form of government." This matter is soon to be passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, on a case that went up from Oregon some years ago. But in the meantime the Supreme Court of that progressive State has rendered a decision covering that exact issue, and the language used is so clear and convincing, and the quotations from Jefferson and others who took part in the making of our constitution so perfectly adapted to the new order of things, that we reproduce herewith the sections of the decision bearing on that issue. It is to be found in Pacific Reporter 112—No. 3, pages 403 to 408; Kiernan v. City of Portland, et al., Dec. 31, 1910:

Article 4, section 4, Const. U. S. reads: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence." In Luther v. Borden, 7 How. 1, 48, 12 L. Ed. 581, the court observes: "Moreover, the Constitution of the United States, as far as it has provided for an emergency of this kind, and authorized the general government to interfere in the domestic concerns of a State, has treated the subject as political in its nature, and placed the power in the hands of that department. The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on the application of the Legislature or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence. Under this article of the Constitution, it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For as the United States guarantees to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is republican or not. And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority. And its decision is binding on every other department of the government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal." See, also, Cooley, Const. Lim. (6th Ed.) pp. 42, 45; Texas v. White, 7 Wall. 700, 730, 19 L. Ed. 227; Taylor v. Beckham, 178 U. S. 548, 20 Sup. Ct. 890, 1009, 44 L. Ed. 1187, and 6 Mich. Law Review, 304, where authorities sustaining the above view are collated. We have an illustration of the principles announced in Luther v. Borden in the admission of Oklahoma as a State. Before its statehood was recognized, Oklahoma had adopted, as a part of its Constitution, the initiative and referendum lawmaking system, patterned after the Oregon plan, regardless of which its Senators and representatives were "admitted into the councils of the Union," and "the authority of the government under which they were appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority," thus determining that state, with its comparatively new legislative system, to be republican in form. This recent historieal precedent should in itself be adequate to set at rest the temporarily mooted question in hand.

This court, however, has heretofore taken jurisdiction of cases of this character (Kadderly v. Portland, 44 Or. 118, 74 Pac. 710, 75 Pac. 222; State v. Cochrane, 105 Pac. 884), and, owing to the importance of the points presented, we will proceed to a consideration thereof. To ascertain whether taking from the Legislature and delegating to the municipalities, or to the localities affected, local self-government, or a right to enact, maintain, and alter their charters as the Legislature formerly did, and whether the taking from the Legislature the right to make special laws upon the subject violates this provision of the national Constitution, makes it important that we first ascertain what is meant by a republican form of government. It is an expression which all assume to understand, yet, judging from the many unsuccessful attempts of eminent statesmen and writers to give it a clear meaning, it would seem the phrase is not susceptible to being given a precise definition. Especially is this true when sought to be applied to the constitution of different States, concerning which Mr. James Madison, a member of the Constitutional Convention, said: "* * * If we resort for a criterion to the different principles on which different forms of government are established, we may define a republic to be, or may at least bestow that name on, a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people, and is administered by persons holding their offices during pleasure for a limited period or during good behavior. It is essential to such government that it be derived from the great body of society, and not from any inconsiderable portion or a favored class of it. * * *" The Federalist (Hamilton Ed.) paper 39, p. 301. Another and more pointed definition appears in Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 Dall. 419, 457, 1 L. Ed. 440, by Mr. Justice Wilson, a member of the Constitutional Convention, who, but a short time after the adoption of the federal Constitution, in adverting to what is meant by a republican form of government, remarked: "As a citizen, I know the government of that State (Georgia) to be republican, and my short definition of such a government—one constructed on this principle, that the supreme power resides in the body of the people." From which it follows that the converse must be true; that is to say, any government in which the supreme power resides with the people is republican in form. See, also, Mr. Justice Wilson's remarks to the same effect, reported in 5 Elliott's Debates, 160.

Measured in the light of the above, it is difficult to conceive of any system of lawmaking coming nearer to the great body of the people of the entire State, or by those comprising the various municipalities, than that now in use here, and, being so, we are at a loss to understand how the adoption and use of this system can be held a departure from a republican form of government. It was to escape the oppression resulting from governments controlled by the select few, so often ruling under the assumption that "might makes right," that gave birth to republics. Monarchial rulers refuse to recognize their accountability to the people governed by them. In a republic the converse is the rule. The tenure of office may be for a short or a long period, or even for life, yet those in office are at all times answerable, either directly or indirectly, to the people, and in proportion to their responsibility to those for whom they may be the public agents, and the nearer the power to enact laws and control public servants lies with the great body of the people, the more nearly does a government take unto itself the form of a republic—not in name alone, but in fact. From this it follows that each republic may differ in its political system or in the political machinery by which it moves, but, so long as the ultimate control of its officials and affairs of state remain in its citizens, it will in the eye of all republics be recognized as a government of that class. Of this we have many examples in Central and South America. It becomes then a matter of degree, and the fear manifested by the briefs filed in this case would seem to indicate, not that we are drifting from the secure moorings of a republic, but that our State, by the direct system of legislation complained of, is becoming too democratic—advancing too rapidly towards a republic pure in form. This, it is true, counsel for petitioner does not concede, but under any interpretation of which the term is capable, or from any view thus far found expressed in the writings of the prominent statesmen who were members of the Constitutional Convention, or who figured in the early upbuilding of the nation, it follows that the system here assailed brings us nearer to a State republican in form than before its adoption. Mr. Thomas Jefferson, in 1816, when discussing the term republic, defined and illustrated his view thereof as follows: "Indeed, it must be acknowledged that the term 'republic' is of very vague application in every language. Witness the self-styled republics of Holland, Switzerland, Genoa, Venice, Poland. Were I to assign to this term a precise and definite idea, I would say, purely and simply, it means a government by its citizens in mass, acting directly and not personally, according to rules established by the majority, and that every other government is more or less republican, in proportion as it has in its composition more or less of this ingredient of the direct action of the citizens." Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. 15, p. 19. It is well known that at the time of the adoption of the federal Constitution there existed in some of the Atlantic States a system of local government, known as "New England towns," in which the people had the right to legislate upon various matters, the masses assembling at stated periods for that purpose, all of which was within the knowledge of those composing the Constitutional Convention. After observing that a true republic, under his definition, would necessarily be restrained to narrow limits, such as in a New England township, and that the next step in use at that time was through the representative system, Mr. Jefferson pointed out that the further the officials of State or Nation are separated from the masses proportionately less does such State or government retain the elements of a republic, and on page 23 concludes: "On this view of the import of the term 'republic,' instead of saying, as has been said, that it may mean anything or nothing, we may say with truth and meaning that governments are more or less republican, as they have more or less of the element of popular election and control in their composition; and believing, as I do, that the mass of citizens is the safest depository of their own rights and especially, that the evils flowing from the duperies of the people, are less injurious than those from the egoism of their agents, I am a friend to that composition of government which has in it the most of this ingredient." The observations quoted are in full accord with the recorded views of all the writers and statesmen of that time, when the intention of the framers of our national Constitution was fully understood, in the light of which it seems inconceivable that a State, merely because it may evolve a system by which its citizens become a branch of its legislative department, co-ordinate with their representatives in the Legislature, loses caste as a republic. The extent to which a Legislature of any State may enact laws is, and always has been, one of degree, depending upon the limitations prescribed by its Constitution; some Constitutions having few and others many limitations. But in all States, whatever may be the restriction placed upon their representatives, the people, either by constitutional amendment or by convention called for that purpose, have had, and have, the power to directly legislate, and to change all or any laws so far as deemed proper—limited only by clear inhibitions of the national Constitution. Cooley, Const. Lim. (6th Ed.) 44.



Up in the Air

SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 10

By The Onlooker

CONSTITUTIONAL JOHNNY KNOW-ALL

Of course, we all know that the Constitution is a mere incident among friends, but when the show-down comes between the friends and the enemies of a certain piece of legislation—any old piece of legislation—isn't it awful to see the number of friends the dear old document of our fathers suddenly acquires? They blossom like the flowers in the spring.

But the Constitution has one steadfast friend, one true, tried—and convicted—staunch, unfaltering, faithful, steadfast, loyal, leal, and all other brands of friend rolled in one. We refer in these commendatory tones to the Honorable John Curtin, otherwise known to fame and the State Senate as "Constitutional Johnny Know-All," the proprietor and sole patentee of all organic documents framed by the Peepul for the enrichment of constitutional lawyers, Legislatures without end, amen!

How often have we seen it happen in the Senate. A reform measure comes tripping confidingly into the chamber, looking as sweet as the sixteen-year-old graduate on the front row in the June exercises, when gradually the lank form of Constitutional John rises up from the desk which it adorns, and drapes itself over the surrounding scenery. We all know what is coming. We recognize the pained look upon his countenance, the grieved grouch about the eyes, the sorrowful droop at the corners of the mouth: somebody, some cruel and inhuman brute, has swatted Constitutional John's old college chum, the Constitution, in the gazeeta, and Constitutional John is now about to begin his anguished and bitter wail of protest. Stranger, if you have never seen it did before, take our friendly tip—beat it, skidoo, vamoose, twenty-three it to the tallest pinetops, for you are about to listen to the most moving appeal, short of a Bekin's van in action, that it has ever been your sad lot to go up against. What Brutus said to Antony is idle twaddle, compared to the line of tears that is going to assail your seat of sympathy in about a minute.

Not that John loves the reform the less—no, a thousand times no to that base suspicion—but only that he loves his old chum, the Constitution, the more. That's it; there you have it in a nutshell. John loves reform, but oh, you Constitutional flaw in the hill before the house.

Never would we have believed it, had not this great legal authority assured us in pathetic and solemn and warning tones and looks, that there could be such a fatality as seems to pursue reform measures when they are drafted into law and come up before the Legislature. Much as it grieves this great legal luminary, it is his sorrowful duty invariably to rise and, in heartfelt tones of sadness, point out those cussed flaws. "This law is all right in theory," he says, "and its purposes have my warmest sympathy, but——" and here he buttons on a few more mortal defects that the Supreme Court is surely going to find in it, and all this nice law wasted if we pass it, so let's cut it out this session and wait till next time, when we will try to find a few more flaws to assist your reform bill to demise itself.

You should be able by this time to realize what a true and tried, cemented and concrete friend John is when he wants to be, so you may now step up and congratulate the new taxation law of California on its intimate relations with him. Understand me, he will never, no never, abandon his loyalty to the Constitution which he has supported all these years—not to mention that it, in turn, has supported him and his family—but that, barring the Constitution, he loves nothing mortal so much as he loves taxation. When all others have been crying in peevish chorus: "New taxation is vexation, Amendment One's as Bad," John has been making love to the logarithmic tables, the calculus and other charms hidden in the breast of the new revenue law. The result is that only Professor Plehn of Berkeley and John Curtin of Sonora have any idea of the way that new law is going to work. We may here breathe in gently calliope accents our suspicion that it is going to work exactly as Constitutional and Taxational John wants it to work, and that it is not going to hurt any of his friends, constitutional or otherwise. At this point 'twould seem to be pertinent to inquire who his friends are, but far be it from us to pry into any man's private affairs.

Senator Curtin's other weaknesses are strong cigars and Herpicide. His principal friends in the Senate are Wolfe and Wright. These three are the remnants of the old machine, and each looked at the last session a good deal like a man who had tickled a buzz-saw. The State will lose a picturesque character in each of them when they drop from the roll-call. But there are other virtues than picturesqueness.

EVILS OF PUBLICITY IN DIVORCE CASES

Los Angeles, Cal., April 6, 1911.
Editor The California Outlook,
Dear Sir:

In the issue of April 1st of your excellent magazine I find an article entitled, "Open the Court Records," referring to the divorce courts, in which I wish to take issue with the theories and conclusions of the writer. He said that publicity lets in the light and air which destroy divorce germs as certainly as that of other malignant maladies. Were this true the evil would have been long since extinct. Instead we find that notwithstanding the most widespread publication of the divorce cases in which the nauseating details are printed, in full, the evil has not only not diminished but has increased with alarming rapidity. May not therefore this publicity, instead of being deterrent, have been contributory to the increase? May not the press through emphasis and enlargement in the daily publication of court evidence have been cultivating a morbid appetite in the public mind for the salacious details brought out in the divorce trials?

To habitually expose the mind to the contemplation of human foibles, frailties and depravities, with their consequent unhappiness and misery must tend to lower the moral standard and roh the mind of its purity. The evil suggestions thus received sinking down and taking root in the subconscious mind will sooner or later reappear in acts of the same character.

Again quoting from the article above mentioned, "Only those will suffer humiliation who deesrve it." Were that the fact there would be some mitigation to the objections to publicity But it should be remembered that through the severity and unjust partiality of society in its judgment, the woman in the majority of cases is the chief sufferer through the attacks upon her reputation. Very often the charges against her chastity, though utterly false in fact, are nevertheless sustained through perjured testimony.

But in so far as her reputation is concerned, it matters little whether true or false, the allegations and insinuation once made, are taken as published, gossiped and commented upon and accepted as true, without even being given the benefit of the doubt. Hers is the suffering and humiliation from a reputation forever blasted.

Besides there are the immediate relatives of the woman who must share, in a degree, in her humiliation through the widespread publication of the charges. Very often she is more sinned against than sinning through being the victim of the hypnotic power of a villainous and professional seducer whose dominating sway but few are able to withstand.

No, I would say, by all that is sacred in life, by all that is innocent in childhood, by all that is chivalrous in manhood, close the doors and shield and save the woman.

J. C. OLIVER.

ONE "BENEFIT" OF MACHINE RULE

The advantage of a boss-controlled Legislature was illustrated by Lieut.-Governor Wallace at the Los Angeles City Club luncheon, last Saturday, as follows:

"There is a very serious disadvantage in not having a boss. I will tell you what it is. When you people want something done in Sacramento and you send a body of men to represent you there who say, 'We want this measure or that, because it is vital to Southern California,' you have no one to go to, who can control a given number of votes. You have to go to the Legislators man by man. And sometimes that is difficult. You want a great movement and you want that measure pushed through rapidly. It is really a convenience to have a boss. You can go to him and tell him you want the thing done, and if he is really in favor of the proposition, it is done. Now you have to convince a dozen Senators from your part of the State; twelve different minds; twelve different consciences; twelve who are going to be guided each by his own conscience. That is the price you have to pay if you are going to elect independent legislators."

CALIFORNIA AN EXAMPLE TO MASSACHUSETTS

California occupies with reference to our Western coast a position comparable with that of Massachusetts in the East, and in the political status of the two commonwealths is much that suggests similarity.

Both States, to cite one example, have long been under domination by railroad influences, but whereas California has shaken free of the Southern Pacific control, the steel-in-velvet grip of Charles S. Mellen upon what he wants in Massachusetts was never tighter than it is today.

Still, Massachusetts may take hope in what California's recently adjourned first free Legislature for a generation did to put popular above special interests. Among the more important laws placed on the statute books were these:

Enlarging the powers of the Railroad Commission; authorizing the physical valuation of railroads; prohibiting the employment of women for more than eight hours a day; the Oregon primary law; the Australian ballot, absolving party emblems, and a more stringent anti-betting law.

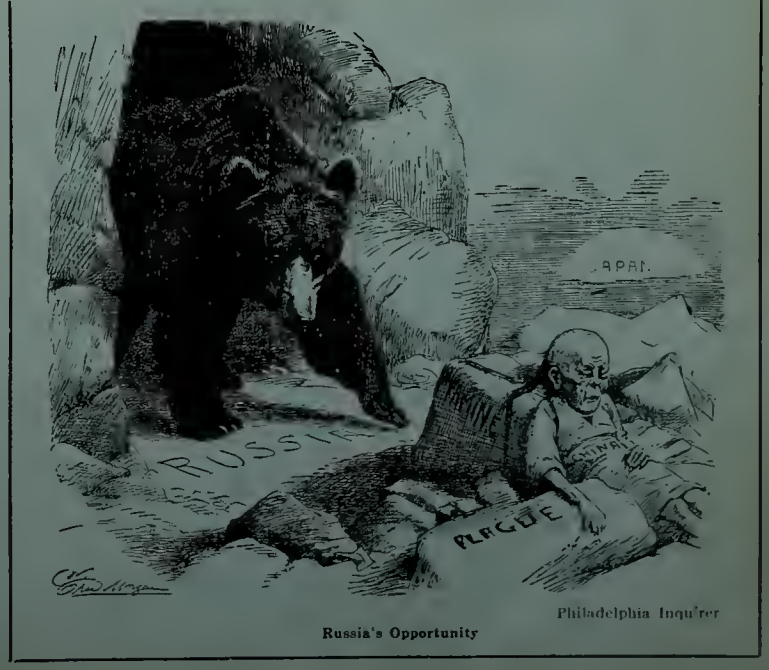
The following constitutional amendments will be submitted at a special election in October:

For the initiative and referendum; for the recall of elective officers, including the judiciary; for woman suffrage; eliminating technical errors as a ground for reversal in criminal cases.

California found its leader in Hiram Johnson. Massachusetts, more placid, is awaiting one. But he will come. And then the revolution against privilege which is now history on the Western coast will become fact also on the Atlantic seahoard.—Boston Common.

If a mere vice-president can vote, why not women?—Boston Transcript.

The boy without a playground is the father of the man without a job. —Ralph D. Paine in Collier's.



Philadelphia Inquirer

Russia's Opportunity



Steady Lowering of Death Rate: A recent report of the health authorities of New York City shows that the death rate has come down, in the forty-three years during which records have been kept, from 27.90 per thousand in 1868 to 16.10 in 1910. During the first 9 years of this period, from 1868 to 1876, the death rate varied from 26.36 to 30.96. Up to that time the work of the health board had been chiefly to head off cholera, small pox and yellow fever. Gradually the scope of the work has widened, although devoted almost exclusively to infectious diseases, and just in proportion as health conditions improved through the exercise of municipal authority to that end, the death rate lowered. The New York Municipal Journal, commenting on this reduction of death rate, says that, at the present population of New York, it means 54,000 lives saved each year; and if this proportion were to hold all over the nation the saving would be over a million lives a year. The saving has been largely in the lives of young children. As a matter of fact, there has been an actual increase in the number of deaths of people over forty-five years of age, and that too in the face of general improved conditions of living and great advance of medical and surgical science. It is probably to be accounted for by the greatly increased strain of life, together with the use of alcoholic drinks.

Fire in Fire-proof Buildings: The Triangle building in Washington place, New York, where 150 girls met a horrible death by fire was truly a fire-proof building, for now that the affair is over, it appears that nothing is needed but a few coats of paint and trifling repairs to put it back to its original condition. The fire started on the eighth story and burned that and the two stories above it, but destroyed only the inflammable contents of the building, such as shirt waists, cloth, wooden parts of machinery, etc. The employes on the eighth floor went down by the stairways and elevators and those on the tenth escaped by climbing on the roof of a neighboring structure. Those on the ninth were nearly all killed because the flames sweeping up from below cut them off from the stairways. Had there been automatic sprinklers or had there been a fire drill to instruct them how to get out quickly and in order this horror never would have happened. Those two things will be required hereafter in all the factories where inflammable materials are used or stored.

Arnold to Report for Los Angeles: The Harbor Commission of Los Angeles has engaged Bion J. Arnold, the most eminent traction expert of the country, to make a preliminary outline report on transportation and terminal facilities at the harbors of San Pedro and Wilmington and in the business region of the city. This is preliminary to the planning of the municipal railway connecting the water front with the Los Angeles wholesale section. Mr. Arnold will also give some suggestions on the improvement of traction conditions in the city.

Reckless Administration in Milwaukee: The Socialists in office in Milwaukee have shown an obstinate contempt for existing law that has put them and the city into a number of serious difficulties. The illegal appointment of a commissioner of Public Works has invalidated nearly a million dollars worth of special assessments and has involved the city in a great volume of litigation. The Socialists do not seem to be making good use of their chance to show what they can do.

Limitation on Initiative: The Supreme Court of Texas has ruled that an ordinance passed by the people of Dallas by process of initiative and popular vote, fixing the rate for telephone charges is not legal because the charter provides that rates shall be fixed only after due notice to the utility companies and a fair hearing as to the reasonableness of the proposed rate. The court holds that these conditions cannot be fulfilled when the rate is fixed by popular vote.

Pure Water for Schools: Buffalo has had so much trouble with the purity of its water supply that it has been found necessary to buy drinking water for the schools. Allowing at the rate of a pint a day to each child, the cost is $281 a day for the schools, or $18,800 for the season. A complete system of filtration will be installed in all the schools hereafter.

Too Heavy for Pavements: After the pavements of a number of principal streets were broken through by a traction sewer-digging machine weighing 25 tons, as it progressed through town, the city council of Portland, Oregon, passed an ordinance requiring a special permit for the movement of such big things.

The Gas Company Objects: An example of how a gas company manages to own the city's streets comes from Trenton, New Jersey, where the local gas concern is protesting against the city's putting in an underground drainage system with a large storm water canal, on the ground of its interference with their system of pipes.

Single Tax Gradually: The commission appointed by Mayor Gaynor to report on congestion and land values in New York city recommends that the rate of taxation on buildings and improvements be fixed at half the rate on land, and that the reduction be made gradually during a period of five years.

Municipal Ownership Demanded: The people of Superior, Wisconsin, are petitioning the city authorities to follow the example of Duluth and establish a municipal water system. They claim that the Duluth establishment pays all expenses and supplies water at half the charge now prevailing in Superior.

Railroad Declared a Nuisance: The city of Brownsville, Texas, has officially branded a railroad whose track runs through the center of town a public nuisance, and has ordered the rails torn up. It is a branch connecting two main lines, and nothing is ever hauled over it except flat cars loaded with wood.

Wires Underground: The people of El Paso are moving to get the poles and wires out of the residence streets as well as the business section. It is contended that any street that is populous enough to be paved should be relieved of its burden of unsightly poles.

Veteran Horse Pensioned: Minneapolis has a police horse named "Billy" that has done faithful service twenty years. By special vote of the Police Commission, he has been retired and turned over to the Humane Society to provide comfortably for his declining years.

Good Roads Agitation: The offer of General du Pont of the powder company to finance the construction of a main highway through the entire State of Delaware has stirred up the people of that State and of Maryland to a general campaign of good road construction.

Municipal Restaurant: Kansas City Park authorities have decided to open a restaurant in Swope Park. There was great demand for something of the kind within the park—which is 1324 acres in extent—and it was thought best not to admit a private enterprise on public ground.

Commission Government: The cities of Wilmington, North Carolina, Wyandotte, Michigan, Aberdeen, South Dakota, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, all voted by good majorities to adopt commission form of government. Peoria, Illinois, voted against it.

Dry Sweeping Dangerous: The street department in Chicago has finally granted the demand of the health officials that all dry street sweeping be discontinued. Streets will be washed hereafter. Dry sweeping throws the germs into the air.

Winnipeg to Own Utilities: Winnipeg has recently acquired by purchase the street car system, electric light, telephone, gas and power enterprises, and now owns every public utility, being the only city on this continent of which that can be said.

Deadlock on Reduction of Light Rate: City Council of Toledo proposes to cut the electric lighting rate of the private concern that is serving the citizens of that place to 5 cents, and the result is a war, with a threat on the part of the company to cut off the service entirely.

Profitable Municipal Water Works: The reports of the last two or three years of Youngstown, Ohio, municipal water system show such considerable profits that rates will be reduced to users.

Between These Two: Cincinnati must look to its laurels. The prize for being the worst governed city in the United States is likely to go to Pittsburg.

Women Police Officers: A bill is pending in the New Jersey Legislature, allowing the appointment of women on the police force of all the cities of that State.

Car Letter Boxes: Washington is to have letter boxes on all its street cars.

Talking Machine Bargains

Our business in Victrolas, Victors, Edisons and Columbias has become so enormous that we must have more room for incoming stock. A splendid selection of machines, all good makes, will be sacrificed in the next few days. Here is a Talking Machine Sale where values are truly wonderful—a chance you can't afford to miss.



Stupendous Clearance of Hundreds of New and Second-hand Machines. Prices Now $4.75, $5, $6.50, $7.75, $9, $10.25, $11.50 to $13. EASY TERMS.

Southern California Music Co.

332-334 SOUTH BROADWAY LOS ANGELES

SAN DIEGO SAN BERNARDINO POMONA RIVERSIDE

Interchange of Service Between Competing Telephone Companies

From an Address Delivered by F. H. Woods, President National Independent Telephone Association

(Editorial Note—Much effort has been made by patrons to secure interconnection between telephone companies. All sorts of objections have been raised to the proposal by both Bell and independent companies. It is significant that the national president of the "independents" should come out unequivocally for "physical connection," and it would seem to presage the desired service in the near future.)

Commission regulation will not bring its maximum of benefit, unless linked with it is the power to require the compulsory physical connection of telephone properties. I emphasize this because it places the public policy and advantage above all other considerations. It must be patent that the public good requires that the entire telephone facilities of a section or of a community he subjected to the use of all. When this means an added revenue to the companies furnishing service, there can be no adequate reason why the privilege should not be granted.

The tendency, even among Independent telephone companies, has been towards consolidation. The stronger companies, in order to protect their connections, have been forced to buy out those who have become wearied of the strife, those who were so anxious and willing to get out that they stood ready to sell even to the Bell, to fight which they had been formed.

As the Independents have extended their lines there have grown up two large systems, dividing the people of a city, or of a section, or even whole countries into separate groups. Such a condition cannot be permanent, and certainly will not be allowed to continue when once the commission idea reaches its fullest conception and scope. Relief from it will not come through one ownership of all companies. The diversity of interests, the strong predilection for home ownership and management of utilities, the immense capital required for universal service on one system, make this a dream incapable of realization. But when the public sees, as it must, that this company reaches this section of a city or state, that that company reaches another group and section, and that all of the companies together cover all desirable territory, it will insist, for its own advantage, that interconnection be had.

Independents Should be First to Secure Advantages

It is for us to say whether we will wait on compulsion or secure for ourselves whatever advantages arise from being first to insist upon interconnection. I believe that the only way in which we can retain the favor of the public, without which no such development as we have made could have been possible, is to keep up with puhlic sentiment, and to do whatever in reason is demanded. The nuhlic desired competition, and we furnished it. The public desired relief from monopoly competition, and we gave it. If it is now the desire of the public to have universal service, it is our duty to furnish it. If the public regards duplication as unnecessary, then let us shape our course so that whatever annoyances exist under the present service shall be eliminated on our own initiative.

These results can be achieved only through a public utilities commission law carefully drawn in the interest of the public and in the preservation in the telephone business of the competition which has furnished excellent service at a fair price. Such laws must be national as well as state in their scope to accomplish the desired results.

The question of physical connection may be treated from two standpoints, that of the public and that of the telephone companies. Six distinct advantages to the public present themselves. Let me summarize them:

1. It will give real universal service.
2. It will prevent division of the public into groups without communication, one with the other.
3. It will permit private branch exchanges with dual trunk line connections to give competition without duplication.
4. It enables the public to retain all of the advantages of competition.
5. It enables a subscriber to get cheaper service by patronizing the smaller system, and at the same time to reap the benefits of the universal system when he needs it by making payment for extra service only when used.
6. It gives each community the right to choose the kind of equipment and service it prefers and to be free to conduct its own telephone business.

Advantages from Standpoint of Company

From the standpoint of the telephone company a larger number of advantages are apparent. Here are some of them:

1. It makes every company part of the universal system.
2. It enables it to compete on an equal footing with the local exchange of the trust.
3. It removes all fear that it can be crushed out of existence, and thereby enables it to finance itself.
4. It removes all prejudices against the second system on account of duplication and the annoyance and expense of two telephones, thereby popularizing competition under new conditions.
5. It insures connections with long distance lines and neighboring exchanges.
6. It makes contracts with other companies unnecessary.
7. It adds commission regulation to insure a fair interchange of service and to prevent rate cutting, placing it in a position where it can defy the trust.
8. It removes none of the advantages now possessed. It means continued local ownership with all of its advantages, and that sooner or later the foreign competitor will he glad to retire from the local field, asking only in return that he be given a toll line connection.
9. It assures the companies that if they serve the public the commission will protect them against parasites.
10. It means added revenues to the local companies.
11. It will be the first step towards measured service, a fair system of charging for service rendered.

Intercommunication Will Satisfy Subscriber's Requirement

The value of a telephone to a subscriber lies in his ability to reach those with whom he has or may have business or social communications to interchange. We strive to increase this value to our present subscribers by reaching out after more patrons. Every new subscriber gives added value to the service furnished the older subscriber. For the service rendered by a telephone company every reasonable man ought to be willing to pay a reasonable price. If, through physical connection, we place all other systems at the command of our individual subscribers we have fulfilled every possible requirement that they may demand for service.

As a result of the competition of past years in territory well covered with lines of communication, certain sections, cities, towns and counties have been segregated, due to the fact that either the Independent or the Bell has so well fortified itself that an invasion of the field would be manifestly unprofitable, or competition or consolidation has driven one or the other out of it. It is intolerable, from the standpoint of the public, that this condition should continue, and unwise from a revenue standpoint that the companies should permit it. Clearly, physical connection is the one remedy.

Most of the duplication complained of comes from business houses, hotelkeepers and professional men located in the heart of the city in large blocks and congested territory. Most of these could be well served with private branch exchanges having trunk line connections with both systems. This obviates the payment of two telephone charges and still preserves all of the advantages of competition.

The impulse that gave rise to competition in telephony came from a people denied the benefits of a great necessity, dictated to by a monopoly and given an indifferent service. The people do not desire a return to those conditions, and they know that that is what a restored monopoly would mean to them. It is clear that their interest lies in the maintenance of competition, but not under conditions that make service too expensive or annoying. They do want a wider service, a service possible under enforced physical connection, and our interest lies in helping them get it.

A very large percentage of the subscribers to any system never feel the necessity of communicating with any considerable number connected therewith. It is the common experience that the user of a residence telephone has but a small circle of communications. Yet we build our systems so that every subscriber may talk with every other subscriber, and each user pays his or her proportionate share of the cost of such service. If there were but one company—and that company giving a universal service—the question of cost would be pressing. If the business of furnishing telephonic communication could be so subdivided that cheap communication could be furnished only those whose needs are met with a smaller number of possible communications, with the privilege, upon the payment of a small fee, to reach any and every one else, there would be a telephone in every house. This is an ideal condition, and compulsory physical connection is a long step towards it.

As the situation is now the person about to install a telephone has not the choice of equipment and service, but is compelled to base his decision upon his own personal necessity, and the possibilities of communication open to him. This would no longer exist if by choosing either he could command the services of both.

No less advantageous to telephone companies is the right to enforce connection with each other. At present the Independent companies are hampered to some extent by the distrust that exists as to whether competition is furnishing the maximum of benefit. The natural attitude of the public mind is against all trusts, and if we can remove the last vestige of doubt by proving the case for competition, this will restore its popularity and bring to the Independent systems added support in their fight against the Bell. Physical connection, which makes every company a constituent part of the universal system, will accomplish this result. It will make competition possible where it does not now exist and maintain it where it does exist.

I want to reiterate as my opinion that centralized and effective control of concerns operating under franchises is certain to be adopted as a permanent policy by the people of the various states and of the nation. As I have said, we have it in the

(Continued on Page 11)



Cleveland Plain Dealer

MAKING THE SPARKS FLY



GLEANINGS FROM THE PRESS

OF 50 YEARS AGO

It appears that there was a State Capitol Commission fifty years ago, in spite of the fact that it had nothing to commit except a nice paper plan of a capitol, and the beginnings of construction. However, it had to make a show of being important, so it reported the large gobs of money it had spent and then gave the capitol contractor a slap on the wrist just to show him who was boss. Or, as the Sacramento Union of April 8, 1861, announced:

"The State Capitol Commissioners report the sum of $23,341.02 expended under the present contract for building the State Capitol. Also, that they have notified the contractor to use more diligence with the work, or that it will take possession of it in the name of the State."

Take that!

Rapid transit was not as rapid as it is now, but we can imagine even the following intelligence being of grateful interest fifty years ago:

"The roads are now open between Sacramento and Stockton, and stages have resumed their trips."

And the first record of the predecessor of the modern "Lark" was probably even more pleasant reading to certain parts of the State:

"By telegraph, we learn that the first Overland Mail stage from San Francisco, via the Coast Route, arrived April 6th, at two o'clock a. m., at Los Angeles. Time, between San Francisco and Los Angeles, 72 hours."

Not so bad, when you realize that the "Lark" takes fourteen and a half. Still, you can make it to Chicago in that time now, and sleep in comfort on the train, not to mention that soda fountain promised on the Overland next summer.

The bulk of mail that was passing East and West in those days is evidence that the correspondence ran strictly to love and business, for it was pretty small, undoubtedly because it came high. This item does not read much like the accounts of the daily mail train that now runs from Oakland to Omaha:

"The Pony which arrived Saturday, brought forty letters for San Francisco and seven for this city (Sacramento). The departing Pony, yesterday, took hence sixty-six letters from San Francisco and twenty from Sacramento."

Other things came high, too. Witness:

"Grean Peas.—Green peas have made their appearance in the Nevada market—selling at forty cents a pound."

Sounds like another gouge from the Meat Trust.

History does not record how many lickings the boys of Sacramento got on the morning of April 11, 1861, but we can surmise that they were numerous—and also that the boys didn't care an awful lot. For the day before

"The Circus Arrived.—The United States Circus, under the control of Dr. Bassett, arrived in the city yesterday morning from San Francisco."

And didn't the boys line the river bank when the "wagons containing the animals and apparatus" were unloaded from the boat, and didn't they whoop alongside the parade, and steal under the tent when "the first performance was given last night"? Of course not! Boys were so different fifty years ago!

Easter was coming, and Easter then, as now, meant hats. The "Union" of the 11th devoted two columns and a half (stolen from the New York Herald) to "The Spring Fashions." We learn that the most perfectly loveliest darling hat of that year was "the snowflake." Oh, it was a dream. Honest! Listen:

"The material was white chip; trimming, marabout, tipped with a fringe of heavier ostrich feathers. Over the cape was a fall of rich point d' applique, and round the edge of the hat ran a trimming of the same material. In the inside was a bandeau of marabout, caught up at one side by a bouquet of white violets. White strings and white lappets, trimmed with a quilling of blonde, preserved the uniformity of the whole design."

Read that to your wife; she'll know what it means. If you haven't got one, try it on the pianola.

But any dub of a man can tell that this isn't a hobble skirt:

"The skirt is worn as long as ever, trailing a little in the back, and very full at the bottom, where it measures seven yards in width."

Our thoughts still run to Teddy at the slightest provocation. The following is a sample of the way they passed the short and ugly, fifty years ago, without saying it:

"One of the San Francisco papers published yesterday what purported to be a list of California appointments received by the last Pony. We have the best reasons for believing the information to be unreliable."

As we would say now, "the crust of it!"

No wonder it was considered about time for "Shasta Butte to Have Its Altitude Taken." The tall timbers seemed likely to be in demand.

OF TODAY

Sarah's coming, hooray, hooray! We mean Bernhardt, of course; Sarah the "divine," Sarah the "supreme artiste," Sarah the soul of temperament, Sarah the supernal, and eternal. She is going to act 19-year-old "L' Aiglon"—and send the money back to her great granddaughter in La Belle France for her dot. She is going to play "Camille" and "La Tosca" and thirty or forty other plays—maybe—and she is going to play the dickens with our pocketbooks and make us all glad she did it—we hope. Every dramatic critic in California is brushing up his phrase book, and making presentable such suggestions as "age cannot wither nor custom stale her infinite variety," and similar original mots. "Dot" and "mot" is all the French we know, so we will now quit.)

The preceding paragraph is timely, but it would be just as appropriate in the first column on this page, so we have instructed the printer to use it in which ever place he needs it most. Perennial Sarah!

Another hardy perennial and familiar California garden flower is Grove L. Johnson. He has caught the infection from Sarah's advance notices, and he, too, is going to retire. But, never a servile imitator, his retiring mood will take a different hue. Whereas Sarah comes to America from Europe to earn American dollars, Grove L. is going to Europe to spend American dollars. And as he goes, he gives. A great private library, collected during the last forty-five years, is being disintegrated, and much of it has been given to charity. But even at the last a trace of imitation does creep in; he is not sure he will play a return engagement: "I leave in a few days for Europe, and do not know when I will return. I am going sightseeing and if I like it well enough in the old country, I may never return home."

Ah, but they always do, though. Look at Sarah.

That poetic soul, Assemblyman Stuckenbruck of San Joaquin, introduced two bills at the Legislature: one, to encourage the slaughter of meadow larks, and the other to tone up the health of our hogs. The latter bill got by, with a $15,000 appropriation to make effective a campaign to check the spread of cholera among swine. Whereat the Sacramento Bee rises to howl that humans are worth more than hogs, and to inquire why that money wasn't appropriated to help children instead of porkers. Without undertaking to more than suggest the possibilities of such thoughts as that better hog health and consequent better hog meat might make stronger parents, we hasten on to chide the Bee for its heartless and unchristian coldness toward the hog. But it was always so: nobody loves a hog; he has been, adown the ages, the butt of thoughtless jests; no poets have sung his virtues; the only good word for him in history came from a man who had a fellow feeling because his name was Lamb and he'd somewhat been the goat himself. And here is the Bee, the friend of the oppressed, grouching at the first signs of charity shown by men toward an animal who has so many very human traits as the hog.

We have been a reformer until now, but here we stop. There is such a thing as carrying things too far. It has been done in the bill, signed by Governor Johnson last week, making it possible to force a husband to work for the county for a dollar and a half a day and give the money to his wife. If this is reform, give us the good old days. Subversion of the Constitutional right of freedom of contract, that's what it is! Work? Never!

Sacramento is trying to get a commission charter. Berkeley got one, and see what it hatched—a real, live, squirming Socialist for Mayor. Horrors, we'll have one of the frightful things in the Governor's chair one of these days if we aren't careful.

The bifurcated management of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company has got one leg into its harem skirt by naming the "business" management. The "social" management will be named later. C. C. Moore is the "President," or boss of the business end. We suggest Ned Greenway as the appropriate "Director General," or director of the social floss and fluff.

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DRAMATIC CHIT CHAT

"Peg o' My Heart" by J. Hartley Manners, Eleanor Robson's Kentucky play that has just closed an engagement at the Belasco theater where it had its premier, has added one more to the long list of new productions that is making Los Angeles known as "The Town Where the Good Shows Come From."

Producing a new play is always a gamble. The assertion that no one can tell in advance whether a play will be a success has been made so often as to be regarded as a trite truth. Really it is not true at all but it only seems true because no one has gone deep enough into the study of what makes for success in plays to be able to predict with certainty. Certainly there are conditions upon which success depends and whoever discovers them and provides them is sure of a success.

Producing a new play, therefore, is always a gamble in view of the prevailing hazy ideas of what success depends on. Notwithstanding this Los Angeles theatrical managers have been bold in their policy of giving new plays a chance and careful enough in their judgment to have achieved a series of successes that seems to have justified the boldness.

Real "first nights" have been so frequent that many citizens of Los Angeles have become habitual first-nighters. Many of the plays that were first given to the public here, afterwards went East and became highly profitable to their owners.

The two leading stock houses, the Belasco and the Burbank, have set the pace in the production of new plays. It was the Belasco company that first presented Eugene Walters' "The Undertow." It was a success here and in the East and made more than $8,000 royalties for the author. Another Belasco success was "The Dollar Mark," by George Broadhurst, which had a record breaking run. Two other plays of Broadhurst's had their premiers here, "The Price" and "The Garden of Lies." "The Price" was a big success in the East but the other play for some reason did not take so well.

Another big money maker was Porter Brown's "The Spendthrift," which was produced for the first time by the Belasco stock company. Some of the other Belasco first nights were Lela Burton Wells' "The Case of Sergeant Wilde," Mrs. H. C. DeMille's "The Way Out," and Gertrude Andrews' "Through a Window."

The list of Burbank successes is no less imposing. There were "The Judge and the Jury," and "The Half Breed," by Oliver Morosco; "Mizpah," by H. D. Cottrell and Ella Wheeler Wilcox, all of which enjoyed long runs, and "Under The Bear Flag," by C. W. Bachman, which ran two weeks.

Later came "A Society Pilot," by Oliver Morosco and C. W. Bachman; "The Greater Claim," by Linton Tedford; "Invasion," a war drama by Julian Johnson; and Edgar Selwyn's big success, "The Country Boy."

Another play that attracted much attention was "The Eternal Three," by Frederick Eldridge and Reed Heustis. The last new production to be put over the Burbank stage was Lee Arthur's "The Fox," which has been given extensive eastern bookings.

Walter De Leon, a member of the Ferris Hartman Opera Company, wrote "The Campus," a musical comedy of college life and Mr. Hartman produced it at the Grand in Los Angeles where it is just closing its fifteenth week.

LOS ANGELES CITY CLUB WANTS LORIMER RE-INVESTIGATED

At the regular meeting of the City Club of Los Angeles held last Saturday, the following resolution introduced by Marshall Stimson was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved that the City Club of Los Angeles strongly urges the passage of the resolution of Senator La Follette for the investigation of the Lorimer case."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Stimson said: "Among the many praiseworthy acts that were done by our late Legislature, I think no act commanded more consideration and attention and commendation throughout the land than the passage by the Assembly of the resolution urging the unseating of Senator Lorimer."

INTERCHANGE OF SERVICE BETWEEN COMPETING TELEPHONE COMPANIES

(Continued from Page 9)

nation and in twenty-two states now. That control, however, will not stop with mere regulation of rates, but will include supervision of service. It will not stop short of complete control, which means that it will demand the right to say whether or not, in order to avail himself fully of the telephone facilities of a city or of a community, a person must subscribe to both operating systems.

In this demand there is no hint or threat of confiscation.

In fact, I believe that in its fullest development, it will be the best protection to the industry controlled, since it will mean the conservation of existing investments by securing a reasonable return thereon. It is absolutely necessary to have public opinion back of a public service corporation in order to make it a permanent success, and that can be secured only by earning it.

Hopes and Fears of Some Democratic Aspirants



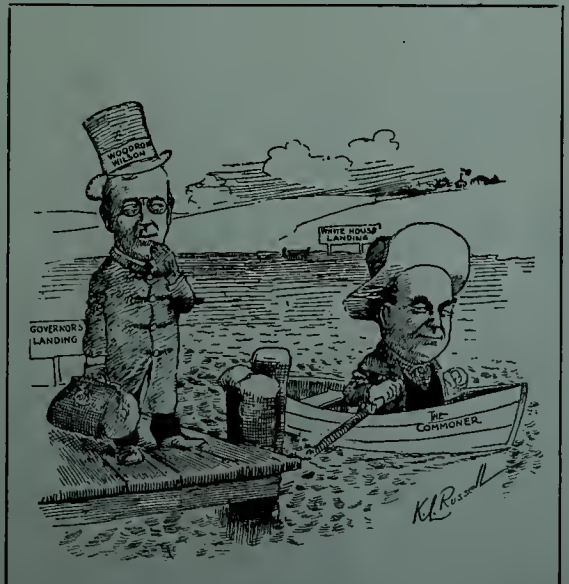
Washington Star

"And the Fowls of the Air Came and Devoured it up"



Sioux City Journal

Speak Out, William, Which?



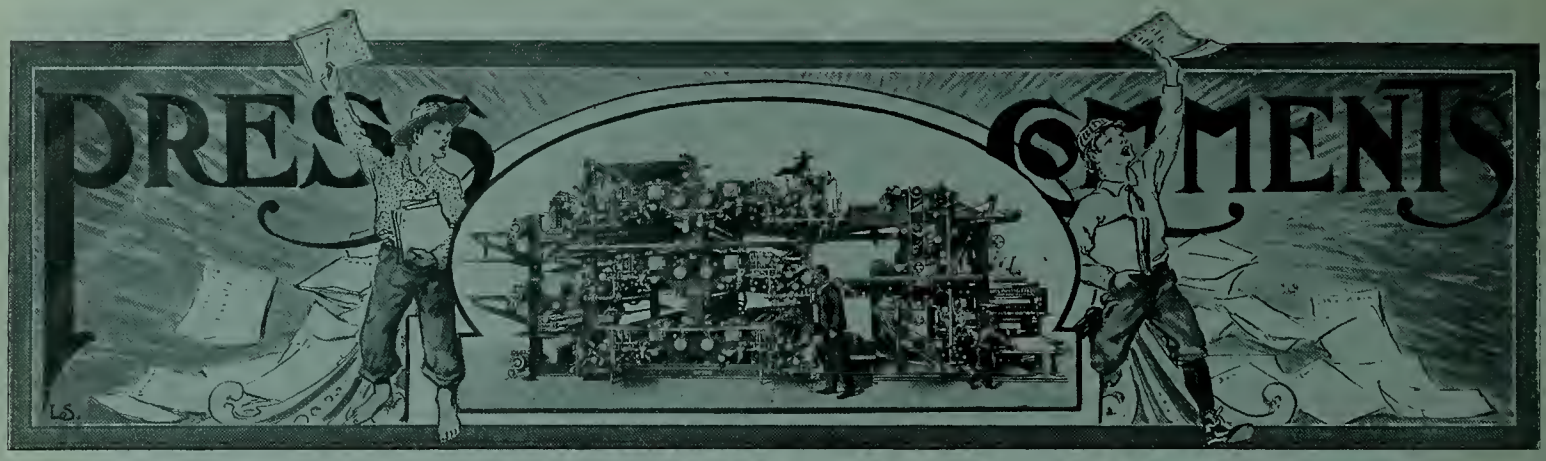
Elizabeth, N. J., Times

"I Wonder if He Woodrow Me Across?"



Pittsburg Dispatch

"Neigh"



Pertinent Editorial Extracts From Our State Exchanges

"Lightening" the Cost of Living

Every little helps. As the first direct result of the government's anti-trust suit against the so-called "Electric Lamp Trust," the department of justice has received intimations that the prices of all electric light bulbs will be reduced 33⅓ per cent all over the United States. By such a cut in present prices, people who buy the electric lamps will save more than $6,000,000 a year.—River News, Rio Vista.

Schedule "K"

The first step of the extra session of Congress will be to pass the Canada reciprocity bill and the second step will be, it is said, to materially reduce the tariff on wool and woolen goods. If this can be accomplished, the western Senator who has been called the greatest shepherd since Abraham will lose a million or two dollars, but ninety millions of Americans will have their clothing bill materially reduced.—Vacaville Reporter.

Reno as a Roadhouse for Free Love

Alluding to the ease with which divorce can be secured in the Nevada courts, someone styled Reno "a roadhouse for matrimonial joy-riders." The divorce mill is one of the chief industries of Reno.

Nevada seems determined to justify the reproach embodied in the quotation made above. Instead of making the divorce laws of the State more stringent, the Legislature which has just adjourned threw down the bars still lower and made divorce still easier. It has thus given an unmistakable endorsement to progressive polygamy. It has made marriage a joke, so far as law can make it, and by legislative enactment has given the world a clear idea of the Nevada estimate of the sanctity of the marriage relation.—Berkeley Courier.

Law Against Treating

Tacoma has just passed an anti-treating law that applies to saloons. It imposes a heavy penalty on the saloon keeper, if he permits a customer to treat another one. It is a splendid law to our way of thinking, and it will bring good results. The treating habit is one of the very worst features of the saloons. If they had less of the so-called sociability in the saloons, there would be less drunkenness, and the evil of the open saloon would be that much less.—Santa Ana Bulletin.

One Result of the "Sane Fourth"

The directors of the Pain Manufacturing Company, the best known fire works firm in the country, have filed a petition in the New York supreme court asking that the corporation be dissolved because the national movement for a sane Fourth of July has made it unprofitable to continue business. This is encouraging to say the least.—Merced Express.

Rubber, Capital's New Fetish

Convinced that the tightening of the grip of the Interstate Commerce Commission about the railroads, the tobacco trust, the beef trust and the other great industrial combinations which have of late run afoul of the federal laws, has ended future melon cutting, New York's money men are going in strong for rubber raising.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, the Vanderbilts, the Goelets and half a dozen of the other owners of large fortunes in Gotham have set the pace and others it is said will follow. The enormous dividends, ranging as high as 300 per cent, paid to English investors last year by a number of the companies operating rubber plantations in the Far East, have sharpened their financial appetites to razor edge and persuaded them to feel that the world is on the verge of an era of rubber production likened only to the early days of American steel.—Yolo Democrat.

Green Tea a Thing of the Past in America

Green tea has been the basis of a beverage beloved by the tea drinkers of the United States from the time when the states were colonies. It will shock these devotees to know that after May 1 the government has decided to prevent further importation of green tea into the country. Investigation shows that green tea is artificially colored tea, and that the coloring process makes the tea injurious to the health of those who drink the decoction made from it.—Redding (Cal.) Searchlight.

What a Vigorous Fighter Accomplished

Through the persistent fight made by the Oakland Enquirer and four Councilmen, the Southern Pacific has finally consented to pay an annual street rental of $5,000 for the first fifteen years and $8,500 for the remainder of the period; also to pave Seventh street, at a cost of about $200,000, and to light that thoroughfare during the life of the franchise.

The city will receive a total equivalent of $742,000 for a franchise which at first the railroad company tried to get for nothing more than the cost of repaving the street.—Sacramento Bee.

Alaska's Troubles

We do not presume there is anything very serious back of recent reports that a movement has been started in Alaska looking to secession and annexation to Canada; nor is the suggestion recently made in an Eastern paper, that the United States ought to cede the narrow coast strip of southeastern Alaska to Canada, to be seriously regarded. We do not wonder, however, that there is widespread dissatisfaction in Alaska at the failure of Congress to do anything to relieve conditions which hamper the development of that wonderful country. * * * There are great stretches of coal lands that are tied up because there is at present no law under which they can be developed. Efforts were made at the last session of Congress to pass a leasing law, but that was defeated and Congress adjourned without enacting any remedial legislation. * * * The same condition of arrested development in Alaska exists in regard to other things as it does in the case of the coal. The territory is so far away and its problems are so little known that they receive little attention at Washington. The territory has less local self-government than Porto Rico or the Philippines, though it is settled by men and women who are among the finest types of American citizenship. The stars and stripes do not fly over any territory that is so poorly governed as is Alaska; and the progressive Republicans and Democrats who will be in control in the next Congress have one of the opportunities of history to reform this condition.—Riverside Press.

The Short Ballot

The short ballot seems to be growing steadily in popularity with our people. After they begin to understand what it means and that it is a long step in the direction of good government and economical administration, the people are in favor of it. Of course they are, why should they not be? The opposition comes from the class of men who in the past have been the means of dragging the State into expensive legislation and providing all forms of offices where the professional office-seeker may receive his big fat salary at the expense of the people. The purpose of the short ballot is to make the Secretary of State, as well as those who serve on boards of commission, appointive by the Governor. This seems like radical legislation to some people, but how many of our readers would favor the election of these men were they to constitute the cabinet of the President of the United States? We give the incumbent of the presidential chair the power to select the men that are to be entrusted with the most delicate affairs of the administration. Yet in our states we elect the governor and give him, in many instances, a lot of machine manufacturing helpers who oppose his purpose time after time and interfere with the measures that are the most desired by the administration, and then if the administration proves to be a failure load the blame upon its head. The appointment of these men by the Governor would result in a higher class of officials being chosen, for the very best material available in the State will not now plunge into the mire of politics in order that they may land in an office that oftentimes proves more expensive for its attainment than the salary will repay.—Pomona Times.

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Political Table Talk

(Continued from Page 5)

[illegible] to conservation the impetus needed for the inauguration of a wise system that promises better things hereafter. The presumption raised by Judge Hanford is as amiable as his decision was unfortunate. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Court of the United States will be better advised and that it will entertain no presumptions not warranted in truth as well as in form.

Carl Plehn, Adviser The appointment of Prof Carl Plehn to be expert adviser to the State Board of Equalization, is to be received with much satisfaction. The Watchman felt anxious that this be done, partly because the Board of Equalization needs to be advised, and partly because California needs to habituate itself to the acceptance of expert advice wherever and whenever such advice is to be had. The only member of the State Board of Equalization especially fitted to grapple with the subject of taxation is the State Controller, who is member ex-officio only, and whose own office makes huge demands upon his time and strength. As stated heretofore, Carl Plehn does not know all about taxation. Nobody does, but taxation is a subject that merits the most careful and painstaking study to the end that the burden of government may be placed where it can be borne easiest and with as much justice as possible. We are about as far from that goal as we well can be, and we are not getting nearer to it very fast.

Geo. Radcliffe The Right Man The caring for, and supplying, the State capitol building and grounds has long been unsatisfactory. The Watchman is not justified in saying more than this for the bottom facts are not and have not been known for many a year. Let the dead past bury its dead. It is with the future that we must deal. In selecting George Radcliffe, the robust Watsonville editor, to be superintendent of capitol and grounds Governor Johnson has made no mistake. Of course the new superintendent will have to learn his job. It will be all new to him. He may fit the job like a glove and the job may not fit him at all. Time will tell about that, but this much The Watchman does know: The first lout caught loafing will be boosted over the chain fence by something resembling a Scotch-Irish bull, and the first dealer in supplies who suggests that a nice little remnant of soft velvet, for the superintendent, can be had by placing the hand behind the back will witness an aurora to be remembered. Every separate hair of the roached mane of the Man from Watsonville will stand on end and emit sparks swifter than a consuming fireworks factory. George Radcliffe is aggressively, pugnaciously, almost maliciously, honest. He cherishes contempt, if not hatred, for everyhody who is not as square as length, breadth and thickness can make them. There will be no "fooling" from henceforth around the capitol building or grounds. Radcliffe is the man to get the State a dollar's worth of value for every dollar expended on or in capitol grounds.

The Right Kind of Advertising California has had so much of the wrong kind of advertising, with especial reference to the grafting embroglio in San Francisco, and the generation-long domination of the State by the political bureau of the Southern Pacific Company, that it seems good to have advertising go out of a different tenor and effect. What Theodore Roosevelt had to say in the State and out of it in relation to the good work done by the Legislature of California has gone all over the nation and is being repeated from mouth to mouth greatly to our advantage as State and people. But the ejaculation most frequently made is: "However did they do it?" Well, it was done by getting a good start with that object in view. Two years before the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League resolved in favor of electing "one good Legislature," and came near to doing it. In 1910 the resolution of 1908 was made good, and the more especially because with the good Legislature there was installed a good Governor who did not shirk his function as being a part of the legislative department of government and the particular factor of that government which represents the State as a whole. The legislators all represent districts of the State, and are more or less hampered by local issues and interests, whereas the Governor, as a factor in legislation, represents the commonwealth as a whole and it is to him that the commonwealth must look for a broad comprehension of State polity. This time it was not in vain that the State so looked, and that is one answer to the query, "However did they do it?"

Memphis' Bid For W. J. Bryan The bid made by the city of Memphis, or a committee representing the same (perhaps self-constituted), for possession of Mr. William Jennings Bryan is really very funny. In the largeness of their demonstration they suggested their ability to raise $2,000,000 as a bonus if he would become the first citizen of Memphis. Time was when residence in Memphis would have been dear at the price, but since repavement and sewering and the waging of successful war on the culex, that bonus ought to prove attractive. If there were added to it a residence site on the Chickasaw bluffs overlooking the Father of Waters it ought to prove irresistible to one who loves prosperity. But Mr. Bryan will abide at Lincoln. He has figured that the national center of political gravity is just there and evidently fears that if he were to change his location the old thing would tip up. He is too patriotic a man to take chances with such a catastrophe.

PRACTICAL BUNGALOW BOOK

The whole country is looking toward Los Angeles for the latest ideas in home building, as shown by the quantity of orders that are coming to that city for plans and for bungalow books. After having put out 165,000 bungalow books, the Los Angeles Investment Company, which is said to be the largest co-operative building company in the world, has just issued a second edition of its "Practical Bungalows."

This work shows improvement over its predecessor, and includes 50 architectural designs drawn and built by the company. The 270 illustrations in the volume are from actual photographs, the houses all having been built in and near Los Angeles by the Investment Company.

A skirt divided against itself cannot endure.—Columbia State.

Tennessee's governor has vetoed a plumber's bill. It must be grand to be a governor.—Washington Post.

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184th MONTHLY REPORT

Los Angeles Investment Co.

333-335-337 South Hill Street

April 1, 1911

RESOURCES

Balance due on houses being sold on monthly instalments, mortgages, secured loans, and houses under construction	$2,887,391.22	
Building Material Company stock, including two lumber yards, lumber and planing mills, warehouses, shops, factories, wagons, etc.	164,740.00	
Stocks and Bonds	501,833.95	
Real Estate (market value $2,682,950)	2,316,086.44	
Fixtures	5,749.93	
Cash on hand	288,004.60	
		$6,163,806.14

LIABILITIES

Dividends payable (uncalled for)	$ 5,184.91	
Gold Notes	102,100.00	
Home Certificates	479,920.38	
Mortgages on property purchased (not a legal liability)	70,505.00	657,710.29
NET ASSETS:		
Capital stock paid in cash	$2,162,175.00	
Reserve (Surplus and Undivided Profits)	3,343,920.85	5,506,095.85
		$6,163,806.14

No unpaid bills.

THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF PROFITS FOR LAST YEAR WERE:

REAL ESTATE	$345,310.53
INTEREST	240,586.36
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	11,292.36

There were also miscellaneous profits from architectural, legal, insurance, rental and publishing departments. Quarterly, cash dividends were divided among the stockholders amounting to $448,392.11.

NO INVESTOR IN THIS COMPANY HAS EVER FAILED TO RECEIVE ALL OF HIS MONEY ON DEMAND

AS OTHERS SEE US

Legislative Opinions



Sacramento, Cal, March 13, 1911
The California Outlook,
Los Angeles, Cal.,
Gentlemen:—
Your first page is too ponderous. The paper lacks variety. It is too obviously a political organ. It tells us little that we do not already know. Give us more of human interest. "Senatorial Skits" is the one redeeming feature in this direction.
(Senator) LESTER G. BURNETT

Sacramento, Cal., March 18, 1911
"The Pacific Outlook,"
Los Angeles, Cal.,
Gentlemen:—
I have read the Outlook, during the session of the Legislature, with much interest. Knowing, as I do, the extensive influence of the press, and especially of a progressive paper during the present transition in California's political history, I heartily commend the good work you are doing.
Wishing you continued success, I am. Sincerely,
(Assemblyman) R. L. TELFER



Sacramento, Cal.
March 14, 1911.
C. H. Randall,
Mgr. California Outlook,
My Dear Sir:—
Am delighted with the way your paper is gotten up; one does not have to read such quantities to get real facts. The California Outlook is sure all right.
Respectfully,
(Assemblyman) J. W. Stuckenbruck

Sacramento, March 27, 1911.
Mr. C. H. Randall,
Los Angeles, Cal.
Dear Mr. Randall:
I regard the California Outlook as a strong and effective advocate of better things in government—state, municipal and national.
Very truly yours,
(Senator) N. W. Thompson.



Sacramento, Cal.
March 13, 1911
Mr. C. H. Randall,
Los Angeles, Cal.,
Dear Sir:—
The California Outlook is a publication that we have long been in need of. I believe every business man in the City of Los Angeles should subscribe for it.
(Assemblyman)
Henry H. Lyon.

Sacramento, Cal., March 13, 1911.
The California Outlook.
Gentlemen:
My opinion of the California Outlook might be prejudiced by reason of the fact that at the time I was engaged in the senatorial contest with the Honorable Frank W. Leavitt, I received very little, if any, support from the California Weekly, under the management of Mr. Pillsbury, and he was kind enough to say in his paper after I had beaten Senator Leavitt, that I should not take any credit for it as a "Cigar Store Indian" could have beaten him.
(Senator) EDW. J. TYRRELL.

The California Outlook suggested much to the past Legislature that has been adopted and has sustained all of its progressive achievements.
(Assemblyman) D. W. MOTT.



San Francisco.
The California Outlook,
Los Angeles.
Gentlemen:
I find in the California Outlook much to commend and endorse. Your attitude on such public questions as you have touched upon (and they are many) meets with my approval and your judgment of public men and analysis of the motives which actuate them in the discharge of public duties, are critically discerning but fair and without prejudice. Our complex twentieth century civilization needs just such honest analysis and supervision as the "Outlook" seems disposed to give it; approving where possible, correcting by wise suggestion where necessary, and in all things fostering and promoting higher ideals and especially equal rights and opportunities to all with special privileges to none.
H. D. Loveland,
Railroad Commissioner.

Sacramento, Cal., March 13, 1911
"California Outlook,"
311 East Fourth Street,
Los Angeles,
Dear Sirs: —
From the first time I read your publication I was very much impressed with it, and it seems that each succeeding number, if possible, is better than the last. I consider it a very readable, interesting and useful publication, and believe if it continues on its present lines that it will be of great benefit to the cause of progressiveness and clean government.
(Assemblyman) F. M. SMITH



Los Angeles, Cal.
March 15, 1911
Mr. C. H. Randall,
Dear Sir:—
Mgr. The California Outlook
There are many of us whose daily life is so crowded that we need information on subjects of public importance furnished from a public spirited, and at the same time, impartial and disinterested source. This, I believe, will be provided by "The Outlook." I shall lose no opportunity to commend it to my friends.
Very respectfully yours,
B. GRANT TAYLOR,
Clerk of the Supreme Court

The California Outlook:
Gentlemen:—You are publishing a great paper. Stay with it.
Ernest Dawson, Los Angeles.

Our Readers

The California Outlook,
Los Angeles.
As a former reader of the California Weekly I take great pleasure in subscribing to The California Outlook, as, having read the last two copies thoroughly, I am convinced that it will be a worthy successor.
May its principles be always right, and its prosperity ever on the increase!
W. D. Vanderbilt.

The California Outlook,
Los Angeles.
Gentlemen:
I think that papers of this character should be supported, and the very fact that Mr. Pillsbury is now one of your editors is sufficient guaranty that your publication is not influenced by predatory interests.
Very truly yours,
Alfred Dixon.

The California Outlook,
Los Angeles.
Gentlemen:
I will state that I am very much pleased with the editorial articles published in the Outlook. While I do not entirely agree with every bit of what is said in these editorials, nevertheless I admire greatly the knowledge and ability shown therein.
Very truly yours,
Chas. L. Batcheller.

The California Outlook,
Los Angeles.
Gentlemen:
I am glad to know that we can still get dependable news. The interests own nearly all our big dailies. I read nothing from San Francisco but the "Bulletin." I sincerely hope the "Outlook" will survive, for we most assuredly need a paper of that class in California.
Very truly,
W. N. Cunninghame.

Our Contemporaries

The consolidation of the Outlook and the California Weekly results in the "California Outlook," confessed "progressive weekly." We personally recommend the paper as the one publication to follow if you are desirous of keeping in touch with the "progressive" element that is now in control of the state's government and politics.—Calexico Chronicle.

It is worth something nowadays to find a newspaper, the sincerity of which cannot be questioned, which does not accept things at their face value and which does not hesitate to attack a wrong. The California Outlook is not a literary Don Quixote, charging windmills, but it can be counted on to espouse the cause which is right, because it is right, and which, though rare, is the only really worth-while reason for doing anything.—Gridley Herald.

The Pacific Outlook and the California Weekly have been consolidated and the publication now appears under the name of the California Outlook. It is a paper which should be read by every advocate of Good Government.—Corcoran Journal.

The California Outlook is well gotten up and will go to the subscribers in convenient form. A casual perusal of its pages will quickly convince the reader of the appropriateness and excellency of the subject matter, leaving no doubt about the wide range of information and the ability of editors and contributors.—Glendora Gleaner.

The California Outlook, which is the successor of the California Weekly and the Pacific Outlook, is starting out with very strong editorial and business force. The friends of the reform movement in California who want some independent and illuminating comment on State affairs should subscribe for the Outlook.—Riverside Press.

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THE DESERT

(Gertrude King, in Appleton's Magazine)

I am the pure proud land that hath
hearkened to no man's wooing;
I am the virgin land vowed sole
to the service of God;
The silence that broods on my hills
is my answer to human suing,
And there is the peace on my plains
that marks where the Lord hath
trod.

I and my sister the Sea, we fret at
your insolent creeping;
She decks with a light foam wreath
the place of a strong man's rest,
And the dry skull, bleached to silver,
where the sated wolf is sleeping,
Is a trivial gaud scarce worthy to
lie on my proud white breast.

Love you your fat, green valleys, the
riches of man's long labor?
Love you the foulness of cities,
dark with the ages' grime?
Find you your gladness warm in the
smile and the grasp of your
neighbor?
Bide you there with your kin, the
plaything of men and of time.

But when kisses have cooled on your
lips and your eyes have grown
weary of weeping,
When your pitiful loves slink down
to the clasp of the eager earth,
Come you and taste of the peace that
the guard of my hills is keeping,
Come and learn you the sweetness
of silence, the mother of God's
own mirth.

He is throned on my crimson hills
in a purple meet for His passion;
The hot bright flame of His patience plays over the leper-white
plains.
The wonderful sun is His herald, and
speaks Him in kingly fashion,
And the golden splendor of midnight is the veil that His glory
deigns.

Leave you the joys of green valleys
to faint hearts that wait on their
sating.
Here in the sweet fresh air the
soul is cleansed from its fears—
Can you bargain with Age the Despoiler—will Time not grow
weary of waiting?
But here in the Desert is God, the
End and the Crown of years.

When President Taft says every fiber of his nature rebels, he indicates that there's a good-sized rebellion under way.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Washington, says a dispatch, Champ Clark was the other day taken for a minister. But that's not so surprising as the fact that in the same city William Lorimer was taken for an angel.—Los Angeles Herald.

Probably the President is calling an extra session in the hope that two negatives will make an affirmative.—Charleston News and Courier.

One of the things we need most is a nation-wide anti-whitewash-law.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Perhaps Senator Bailey intended his resignation merely as a gentle and timely hint to Senator Lorimer.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

If Champ Clark had been president, no doubt the troops would have marched in the opposite direction.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

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The California Outlook,
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A. J. Wallace

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THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK

A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

Vol. X. No. 17 Los Angeles and San Francisco, April 22, 1911 5 Cents—$1.00 a Year

Recalling Horses and Judges

The Farmer said to his Son: "You may go to the Fair and pick out half a dozen Horses for our use. Get the best you can for the money."

"Am I competent for this Job, do you think?" asked the Son, doubtfully. "It is not easy. Remember, I am taking these Animals almost unsight, unseen."

"You are as competent as anybody," answered the Farmer. "Besides you must learn the Business. Of course we must take some chances."

So the Youth brought home the Horses and the Farmer said they all looked good to him.

At the end of six months the Son said to his Father: "I have been using these Horses every day, and my Mind is now made up. Five of them are excellent, but One is no good at all. He balks and soldiers and kicks things to pieces. We must get rid of him."

"But the Farmer said: "I am surprised at your Gall in offering an opinion on such a subject. Are you Competent to decide an important matter of that kind?"

"Well, for the Love of Mike!" exclaimed his Son, "I was competent to buy the Horses, unsight, unseen, wasn't I; and am I not competent now, after I have watched them working for six months, to decide what Ones are no good?"

"Certainly not," said the Farmer, "that is Different."

Then the Son went around behind the Barn, kicked himself three times and said softly: "My Father is a Chump."

Eliminating the Farmer

CERTAIN Manchester (England) spinning corporations have joined in purchasing 32,000 acres of good cotton land in northern Mississippi with the avowed intention of directly supplying their own product of long staple cotton. They declare that they can produce it at a cost of seven cents per pound instead of paying American planters and cotton speculators fifteen cents per pound for it. If so, it would seem to be a business proposition of great possibilities. It may result in more corporations buying more land for the production of more cotton. The beet sugar factories produce the greater portion of their own beets, why may not the big packing houses produce the greater part of their own cattle and hogs, the millers their own wheat, the creamery companies their own milk? The conversion of farming into a factory system is one of the possibilities we must have an eye on else the independent farmer will come to be about as independent as the independent washerwoman whom a solicitous judiciary has undertaken to forefend from the annulment of her right to barter for a sixteen-hour day as the price of life or honor.

Denman Thompson

IT WAS on the occasion of his first trip to San Francisco that Denman Thompson noticed that, night after night, the same group occupied one box, a fact that he recognized in some fitting way. Shortly after that a note fluttered down from that box to the stage, as Mr. Thompson himself told the writer of this paragraph. On it was scrawled: "We have come to see Joshua Whitcomb, this makes thirteen straight nights and the end is not yet," signed Charles Crocker and family. Nothing truer to the New England that was, was ever written or done, and Denman Thompson, lately buried, lived to outlive the life he so faithfully portrayed. Foreign immigration did it.

What General Sherman Did Say

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL declares that General William Tecumseh Sherman never said that "War is hell." What he did say was, "War is cruelty and you cannot refine it." Well, he ought to have said it if he didn't, for he made the people "from Atlanta to the sea," think so, and, anyhow, he never said it wasn't. By what right does the Army and Navy Journal seek to undermine "Old Billy's" reputation at this late day, The California Outlook would like to know?

A Ten Thousand Dollar Man

THE EIGHTEEN MILLION DOLLAR good roads fund is to be expended under the immediate direction of a ten thousand dollar man. Where can such a man be found? There are plenty of railroad engineers who command much larger salaries than that, electric engineers also, and engineers of bridge and building construction, but none of these necessarily knows how to build wagon roads. We shall not secure a ten thousand dollar man by paying a four thousand dollar man ten thousand dollars a year, although the danger is that we may make the attempt. We want the man who can make good roads out of the materials we have to make them of, sand one-half mile and adobe the next, succeeded by loam and then by dry bog. The engineer who can accomplish this within a reasonable price per mile will be worth $10,000 a year several times over, but where can such an one be found? His uncovering will not be easy, but without him California is likely to prove $18,000,000 the poorer and not much the gainer.

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An Absurd Lot

THE ELEPHANT which Theodore Roosevelt killed in Africa, by request of President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, for the University of California, has arrived and the curious are much put to it because they cannot find the bullet hole anywhere in the elephant's skin. The inference has been hinted at that the Lion Hunter must have fed it to him with a spoon. What an absurd lot! Why do they not look in his trunk?

Publicity and Divorce

ALL THAT MR. OLIVER said, last week, in criticism of our paragraph entitled "Open the Court Records," was true and not without effectiveness of appeal, but he saw but one side of the shield. The other has to do with what would befall the home were the judiciary sworn to secrecy and all the restraints imposed through fear of publicity taken away. That would mean divorces while you wait and for causes as trivial as might justify a curtain lecture or a husbandly reproof for extravagance. It were ungallant not to wish to shield unhappy wives. It were to become infidel to our common humanity to fail of shielding the home.

William Keith

AN UNASSUMING, diligent man, American in sympathy, Scotch in faith and tenacity of purpose, he toiled on, transferring to luminous canvasses the beauties of a wonderful world, beauties that few could see until he had been their interpreter; toiled until his hand fell nervelessly at his side and he could toil no more, loving his art because he loved the Maker of beauty; depicting with fidelity because he loved truth. Such was William Keith, only lately dead. As the years go by, increasing numbers, unable to own a Rembrandt, whose desirability will be more owing to antiquity than to superior genius, will, if they may, possess themselves of a Keith and be content.

One More Recall Case

THE RECALL came into existence in Los Angeles in the year 1903, and was used for the first time in 1904 to get rid of a councilman that had helped the Times to graft on the city for $15,000. Within the next four years, it was adopted in a dozen California cities and used once—in San Diego. In the next year or two, it was adopted, along with the commission system, by nearly a hundred American cities, chiefly in the Middle West and South. It is safe to say that at the present time we have had 200 years of experience with the institution, that is to say an average of two years of experience in 100 different places.

Add to the two instances of its use given above, one in Texas on school directors, the case of Mayor Harper in Los Angeles, two cases in Kansas, one in South Dakota, the recall of the mayor of Seattle and now the recall of the mayor of Tacoma, to be followed presently by an election for commissioners under the recall in the same city. Also a recall has been filed in Huron, South Dakota, for commissioners.

This makes nine that have been consummated and two in hand. We do not, of course, count threats of recall nor abortive attempts to get up petitions.

As the number of places covered by the recall will average over five to each city, we may say that out of 1,000 opportunities for recall of one year's duration, it has been used in only one-tenth of one per cent.

This seems a sufficient answer to those who contend that the institution will be in constant use, and will tend to unsettle government.

The latest case, the recall of Mayor Fawcett of Tacoma, seems like all the others to have been entirely justified, and it demonstrates the absolute necessity of the recall in conjunction with the commission form of government. A year ago Tacoma went under a charter which placed the management of affairs in the hands of a commission of five. One provision of the charter was that a monthly statement of receipts and expenditures should be published, which, considering the extraordinary powers granted to the commission, was a necessary safeguard to the taxpayers' interests. At the end of six months no statements had appeared, and continued clamor and protest failed to bring forth any figures. Threats of recall followed, but it was not until the open-town policy of the commission with respect to liquor and vice woke up the morality elements that the attack began in good earnest.

Then the Mayor wheeled about and demanded an anti-treating ordinance and other forms of repression of the saloon. This was regarded as a mere bluff by the Public Welfare League which was conducting the recall campaign, and the proof of that seems to lie in the fact that Fawcett had the support of the saloons in the final fight. Many good people were, however, taken in by his professed repentance, and the contest was close. Now he goes out, and the rest of the commissioners are likely presently to follow him. This, by the way, is another case where "the woman did it."

In practically every case thus far, the recall has been used only as a last resort and an extreme necessity. And the man or men ousted have well deserved their fate. This may not always be true. It would be strange, indeed, if no mistakes were ever made, considering the great number that

are made in elections. But the percentage of error in recalls will always run far below that in elections, because the former is always a short ballot and can be undertaken only by considerable expense of time and effort. C. D. W.

The Corporate Model for Civil Government

MR. C. NORMAN FAY, of Chicago, writes interestingly, but mistakenly, for the New York Outlook in favor of adopting corporate methods in civil government, maintaining that the great corporations are true democracies and yet efficiently and honestly managed.

They are not true democracies and the world will yet discover that the great ones are efficiently and honestly managed only in a qualified sense. They are oligarchies and while their managements are making good dividends for their shareholders they are making themselves millionaires over and over again by gainful manipulations in which the shareholders are not permitted to participate. Taken by and large, politics is as honest as business and business is as honest as politics. The financier who will plunder his state or his city will plunder the shareholders of his own corporation if he can do it with safety, as he usually can.

The disclosures made in relation to the car repairing business of the Illinois Central railroad would be followed by similar denouments in other corporations were it not through fear of "hurting the corporation" if disclosures were made public, just as reforms of local government are deprecated through fear of "hurting the town." It has long been open and notorious that the several rapid transit freight lines were composed of officials and promoters of the great railroad companies over which these independent freight lines were operated and through which the cream of the traffic went to a select few. The refrigeration of California fruits shipped to eastern markets yields small profit to the railroad companies that supply the ice and put it into the cars, but the refrigeration companies, made up largely of railroad officials and their friends, have become enormously rich through being on the inside of that service.

No, the corporate model is not the model by which either governmental efficiency or integrity is to be secured. It has not been found needful for the "Big Ones" to hold more than 25 per cent of the voting shares of any corporation in order to control absolutely the policies of such corporation, precisely the percentage of "push" votes found necessary to the bosses for the control of political primaries and to hold the balance of power in municipal and other elections. Shareholders of corporations seldom know for whom to vote for directors and usually surrender their proxies to the "organization" in power because they do not know what else to do with them. It is so in the so-called mutual insurance companies, which are mutual only as to benefits and are highly oligarchal as to management.

Mr. Fay would have The People elect a small directorate (legislature) composed of a single chamber with perhaps 15 members and suffer that chamber to select the chief executive, and then suffer him to select his own assistants all down the line "as the corporations do," which the corporations do not. As a rule the snug "interest" that holds the 25 per cent of stock chooses both the directors and the executives and makes them all puppets in the hands of that oligarchal group, precisely the thing that we wish to avoid in civil government.

The thing that gives thoughtful persons concern is that this appears to be a manifest tendency permeating all human activities. Neither in government nor in corporation, beyond a certain standard of bigness, is there any abiding, potential, democratic ruling power. Even the widely heralded cooperative Rochdale system, by which perhaps one-sixth of the retail trade of Great Britain is controlled, is cooperative only as to benefits. The beneficiaries know only that, under that system, they buy cheaper than outside of it and the management is highly centralized and, notwithstanding annual elections, to all intents and purposes is perpetual.

We do need to so far simplify our machinery of government as to make it possible for Democracy to have at least a reserve force of control over the governments under which the people live, but the corporate system affords a better model of government as it is than of government as it should be. Both are oligarchal and not democratic and that is a main trouble with them both.

A. J. P.

The Composite Citizen

WE HAVE HEARD of good citizens and bad citizens; there has been much talk of the highest type of citizen, and T. R. himself took a crack at the undesirable citizen; no political discussion is complete without more or less reference to the average citizen, and we know all about the mob, and the many-headed, the great unwashed, the groundlings, the profanum vulgus and hoi polloi. But it remained for Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon to bring out the most important and the most interesting of the whole clan of citizens—one who has existed from the beginning of things, but is only now at this late date coming to attract general notice—the Composite Citizen.

Do not be deceived with the idea that he is practically the same as the average citizen with whom we have so long been familiar. They are no more alike than a wagon-load of rock and a marble statue, no more alike than two pounds of suet and a seven-course dinner, no more alike than a broken linotype and the play of Hamlet. And on this very misconception, this theory that the average citizen and the composite citizen were one and the same, a great deal of political philosophy has struck and gone to the bottom.

Under the old order of things this Composite Citizen was the motive power of all government, of all economics, of all human action on the face of the globe. Under the new dispensation he will be not only the motive power but also the hand on the steering gear. We have cause to thank Senator Bourne for the introduction to one so puissant—an elder brother of the race, a demigod of the new centuries.

Is it not strange that we should have waited so long to know and love him, and stranger yet that many who are rated of the highest wisdom shut their eyes to his existence, or fear and despise him?

The reader has seen, no doubt, those composite photographs made by combining the portraits of great numbers of people, centered on one point of the physiognomy, and has noted this weird fact: that no matter how plain and forbidding the faces thus brought together, the resultant picture is always beautiful and presents a character that is lofty and inspiring to look upon. Why? Because in the melting together of such numbers of lines, where the faults of one do not coincide with the faults of another, all that is harsh and unpleasant will tone down and disappear.

In like manner the composite citizen is evolved from the melting together of countless individual citizens. Now while it would seem that he should possess the faults of all in the same measure as he receives the virtues of all, yet in the mysterious alchemy of human nature there enters a new factor whereby the moral status of the composite type is lifted far above that of the average, even above that of the highest of the individual. Because all vice is in the last analysis selfishness, and because selfishness is essentially individual and not communal, the composite citizen, like the photograph described above, takes the good and leaves the bad, or rather, let us say transforms the bad into the good.

We are speaking in terms of the general, recognizing the possibility of exception when the group on which the composite is based is so small that some one phase of selfishness is common to all.

As it is with his morals so also with his wisdom. Not only is the judgment of the composite citizen above that of the average, it is in the long run superior to that of the wisest of the individuals. For the vision of the individual is limited and it is warped by self-interest. Every man has his weak spot of judgment as of morals. But in the working together of all the elements these weak spots disappear.

And this is the being—the embodiment of democracy, the soul of the people—that the writers of books and the interpreters of law delight to call the "mob."

C. D. W.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number 2

IT IS HIGH TIME the voters of California were putting their thinking caps on with regard to the constitutional amendments which are to be voted on in October. There is nothing else before the people that ranks in importance with the careful consideration of these amendments, the whole blessed three-and-twenty of them. It is not lightly and for trivial reasons that the organic law of the State should be changed as, for instance, in the case of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 2.

This amendment copies, verbatim, the first twelve lines of Section 7 of Article IX and then adds: "without any change or alteration whatsoever which will require or necessitate the purchase of new books by such pupils." As "such pupils" are nowhere else referred to in the entire section, either as it now stands or as it is proposed to have it read when amended, it is evident that the amendment was bunglingly drawn and hastily and inconsiderately adopted.

But that is not the most objectionable feature of the proposed amendment. It strikes out of the section as it stands important provisions: "The State Board (of Education) shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law." The writer of this will not affirm that, in the absence of this clause from the constitution, the State Board of Education would be beyond legislative control, either to add to or take from the powers of that board, but it would

seem to be, and, if so, a most injurious condition of affairs would exist.

The proposed amendment also strikes out of the organic law as it stands this provision: "The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State." Does the elimination of these words imply that the Legislature shall have no such power and that the counties are to be without Boards of Education? If it does it is mischievous and encroaches upon that principle of government which leaves to localities functions that chiefly concern those localities and, if it does not, then those words and phrases now in the constitution are, at the worst, only surplusage and do no harm. They should stay where they are.

Finally, the following sentence is also stricken out: "The county superintendents and the county boards of education shall have control of the examination and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions." If these words are left out of the constitution will such boards, if there be any such, have no control over examinations for teachers' certificates, or hold any such examinations? If not who shall? The amendment as proposed does not say. It is possible that Section 5 of the same article, as it now stands, may be broad enough to include, by implication, all of these powers but, if so, it should be broad enough to include all of Section 7, and the thing to do is to strike it all out leaving the Legislature with full power to "Provide for a system of common schools."

But it is manifestly not the purpose of the author of this amendment to leave the Legislature with full power to act unhampered by constitutional restrictions for the reason that it is specifically provided in the proposed amendment that text books shall not be changed for four years, a bit of legislating into the constitution that is not warranted even by the vexations of changing text books more frequently than desired. Our legislatures, if public sentiment demands such limitation, are abundantly able to deal with the subject without loading an already overburdened constitution with such details.

Did the amendment propose to omit Section 7 entire, thus leaving the Legislature with full freedom to act under the general powers of Section 5, the writer of this would favor its adoption, but inasmuch as the proposed amendment strikes out the things that ought to be left in, if we have such a section at all, and puts in the thing that should be left out, he counsels voting the amendment down. A. J. P.

Describing Constitutional Amendments

THE LATE LEGISLATURE adopted 23 amendments to the constitution to be laid before the voters at a special election to be held next October. It was a wise decision that separated these issues from the politics of 1912, when they would have been voted upon if provision had not been made for a special election. Instead of finding the amendments at the end of a long ballot containing presidential electors, county officers, a congressman and members of the legislature, the voter will now find them on a ballot by themselves, and they are before him at a time when he is not confused by a multiplicity of other public matters.

Some consideration should be given by the next Legislature to a better method of describing these amendments on the ballot, so that the voter may have a clearer understanding of what he is about. Under the present law the Secretary of State puts merely the official title of the amendment on the ballot. Sometimes this is a true brief or synopsis of the matter of the instrument, as per example, Senate Amendment No. 5, which is thus described: "Relating to the sessions of the Legislature, providing for a session for a period not exceeding thirty days, then a recess for thirty days, and the reassembling of the Legislature, to act upon the bills introduced during the first thirty days."

But more often these titles are either blind or misleading. For example, No. 50 "Relating to railroads and other transportation companies"; No. 49 "Relating to public utilities"; No. 8 "Relating to the rights of suffrage." This last is the "votes for women" amendment. One might guess it, but it would be only a guess.

The number of propositions laid before the people as amendments to the constitution is not likely to grow less in the future nor will they diminish in importance. Because the people grow steadily more intelligent and more conscientious about public affairs, they will more and more be taken into the work and responsibility of law-making. There is every reason to believe that Amendment No. 22, giving the people the right of direct legislation, will carry, but even if it should not, there will still be amendments to consider in increasing numbers. The public press will do its part toward making the people understand these issues, but it is necessary that the ballot be so marked as to make identification easy. The title need not convey an argument; but it should contain a clear statement of the purpose of the measure and its chief provisions.

Suffrage and the Coxcomb

EVERY QUESTION has two sides, including the question of whether women should be granted the right to vote; and when the members of the Southern California Women's Press Club undertook to inform themselves on that subject, they took a course which is, it must be admitted, not always customary in politics, and asked to hear from both sides. The negative phase of this issue is represented in Los Angeles by an organization known as the Anti-Suffrage Association, and a request for a speaker was sent from the Press Club to this organization.

The speaker who appeared in response to this petition was a man connected with the editorial staff of the Los Angeles Times. The paper that he read afterwards appeared in the Sunday issue of that journal, so that it is now before the public and open to discussion, not merely as the utterance of this individual but presumably as a line of argument put forth by those who are opposing votes for women.

What the women of the Press Club thought of his treatment of the subject may be gathered from their treatment of him. This club, by the way, contains some women that are opposed to suffrage.

At the conclusion of the paper one of the members rose to her feet and moved that the speaker's name and all reference to the paper and even the fact that he had been invited to speak be stricken from the Club's records. This was carried. A day or two later the directors of the club met and sent a communication to the Anti-Suffrage organization protesting against their action in sending the speaker, whose paper, the directors assert, "was an affront to womanhood, to manhood, and to the civilization of the present day."

A perusal of the document as it appears in print makes plain enough the cause of the indignation, disgust and loathing it seems to have aroused among the self-respecting women who were thus trapped into hearing it read. Indeed, had they followed the example set by their sisters of Marblehead in the case of Skipper Ireson, as Whittier tells it:

"Here's Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart,
By the women of Marblehead"—

it would have been only a natural physical rejoinder to the intolerable form of insult his words conveyed.

Women are used to hearing the argument that they should not be allowed to vote because they are intellectually or physically inferior to men, but it was a new and startling experience for this group of capable and intelligent women, most of whom earn their own living by hard work, to be told that woman is dependent for her place in the world solely on the charm she can exercise over man through the sex function; and whatever their views on suffrage they could scarcely do else than resent the sentiment that (we quote his exact words) "the recent agitation in the feminine ranks, and the demand for equal rights, comes, in a measure, from those women whose attractiveness is so run down at the heels that they are unable to command the market quotation."

The paper itself, with its pompous attempts at Nietzsche philosophy and its "smarty" style of rhetoric, is not deserving of any form of answer. It would not receive even this passing comment but for the fact that the Anti-Suffrage organization, whose membership is made up of women, seems to be sponsor for its presentation to the public. If this is an example of the style of campaign to be waged, it will be well hereafter for those who seek Anti-Suffrage speakers to specify that they will not accept any who base their arguments on a contemptuous and insulting estimate of womankind. C. D. W.

Leave It to the Hens

INASMUCH as reciprocity with Canada, judging from press comments, mainly has to do with eggs, why not leave the issue to be decided by the hens north and south of the line? The American hens are sorely taxed to supply our delectable needs and the forty thousand dozen eggs their Canadian sisters barely spare us scarcely relieve the strain. If they were permitted to do their fecund best they could supply Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces only about 1,000,000 dozen more that a three-cent tariff now diverts to England, or barely one egg a year to each American family, not much to cackle over, and yet the egg issue, if we are to accept the protesting agricultural view of it, is about the most important involved.

Georgia is having trouble with "blind tigers." And New York is having trouble with one that is very far from being blind.—Cleveland Leader.

The United States Senate has found that it pays to advertise. A great New York cleaning establishment is about to establish a branch in Washington.—Cleveland Leader.



The Political Poison Squad Those who imagine that the Republican "organization" crowd have laid down their arms, become reconciled and are determined to be good will some day awaken to find how much mistaken they have been. They are sapping and mining, carrying infection from focus to focus and doing all in their power to be ready at the psychological moment of reaction. Their poison squads are throughout the State. Not a man is discharged from employ without making it the occasion for laying the blame at the door of "that bunch" of "wild-eyed" reformers who are playing smash with the business of the State at the State capitol. Scarcely a federal office is filled or refilled unless with one of the old guard. As with the graft prosecution so with the Johnson administration, subtle, persistent and consistent effort will be made to whisper it down. Political relations will be established, on the one hand, with that conservative business interest that dreads nothing else so much as that which is uncertain, and the cohorts of the controllable "push" vote will be mobilized as never before—all to one end, the slipping back into power without seeming to do so. For four years to come Californians, who believe in government by The People and for The People, will do well to sleep with one eye open and that eye should be the eye of the mind, the one that opens upon understanding and refuses to be deceived either by a far-away look or a fair seeming.

Organizing Operatives A renewed activity is also manifest in politically organizing the men who are, directly and indirectly, in railroad employ. This is being done under the guise of an "American Employes and Investors' Association," the purpose of which is politically to solidify the employes in the investor's interests. Recently organizers of this association paid a visit to Sacramento during which one of their number, J. B. Monahan, specifically admonished the membership to find out what their employers wanted before they voted and then vote for it, adjuring them that their interests and those of their employers were one and carefully warning the men against having anything to do with the so-called Progressives or any other brand of reformers. It is a part of the dialectic philosophy of The Watchman always to concede as much as he must in fairness in order that he can, with the better face, claim what he may as of right, and the spirit of fairness leads him to concede that there should be a community of interest and cooperation of effort between investor and employe interested in the same corporation. They should work and vote, as far as they may in good conscience, for such measures and men as are likely to subserve their mutual interests, provided always that their mutual interests are not inimical to the higher interests of community, State and nation, of that common humanity of which all are a part. Look well to that proviso. It is the one that differentiates the patriot from the parasite, the free man from the bond servant, the soldier of the common good from the skulker and renegade. Government by railroad is eternally and malevolently wrong and any society formed to reestablish that form of government in this State is as treasonable as was the Knights of the Golden Circle or the Ku-Klux-Klan.

The Bones of The Fathers The bones of our revered forefathers also are in for an airing to the same end—the discrediting of every forward and uplifting movement in the interests of reaction and the old regime. For the ten thousandth time in human history the traditions of men are to be exalted above the living truth, and many are being put to this service most unwittingly. There is that in the legal mind, for instance, that prompts it to venerate that which is old even though it hath a Limburger smell of antiquity about it. We shall be admonished not to disturb our ancient safeguards, or break with the traditions of our inheritance, by men who should be with us in our struggle to make things better than they are. If no traditions were ever broken with America would be as belated as China, which has had nothing in its way to prevent its keeping step with the rest of the world except that it has allowed itself to be foot-bound and hand-tied by the traditions of the ancients of the celestial empire. The truth is that we, of today, in matters of government, bear a relation to our revered forefathers such as a man on a hill top bears to a man looking up from the bottom of a well. We have had, since our fathers' day, more of experience in such affairs than the whole world had had, up to that time, since the dawn of history. Are we a gencration of dolts and fools that we have not profited by that experience? It is wise and well to hold fast to that which is good, but it is not good to make our constitution a fetish, as our standpat contingency would have us do, in their interest, not ours. Our national constitution was based on property. The new nationalism would make the well-being of the race its corner stone. Which is the better, nobler, more inspiring? Face the rising, not the setting sun.

University Emancipated Those who stand for Right Things will not soon forget the incident of the entry of politics into the University of California, through the door which former Governor Gillett threw wide when he, without notice, mustered all the ex-officio regents of that institution he could and fairly bounced Attorney Snook from his place as legal advisor of the board and made Judge Fletcher A. Cutler counsel. Well, on Tuesday of last week Judge Cutler went out the same door he came in at and unanimously. The Governor attended the session of the Board of Regents for the first time and when, in going over the budget for the next year, the position of counsel for the board was reached, the Governor quietly called to mind the method by which the appointment of Cutler was made, suggested that unless that method were rebuked, by cancelling the appointment at the first favorable opportunity, the offense would seem to have been condoned and an injurious precedent might be established. As for himself, the Governor declared, he had no personal objection to Judge Cutler, doubted not that he had performed his services ably and faithfully, and he certainly had no candidate to suggest as his successor, save that he would commend that some attorney of character and standing be selected in due time who was not associated with partisan politics, to the end that no taint of political pressure might attend that appointment or any other. His appeal was so simply made and so compelling that the motion to drop the name of Judge Cutler was adopted without a dissenting vote. The lesson is one that the University board of regents will long remember. The emancipation of the institution from politics was accomplished in sweetness and light and as effectively as though done by steam roller methods. Those who conceive that Governor Johnson is without tact do not know their man. It is perhaps worthy of note that when the entrance of the Governor of California was announced by Regent Rowell the entire board rose to receive him, an honor they had not paid to any preceding Governor, and it was paid instinctively and without the slightest prearrangement, notwithstanding that half the membership at least is, by tradition and affiliation, not in sympathy with what Governor Johnson stands for. The simple directness and sincerity of the man compel even those who oppose him to respect and feel kindly toward him. It was a good day's work well done and this without reflecting upon the quality of Judge Cutler's services, but only upon the methods by which he got in. That coup kicked back.

Better Than a Wooden Indian The Watchman was amused, and put into an humble and contrite state of mind, by reading in last week's issue Senator Tyrrell's laconic reference to The Watchman's post-election declaration that a "Cigar

(Continued on Page 13)

HOW IT LOOKS TO CLASSIC BOSTON



The Significance of The Berkeley Election

By J. B. GALLOWAY

The recent election in Berkeley, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Hodghead and the election of a Socialist to the office of mayor makes necessary some comment in order that proper information may be had as to real causes of a reversal of policy on the part of the college town. It has been heralded far and wide as a Socialist victory. As a matter of fact it was a victory of the forces which are always working against decency and honest government in every city, and of which Berkeley possesses a greater share than is usually supposed.

To dispose of the idea that it was a Socialist victory, it is sufficient to say that the man elected was the candidate of the Socialists for Governor some five months ago. He received some 700 votes in Berkeley at that time. In the recent election he did not have the unanimous support of his party and the local Socialist newspaper supported Mr. Hodghead for the reason that the candidate of the Socialists was surrounded by such influences that it was impossible to give him, the party candidate, its support. As the man elected received 2749 votes, some 2000 votes must be accounted as other than Socialists. So much for that contention.

To gain a clear idea of the situation, which is of far more than local interest, it is necessary to comment on the course of affairs during Mr. Hodghead's administration. The new charter, inaugurating a commission form of government, went into operation at the beginning of the administration some twenty-one months ago. The old inefficient government was displaced by a new one made up of capable men. In the time that has elapsed they have recast the entire list of ordinances of the city, some 1600 in number. They found the financial affairs in a tangle and the treasury with a deficit. This has been cleared away and a surplus created. The streets have been cleaned, street lights more than doubled and the police and fire departments reorganized and enlarged. Careful plans for improvements have been worked out and a comprehensive program for bonds has been submitted for voting, including municipal parks, playgrounds, garbage incinerator, schools, storm sewers and improvements for the police and fire departments. In the matter of a water supply, Mr. Hodghead has, after a most patient and persistent effort, extending over seven months, secured the co-operation of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda with San Francisco in the protection of the rights of the Bay cities in the Hetch-Hetchy valley. If ever that most necessary system of municipal supply is obtained for the East Bay cities, it will be owing to the efforts of Mr. Hodghead.

Such is the record of less than two years' work by as capable, honest and hard-working body of men as ever governed a municipality in America. Why then, was the man who stood as the leader of the administration, the mayor, Mr. Hodghead, defeated for re-election? The defeat was by less than 300 votes. He was not defeated by Socialists, as they did not have sufficient strength and were not united. Here are some of the reasons:

When the present government was elected two years ago, it was over an organization of all the bad elements in the town. They were a part of the local county court house gang, which, in its turn, is a part of the Southern Pacific machine. Although defeated, this element did not move out of town. One of the first acts of Mr. Hodghead as mayor was to stop a deal by which a local boss was unloading some property on the city, thus saving some $10,000 to the taxpayers and earning the enmity of the boss. He next, with considerable effort, pried loose the hands of a local newspaper from the city treasury to the benefit of that department. "Hell hath no fury like that of a newspaper deprived of its graft." Since that time every act of the city government has been distorted, misconstrued and libelled by the sheet in question, only lack of real ability making its tirades less yellow than the best representatives of this bad type. Then a quarry company with a quarry inside the city limits asked to have its blasting permit extended, the consideration being a gift to the city of a 2½-acre park, the building of a very necessary reservoir by the water company and the supervision of the quality of rock used on roads which the city must later acquire. This displeased a number of men who made such a clamor that the quarry company withdrew its application for permit and the city lost the park and the reservoir. The gentlemen became permanent foes of the administration. Money had been saved and an automobile fire engine, capable of climbing hills, had been purchased. One corner of the town demanded the engine but the mayor insisted on placing the engine where it could serve a larger part of the city. This drove another group into opposition. So it was with fenders on the street cars. The council, after conference with Oakland, into which the cars run, adopted an ordinance similar to that of the adjacent city with the result that all cars now have an approved type of fenders. But some men wanted another type of fender and some wanted four fenders on each car so they tried to call an election and failing in this, went into opposition.

All the time the mayor and council kept on in their work for the city. Amid the abuse of the newspaper and the clamor of some fake improvement clubs, they carried on the government in a quiet orderly way without noise, bluster or self-advertisement. The success of the charter in their hands had been complete and representatives of other cities came to learn and copy. The mayor became the head of the California League of Municipalities.

Then came the time for another election. Only the earnest solicitation of numbers of citizens made by petition caused Mr. Hodghead to stand again for election. In this he was urged by the Socialist newspaper, which admitted the good work done. So complete was the assurance of the constructive ability of Mr. Hodghead that no candidate but the perennial Socialist could he found to run against him. The Socialist won, but it was not by Socialist votes. The visionaries of that cult helped, but their candidate was elected by the theorists, the grafters, the push, the soreheads, the cranks, the disappointed office-seekers and the men who could not have their own way. But more than all other causes combined was the one which stands out above others—over two thousand five hundred men in a total of a little over eight thousand voters failed to go to the polls and vote.

The Socialist candidate being a forceful speaker, is an adept at telling the unthinking what he will do. He will reduce gas and water rates, lower taxes for the poor man and tax the rich man's idle land. He will have municipal telephones, municipal lighting plants, municipal water works and at the same time reduce taxes and give every one work. Everyone will have his fowl in the pot and all the ills of humanity will be cured "if only I am elected to office."

There is much reason for the poor man in this land today turning to whomsoever promises some relief for unequal conditions. But a heavy burden of guilt rests upon the heads of those who, knowing better, and because of some foolish whim or disappointed ambition tried to wreck the government which, with much toil, patience and endurance of slander, Mr. Hodghead and his associates have built up. Equally guilty of criminal neglect are the two thousand five hundred men who did not exhibit enough interest to vote.

Mr. Hodghead has been defeated and the Socialist will take office. His program cannot be carried out, he cannot fulfill his promises and probably at the end of his term he will he turned out with the wrath of his deluded followers upon his head. The grafters, the crook and the enemy of social order have triumphed again, not by electing their kind but by defeating one who in the past had driven them from power.

During the last twenty months Berkeley has had as good government as it is possible to obtain in a modern American city. All of the municipal problems were not solved. The ills that have been a century in accumulating are not to be solved in a day or a year. On the solution of these problems rests the life of the Republic. The keen disappointment comes that, with all the effort put forth, a representative American city is so emotional that it cannot pursue a consistent line of conduct for a greater length of time than two years. It is to be regretted that men whose understanding and light should cause them to follow a different course, will allow personal pique or disappointment over some fancied wrong to so sway their conduct that they will join with all the enemies of society in an assault upon that good municipal government upon which the future of the nation must rest. Equally deplorable is the action of the careless and indifferent citizen to whom the welfare of the city and the nation is as a thing which does not exist.

Mr. Hodghead retires from office with the full confidence of those who know him and his work. A man of ability, much beyond the average, he has given two years of his time to a constructive work the influence of which is now felt and will be felt for years. He has endured with patience the abuse, misrepresentation and calumny which the Americans allow the vile parts of the community to heap upon public men until the good are confused with the bad. In the campaign just closed he was willing to explain the work done but not to adopt the tactics of the mountebank to win votes. He does not nor do his friends offer any apology for anything done. The constructive work accomplished in two years is worth ages of the tearing down which is the stock in trade of those who now triumph. Mr. Hodghead entered into his work with interest, he occupied the office of Mayor with ability and he retires with dignity and unblemished reputation. The harm, the wrong and the humiliation belong to the citizens of Berkeley, not to him to whom release from office is a relief. The cry is often made that good men will not stand for office. Is it difficult to find a reason when such rewards are meted out to them?

Finally, lest it be forgotten, Mr. Hodghead was not defeated by the Socialists or the Socialist candidate. It was a triumph of the grafter, the criminal, the sorehead, the crank, and the push, aided by the careless and the indifferent. In this it was much the same result as obtains in other cities.

The great Hans Wagner has been excused from jury duty. Evidently on baseball grounds.—Dayton Journal.



Wake Up! Get Busy!

SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 11

By The Onlooker

THE SENATE FISH STORY

He looks as George Washington would have looked if he had worn a big, black, barber's mustache and had curly black hair. I'll admit it takes some stretching of the imagination to grasp this description, particularly as most of us weren't personally acquainted with the late G. W., but it isn't a bad description if the rubber trust hasn't squeezed all caoutchoue out of your imagination. (Just sneeze if you want to pronounce that). If George is too many for you, try it on with John Drew.

We refer, of course, to the Honorable Thomas F. Finn, Senator from the Seventeenth District, Sheriff of San Francisco County, chauffeur of the Pay Haitch McCarthy political machine, boss of San Francisco delegation in the Legislature of California, and proprietor of Finn's saloon, East street, waterfront, San Francisco—a gentleman, in brief, of as many component constituent combinations of character as one of the complex and complicating cocktails dispensed over his own bar. This, by the way, is most appropriately a sailor's resort, a sort of inner bar, such as is affectingly described by Tennyson in the lines:

Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me,
And may there be more sailors at my bar,
To buy my red-eyed skee.

The Alaskan salmon fleet outfits largely at Finn's saloon—that's what makes it so fleet; besides the red-eye is a good Jonah to attract the red salmon, and Finn brings them luck with all the finny denizens of the deep. (Ouch! We'll be good after that, honest!)

Finn's career reminds us of the advertisement which recently appeared in the Fresno Republican:

Important to the Public

Fire Department .....Main 361
Police Department ...Main 297
My Liquor Store .....Main 999

The same subtle relationship seems to have been established in Finn's warp and woof of fate. The picture of our hero as dispenser of lager beer on East street is not complete without the companion portrait of him as shire-reeve at Ingelside.

The gentle reader may have fancied he has detected a tendency to be flippant with the Senator. Far from it, as the heroine of the melodrama said when she shifted her gum and gave Jemsy the Pug the mitten. The Senator was about one-sixth of the Thirty-ninth Legislature of the sovereign state of California, and we have no disposition to be flippant with such a momentous fact. His followers in the Senate and Assembly were not conspicuous for their intellectual attainments, but a head's a head when the votes are counted, even if it isn't otherwise useful for much except to make collar buttons; and Finn's delegation was the headiest single block of votes in the Legislature. If anybody wanted eloquence, they tapped Gates; if they wanted time they tackled Boynton; but if they wanted votes, in wholesale lots and for quick delivery, they went after Finn. Without having any startling quantities of reform in his make-up, Finn probably passed more reform measures at the last session than any other one man. Not that he deserves any credit for it, because we suspect that his virtues in this respect were like the cynic man's definition of gratitude —"A lively expectation of favors to come." We suspect further that this view is likely to lead to a sad and heart-rending picture of desolating misery: Finn sitting on the bank, holding a rod and line for the fish that never come.

We judge that Finn is popular in his own little puddle. He is something or other in the Union Labor Party in San Francisco, besides all the other titles to fame enumerated in our second paragraph. And when he rose two years ago and asked the suffrage of his fellow citizens, they came through handsomely and snowed three opponents forty rods deep in favor of T. Finn for Senator.

For these and many other reasons the sovereign state of California is proud of Senator Finn. She admires the versatility that enables him with equal grace to run a dissipation factory at one place, a detention home for dissipants at another, and, as a light diversion, to run up to Sacramento every two years and legislate for all the people.

The Money Spent to Fight Tuberculosis

From The Survey

The annual survey of its field issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis shows that in 1910 nearly $15,000,000 was spent as against $8,000,000 in 1909. The largest item, $11,376,500 for treatment in sanatoriums and hospitals, is almost double that of the year before. Anti-tuberculosis associations spent $760,500; tuberculosis dispensaries, $889,000, and special state and municipal expenses total $1,750,000.

The most significant point in the figures is held to be the increase in the proportion to the whole of the public money spent. It rose from 53.5 per cent last year to 62.6 per cent. The total of public moneys, $9,267,900, is almost double the amount for 1909. The ratio of public to private disbursements in the ten states making the largest expenditures is interesting:

State.	Public.	Private.	Total.
New York.	$3,039,000	$1,206,000	$4,245,000
Pennsylvania ..	1,431,000	673,000	2,104,000
Massachusetts ...	1,118,000	400,000	1,518,000
Colorado..	105,000	731,000	836,000
Ohio	573,000	76,000	649,00¢
Connecticut	338,500	167,500	506,000
New Mex..	250,000	251,000	501,000
Illinois ...	245,000	208,000	453,000
California..	88,000	316,000	404,000
N. Jersey.	255,000	130,700	385,700

New York again leads in both columns. Plans now under way will make changes next year as, for instance, in Illinois, where the new tax for tuberculosis work will greatly increase public disbursements hereafter.

The most rapid gain of any kind is in New York State, where from November 15 to December 15 seven counties took favorable action on providing institutions—an average of two county hospitals every week for that month. This was brought about by the tuberculosis committee of the State Charities Aid Association. The combined appropriations for the seven hospitals are over $200,000. When the association began its work three years ago only three counties out of the fifty-seven in the State made any institutional provision for consumptives. Today there are twenty-two county hospitals and several other counties with small populations are arranging for boarding their consumptives in the institutions of neighboring counties. These institutions have cost to date over one and one-half million dollars. At least five more county hospitals, and increase of other provisions for consumptives, are expected at the January meetings of the county boards of supervisors, and the outlook seems bright for realizing the association's terse program, "No uncared for tuberculosis in 1915."

A BETTER BALLOT

News comes from California that the recently adjourned legislature (one of a kind to make Ohio citizens sigh for it) has enacted a Massachusetts ballot law. Under this system, as most people are aware, the party column does not appear; the names are grouped by offices, and there is only one way to vote, viz., to place a cross in front of the name of each candidate for whom it is desired that the ballot should be counted.

Mr. J. O. Hammitt, Secretary of the Citizens Union of New York City, which has been agitating for the establishment of such a ballot in that state, well sums up the advantages of this type of ballot reform: "The complaint against the present system is that it provides a line of least resistance in favor of straight party voting, and thus by a mechanical device tends to increase straight voting. Whether or not straight voting should be advocated as against split ticket voting is not a question at issue, because surely the ballot itself should not favor one class of voting as against another class.

"It is an historical fact that the provision for voting a straight ticket with a single cross is something which did not appear on the first official ballots, but was added on by the party machines for the purpose of preserving some of the advantages which they possessed under the old vest pocket ballot system. It was put on the ballot in this state with the intention of increasing the number of straight votes. That it has this tendency is beyond dispute, and it is the very reason for the opposition of party machines to the substitution of a Massachusetts ballot. Yet this promotion of straight party voting by means of the form of ballot is, as Gov. Hughes has clearly pointed out, unfair."

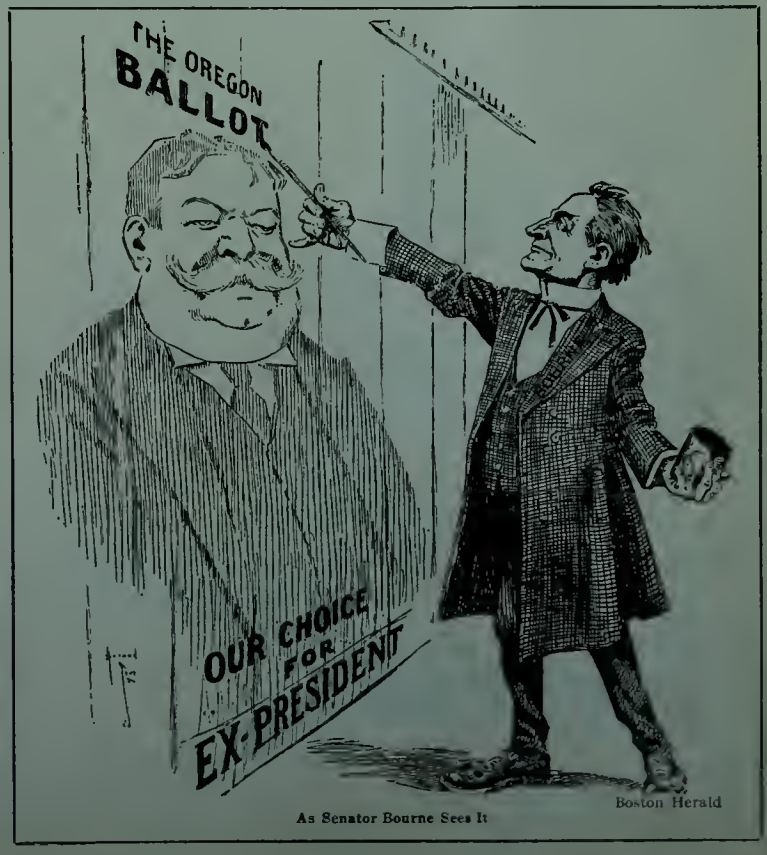
It is to her possession of this form of ballot that publicists are inclined to attribute much of Massachusetts superiority in matters of legislation. Since she adopted it in 1888 (due, as President Eliot has pointed out, to the exertions of five men, something that shows clearly that it is not necessary to wait for large support before accomplishing important reforms), eleven other states have followed her example: Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Virginia, Tennessee and now California.—Cincinnati Citizens Bulletin.

MR. WICKERSHAM ON THE RECALL

Somewhere in nearly all arguments against the recall of public officials one finds the word mob, and, of course, this term is used to distinguish the people from their official representatives. Take, for instance, the latest public utterance of Attorney-General Wickersham. He, being a reactionary, is unalterably opposed to the recall system in any form. Like many others of his belief, he centers his argument on the proposal to apply the recall to the judiciary. This Government is based on majority rule, but the majority that does not agree with Mr. Wickersham is nothing more than a mob.

"What," he asks, "are judges but impartial arbitrators to whom any one of us may be compelled at any moment to turn for protection of life, limb or property? What will become of that protection if our system of government should subject him to the rage of the mob when he asserts the supremacy of the law in the face of unjust clamor?"

There you have it. Implicit faith in the judges created by the people, but no faith in the people.—San Francisco Bulletin.



As Senator Bourne Sees It



Validity of Commission Government in State of Washington: The supreme court of the State of Washington has upheld the validity of the commission form of city government in Spokane, which makes it possible to put that form of government into every city in Washington.

Meeting Tax Deficiency: A new law compels Indianapolis to limit its tax for city purposes to 75 cents on the hundred dollars, and the authorities are meeting the deficiency by saddling on the frontage many expenses that were formerly borne by the general fund, such as, for example, sprinkling the streets and paving the intersections of streets. California cities are many of them confronted by a similar condition, owing to a reduction in the assessable property by the operation of constitutional amendment number one, whereby the property of utility corporations is exempt from local taxation. As most cities in this State, however, have been assessing on the basis of a fifty per cent valuation, the deficiency can be made up by an increase of assessment. This paper now takes satisfaction in recalling that it strenuously warned its readers against voting for amendment number one.

Reporting Accidents to Employes: Minnesota is the first State to require employers to report all accidents to employes, showing number of killed and injured and the cause and nature of the accident. The report also traces all suits for damages resulting from accidents and the outcome of the same, making very valuable data on which to base legislation. The first year's report shows for that State 342 deaths and 19,463 injuries, a surprising total when we consider that Minnesota does not rank high among the States for manufacturing enterprises.

Pittsburg School System: Pittsburg, including Allegheny, has 61 separate and in many ways independent school districts, each with its own little board of education handling its own funds. There are 412 school boards, and an analysis of their personnel recently made by the Voters' League of that city showed that 14 of them were bartenders, 38 held public jobs, 7 had no occupation (of these some were professional gamblers), and 36 were day laborers. The condition of the schools was bad beyond belief.

Locomotives and Smoke: The smoke inspector of Cincinnati declares that 50 per cent of the smoke and dirt from smoke in that city is caused by locomotives. These consume 400,000 tons of fine coal a year and throw out 100 tons of cinders every day through their smokestacks. Burning of oil would diminish the smoke and entirely cut off the cinders, but the inspector says there is no hope for real improvement until all the railroads are outfitted with electricity.

New Kind of Police: We have noted the appointment of women policemen in various cities and in a number of places dogs on the detective force, but Cincinnati has added to the list a boy policeman. A great deal of damage had been done in the parks by the wanton destruction of shrubs and flowers by boys, and it was suggested that a boy policeman be appointed for the work as an experiment, and the suggestion was carried out with success.

Texas Health Statistics: The State of Texas has adopted a general sanitary code and will keep all its records hereafter in accordance with the requirements of the national government. The health figures of the southern states are most of them taken in such an irregular fashion that they are not accepted by the government, nor incorporated in the statements sent out by the census. Texas will hereafter present an exception to this rule.

Better Fire Protection for Tenements: The lower East Side of New York city is to be taken into the high pressure area for fire service and the apparatus in this district is to be increased and brought up to date. This is said to be the most dangerous fire zone in the world by reason of its terrible congestion and the non-fireproof character of most of its buildings.

Eating-house Percentages: Under the new system adopted by the Board of Health of Jacksonville, Florida, each restaurant is marked for cleanliness, and the percentage given is published in the newspapers. Since this system was adopted there has been a steady improvement in the state of things in the restaurants, and the general average of all has advanced over 22 per cent.

A Beautiful City Market: In the past, when a city had to build a structure for mere utility, like a market, for example, it made it as cheap as possible, which usually meant as ugly as possible. Fort Wayne, Indiana, has just been building a city market of reinforced concrete, a beautiful structure of which the city may well be proud. It is a block and a half long with stately arches at each end.

Calgary Is Up-to-Date: The city of Calgary in Canada, owns its street cars, electric lights and water works, the whole business being managed by a commission of three. The water works plant cost $1,400,000, the electric plant $500,000, and the street railway $530,000. All pay expenses and some profit. In the last five years the city has reduced electric lighting charges 45 per cent.

Steel or Concrete Bridges: The State of Kansas has declared in favor of concrete against steel for bridge construction as being safer and more permanent. The rule has been adopted for all public bodies and officials that concrete shall be used for bridges and culverts in all cases where the cost of building is not more than 30 per cent higher than steel.

Oil on Asphalt Pavement: The American Society of Engineering Contractors, considering the effect of drippings from automobiles on asphalt pavement, came to the conclusion that it would probably do more good than harm. There is not enough of it to sink in very deep, and it keeps the surface soft and less liable to cracking and crumbling.

City Parcel Delivery: Bradford, England, has its own tramways, and they carry on an extensive parcel business that is of great service to the people and pays some profit. Last year it carried an average of 14,000 parcels a week.

Storm Water Suits: Spokane has just finished an extensive system of storm water culverts, and is now threatened with suits aggregating about $150,000 by citizens who claim their property will be injured by the disposal of the water.

Test of Dust Layers: The city of Waukesha, Wisconsin, will, through the coming summer make a test of the comparative cost and efficiency of calcium chloride and oil for laying street dust. The figures will be of interest to all cities.

Civic Centers for Toledo: The Business Men's Club of Toledo is advocating a million dollar bond issue for the purchase of land for a civic center, and a referendum vote on the subject will soon be called.

Cincinnati Playgrounds: A million dollar bond issue for playgrounds enables Cincinnati to lay out a complete system and it has just equipped the first of the series in a down-town district.

Profitable City Electric Plant: South Norwalk, Connecticut, has an electric lighting plant valued at $185,000 that pays an annual profit of $25,000. It has recently made improvements, amounting to $30,000 out of profits.

Salt Water for Streets: The outlook for a water supply for the city of Salem, Massachusetts, next summer is so doubtful that it has been decided to sprinkle the streets with salt water.

Exposure of Food Products: Boston now has an ordinance forbidding the exposure of meat and fish or vegetables to the air where they might accumulate dangerous germs.

Yeggmen and Beggars: The police of Lexington, Kentucky, are running out all street beggars. They find them in league with the yeggmen or tramp criminals.

Boulevard Connecting Two Cities: The Legislature of Kansas has provided for the building of a handsome driveway from Leavenworth to Kansas City.

Lead Pipe: The State pure food law of Texas forbids the use of lead pipe for connections to soda fountains.

Gone up in Smoke: Minneapolis recently had a million dollar fire in its business center.

"Please contribute to our fund to send a missionary to the cannibals." "I won't—I'm a vegetarian and don't believe in it. But I'll send them some cereals if you wish."—Toledo Blade.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE

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James Rolfe, Jr., for Mayor of San Francisco

By Franklin Hichborn

With [illegible] consent, James Rolph [illegible] consented to [illegible] Mayor of San Fran[illegible]

While [illegible] a red fight for one P. H. McCarthy, head of the Building Trades State Council, and incidentally Mayor of this city and county. For, if there be any man in San Francisco who possesses all the elements of political strength necessary to compass McCarthy's defeat, that man is James Rolph, Jr.

This is not saying that Rolph is a particularly strong man, or that he possesses all the qualifications desirable in a Mayor—although he has a whole lot of them—but Rolph will bring together in one combination more voters than any other San Franciscan who has been mentioned for Mayor or even thought of.

To begin with, Rolph is from "South of the slot." To be sure, the slot isn't there any more, but the traditional line down the middle of Market street where the "slot" used to be, is still there. Broadly speaking, the "higher-ups" reside "north of the slot." Those who labor with their hands and organize labor unions, exist more or less contentedly south of the line. And James Rolph, Jr., lives among the "South of the slotters."

Rolph does more. He not only lives among them, but he is of them. If you do not believe this—Rolph, by the way, in the business world is counted a "higher-up," is president of the Merchants' Exchange, executive of the Hind-Rolph shipping firm, president of one bank, director of several others, and rated a millionaire—if you do not think it consistent that this "higher-up" is a part of the real life "South of the slot," ask anyone in touch with San Francisco to name the most important and influential improvement club in this city. You will be told that such club is to be found "South of the slot," and is the Mission Promotion Association.

And where was the Mission Promotion organized?

Why, in "Jim" Rolph's barn, to be sure.

And its membership?

Every man, women and child South of the slot, apparently.

And its president?

Is James Rolph, Jr.

The Mission Promotion Association, by the way, grew out of the relief work "South of the slot" at the time of the earthquake and fire.

Rolph organized the district. It was the largest relief district in the fire-swept city. And it was the only district that did not have "soup kitchens."

The "soup kitchens," by the way, were the cruelest of the many grafts practiced upon the afflicted people.

To be sure, a "concession" was given for a "soup kitchen" in Rolph's district. The lumber for the building was actually hauled to the grounds.

Rolph and his associates heard about it, and, before the lumber could be unloaded, ordered it away.

The writer met Rolph for the first time, during the housing and feeding activities following the earthquake. The people "South of the slot" had got together to erect buildings for the homeless. Rolph directed the operations.

The lumber was second-hand, gathered from heaven knows where, and decidedly unclean. But it was lumber, and lumber was at a premium in San Francisco those days.

No laborer on the job worked harder that day than did James Rolph, Jr. At noon, he was toil-stained and grimy.

Lunch was served the workers in a neighboring yard by the women of the district. Mrs. Rolph, by the way, was one of those who "waited on table."

As the workers went over the open air "during noon," Rolph's little daughter danced up to him for her usual greeting.

As she neared her father and beheld the grime on face and hands, she hesitated and drew back. Banker Rolph, probably, is ordinarily more presentable at lunch time.

"I think, papa," the child ventured, "you had better wash."

Papa washed.

Rolph went to Europe in 1907, and on his return was tendered a banquet by his "neighbors," the Mission Promotion Association running the affair.

The banquet was held in the "Mission Promotion Hall," "Jim" Rolph's barn.

The writer attended as a newspaper reporter. All circumstances considered, he was in doubt whether to wear dress suit or overalls.

The events of the evening demonstrated that it really did not matter.

Had Rolph dressed for a banquet to the President, he could not have been more scrupulously observant of the conventionalities. It is a safe bet that he had on his gladdest glad rags that night. Sprinkled over the barn were other dress suits, but dress-suit clad, tweeds-clad or jeans-clad, everybody was at home—it was everybody's banquet. And the roughest dressed, most toil-bent man present fairly beamed his satisfaction that the guest of the evening took the banquet as seriously, and gave it as much consideration, as he would have shown a "down-town affair."

Matt I. Sullivan in responding for the guest of the evening told of Rolph's career "South of the slot," where Rolph had been born and raised. Of the days following the fire, Sullivan said:

"Without reward or expectation of reward, save the satisfaction which comes from doing good, Rolph contributed his grounds, his buildings, his means and time to the alleviation of the misery and suffering of thousands of his fellow beings. For many months, to the detriment of his business interests, with a faithful band of followers, he worked with consummate energy and patience to relieve distress. I well remember how the association organized by him provided at that time, daily, for ten thousand unfortunate victims of the earthquake and fire, who, in orderly line, marched past this hall and received their liberal allotments of provisions."

They presented Rolph with a token of appreciation that night. The gift was not inconsistent with the occasion. It was a locket with the picture of Rolph's wife on one side, and of his children on the other.

Such is James Rolph, Jr., as seen "South of the slot," where the majority of McCarthy's votes must come from if McCarthy is to be elected Mayor.

"North of the slot" Rolph is the active partner in the Hind-Rolph shipping firm, one of the Bank of California group of financiers, president of the Mission Bank, president of the Merchants' Exchange, director of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and something or other in other things too numerous to mention.

"North of the slot" Rolph associates with the "higher-ups," although the writer cannot recall that any of Rolph's immediate business associates were indicted during the days of the graft prosecution. But the sympathies of many of those who are in daily business relations with Rolph were certainly not with the prosecution.

And yet, the powerful Mission Promotion Association, of which Rolph is president, and which met in those days in Rolph's barn, remained actively loyal to Heney and the prosecution all through the graft troubles. But the writer cannot recall having heard Rolph himself either condemn or approve the prosecution.

In this connection, a story told of Rolph during the gubernatorial primary campaign is in point.

Rolph was popularly regarded as being for Johnson. But Rolph refused to take active part in the campaign, the story goes, on the ground that he did not regard it as proper that a director of the Panama-Pacific Exposition should identify himself with the State contest.

Nevertheless, another director of the Exposition, Charles C. Moore, who has since been made president of the Exposition Company, soon after became one of Alden Anderson's campaign managers.

Such incidents have caused accusations of weakness and trimming to be made against Rolph.

One can well understand this.

It must have been decidedly exasperating to the gentlemen under indictment for plain bribe giving, to see the Mission Promotion Association, which Rolph could unquestionably have turned their way, giving aid and comfort to Heney and Spreckels, when less important improvement clubs were howling against "the methods of the prosecution." It no doubt annoyed the Lincoln-Roosevelt League leaders to see Exposition Director Moore shouting for Anderson, while Director Rolph justified his silence on the ground that an Exposition director should not shout.

But in spite of Rolph's "diplomacy," he usually has his way.

For example, the "higher-ups," "North of the slot," were determined that India Basin Harbor should be exploited by individuals and corporations. Rolph was equally determined that the basin should be developed for the benefit of San Francisco and the State. Rolph, in spite of the opposition of his business associates, was largely instrumental in forcing the India Basin bill through three Legislatures. In 1908, through the misrepresentation of men closely associated with Rolph, the project was rejected at the polls. Rolph thereupon organized a state-wide campaign of education, and secured from the people of the State ratification of the India Basin project although about one hundred thousand dollars were spent by the corporations and allied interests to defeat the measure.

Such is the man who has entered the fight against P. H. McCarthy.

McCarthy's followers have organized every precinct; they claim 30,000 voters have "signed up for McCarthy." This, in all San Francisco, leaves for the other fellow, something like 32,000 of those who go to the polls and vote.

If there be a man in San Francisco better calculated than Rolph to get the 32,000 together and hold them together the writer does not know him.

At His Fingers' Ends

"Oh, father! See the funny man!"

"Yes, child, is he not funny?"

"Indeed, he is. And why does he wave his hands and make strange motions?"

"He is a deaf mute, my child."

"How interesting! But why does he snap his fingers?"

"He doubtless is cracking a joke."
—Toledo Blade.



Philadelphia North American

"Don't Put All Your Eggs in One Basket"



GLEANINGS FROM THE PRESS

OF 50 YEARS AGO

Though "the days of '49" were twenty-two years in the past, the Californians of 1861 were still living in the "days of gold." Nearly every paper had items about the diggings, new strikes and other references to the yellow metal. And a peculiar hazard of the pursuit of it is indicated by the following news paragraph. Hardly a day passed but the newspapers contained such a notice as this:

"Killed—A man named James Sylvester was killed by the caving of a bank of dirt, on the 29th of March, last, at a place called Dutch Hill, between Butte Valley and the North Fork of Feather river. The fact has not been stated before."

Clearly enough, too, placer diggings were still the principal source of gold. Quartz mining was not yet greatly in vogue.

Other indications of the importance of gold in the life of the people are found in such advertisements as this, two or three of like nature to be found in every issue of the papers:

Assay Office
WATERS & CO
(Late Blake & Co.)
No. 52 J Street, Sacramento

"Gold and Ores of every description melted and assayed, and returns made in Bars or Coin within six hours. Our assays are guaranteed, and bars discounted at San Francisco rates."

And a part of every bank advertisement was the stereotyped line:

"Gold Dust and Bullion purchased at the highest rates."

Even Southern California came in for its share of notoriety in rumors of treasures of gold. In the Sacramento Union of April 18, 1861, note is made that "they are having a gold excitement, on a real or pretended basis, in Los Angeles, according to recent reports. Holcomb Valley is the scene of the discovery and excitement. Our telegraphic accounts from that quarter are slightly sensational."

Leaving the gold excitement we may remark that San Francisco was a pretty warm place itself in those good old days, if these words were true:

"On Sunday, April 14th, the heat in San Francisco at noonday equaled the maximum of great heat in San Francisco."

Some sidelights on the life of the pioneers are caught from these four items, gathered from papers of the week of April 15th:

"Wanted immediately—Two yoke of No. 1 oxen, at Norris Bridge, the American River. Samuel Norris."

"An Arctic Whaler—the Bark Carib was to have sailed yesterday from San Francisco for the Arctic ocean, on a summer's whaling cruise. She was fitted out at the Bay City."

"Rodeo in Placer—There will be a rodeo for cattle at Cox's Ranch, April 22nd."

"By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen the postage for pony letters has been reduced from five to two dollars per half ounce." "Reduced!" And it's a "dollar," not cents. Whew!

Rarely will you find more history, or more of a picture of the life of a people crowded into small space than you will glean from the following two brief paragraphs:

"M. S. Latham:—Letters have been received in this city from Senator Latham, announcing his determination, unless an extra session were decided upon, to sail for California on the steamer of the 1st of April. If these avowed intentions were acted upon, the Senator is on the steamer now on her voyage from Panama.

"Senator Latham will meet a much warmer welcome from his constituents upon his arrival than he did last year upon his return. During the past short session, California has been especially favored in the way of legislation, the only important measure which failed being the Pacific Railroad bill. A daily mail via Salt Lake from St. Joseph to Placerville in sixteen days, the Pony express secured three times a week in eight days and made a Government institution, a mail on alternate days from San Francisco to Los Angeles, a mail three times a week from Visalia to Quartzburg, and a similar mail secured for all the coast towns in the state north of San Francisco; the Indian war debt assumed by the Federal government, together with fair appropriations for national improvements in the state, have all been obtained from the past short session of Congress."

Check up some of these blessings of '61 against the conveniences of today, and see how times have changed.

OF TODAY

The Cholly-boy got his last week. Think back for fifty years and remember the youth of early days who pioneered the state, grew a beard, swore and drank whiskey and played stud poker and carried a pepper-box revolver strapped to his hip. Then gaze upon the picture created by Governor Johnson when he signed the Juvenile Court law. Willie with the cigaret in his lips, dressed in baggy trousers and looking too swell for any use, is now amenable to this law, and may now be turned over the judge's knee, metaphorically speaking, and soundly spanked. It is now an offence for him to frequent saloons or billiard rooms, or to smoke cigarettes. And if the cop catches him at it, he isn't taken along to police court, like the rowdy ruffian he would like to imagine he is, but is haled to the Juvenile Court, along with ten-year-old newsboys up for shooting craps.

By the way, this isn't a joke. It's law.

"The shouting and the tumult's died, the captains and commanders have departed," to be pretty free with Kipling, and Fresno has torn down the bunting and laid in a supply of throat lozenges, while the Grand Army vets return to their various camps for another year-long bivouac.

Another remnant of youth's "glory and the dream" has faded into the light of common day: Chris Evans has been paroled. Tens of thousands of California boys, eighteen years ago, played "Evans and Sontag" every night after school, and more fights than you can imagine were generated over the question of who should have the privilege of playing the bandits and who should play the humble and inglorious roles of sheriff and posse. Chris Evans' jail break at Fresno, and his second flight and capture, made him the hero of every boy in California, and such he remained so long as he was haloed by the romantically grewsome sentence of "life imprisonment." But now that he is out, much as it no doubt pleases him, he becomes to us boys of yesterday only another prosaic "ex-con."

"San Francisco's bedchamber" has gone progressive! Alameda, the beautiful; Alameda, the churchly; Alameda, the city of homes, has nevertheless, till now, been a political rotten borough. But the other day it executed the political flip-flop and landed right side up with care on the white shores of progress. Mayor Noy this time played marbles with the Lincoln-Roosevelt leaguers, and they seem to have his taw and his best agates in hock for faithful performances in future. But rising over all and beaming on all humanity with the smile that won't come off, we behold the face of Leo. S. Robinson, to whom Mayor Noy ascribes his victory—Leo Robinson, whose cherubic face has taken on a few wrinkles, who has grown glasses and a bold spot in years of buffeting and defeat as a reformer in Alameda; Leo Robinson, who has been kicked, cuffed and collared a thousand times for daring to make faces at the machine; Leo Robinson, actually to come out on top of the heap, with colors flying and a neat little laurel toupee to hide the spot where the hair got tired of growing—really this must be the most discouraging moment in Leo's career. He has trained all his life to play the part of the irrepressible in defeat, and now to have all his training go for nothing by a signal victory—it's tough. He's not used to it, and will have to learn all over again.



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New Nationalism and Business

By H. E. MILES

Chairman of the Executive Committe of the National Tariff Commission Association

Mr. Miles is a successful manufacturer, and as such a protectionist. He is apparently opposed to the abuse of the principle in which he believes.

As president of the National Association of Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, he initiated the investigation of the tariff which led to the present popular understanding of the subject

A canvass of some 14,000 manufacturers indicated that 90 per cent of the manufacturers themselves are, like Mr. Miles, opposed to present tariff methods. This led to the agitation for honest and intelligent protection by the National Assoeiation of Manufacturers under the leadership of Mr. Miles as ehairman of its Tariff Commission.

Other organizations were interested, resulting in the formation of the National Tariff Commission Association, comprised of most of the leading commercial and industrial organizations of the country. Mr. Miles is ehairman of the exeeutive eommittee of this general association.

He was in close touch with Presidents Roosevelt and Taft from the heginning of his work. It was due to this movement that the Tariff Board was formed.

Beginning with the tariff Mr. Miles' efforts have broadened to cover similar national issues, and steps have heen taken in conjunction with representatives of other organizations, to eonstructively apply to our industrial fabric the best methods of such other countries as have surpassed us in national organization and long ago overcome difficulties that now harrass us.

Mr. Miles is the controlling owner of the Racine Sattley Co., makers of vehicles and agricultural implements. He resides in Racine, Wisconsin.

The following article is the gist of a speech delivered by Mr. Miles before the City Club of Los Angeles on Saturday last, the 15th inst., the subject being, "New Nationalism and business—things to be done."—Editor.)

America has been provincial. Each citizen has minded his own particular affairs. He has not minded the national affairs. And yet the national affairs are superlatively the supreme interest, necessarily, of every individual. I can illustrate best by going to the German situation. In 1870 there was no Germany. What is now Germany was a collection of petty States, full of jealousy, unorganized, suspicious. Germany looked up to us as at that time the most progressive of all the nations, and we were as sure then as we are now that we were the most progressive of all nations. Our eommon school system was at that time the wonder of the world.

Germany, having almost no advantages, and very limited natural resources, found that the only way she could come to a foremost position was by organization. Our own trusts have told us how wonderful are the accomplishments that may be gained through organization. Our trusts have shown us the way. But our trusts are organizations only of a few; a few looking out for each particular set, not looking out for the people as a whole.

I have no eriticisms to make. I have been in politics, as an outsider, as a business man looking after business interests. I have been so close to tariff measures and labor and other problems that I never wish to raise the moral issue. I can't define the moral question. If a mother goes away and leaves the baby with the eandy box, it is the mother who is to blame, not the baby. You and I have been utterly eareless of the national interests. The trusts have had to pay to prevent hostile legislation. Small wonder that they have learned that better than to organize against hostile legislation was to control all legislation and to take the affirmative part.

I don't blame them. But the time has come that muck-raking ought to



H. E. Miles

give way to constructive propositions, and I am here in some hope that I can suggest the constructive proposition. I rejoice in the muck-raking that we have had and I don't eare whether it was well tempered. My pocket is full of figures, prepared by the men most competent to speak of all the men in the United States, and the muck-raker never overstated the general proposition.

Tariff Stories

Let me tell you of the cotton schedule by way of illustration.

I have a sample of the lining used in coats worn by men and put into suits that run from ten to thirty dollars per suit. This is mercerized. The rate on that lining used in the ten dollar workingman's suit was raised forty-two per cent.

I have a piece of black satin with me. President Taft inadvisedly made the statement that the only cottons that were raised in the Payne Bill were cottons of the values of silks, cottons that were luxuries. This piece of black satin that wholesales at eleven eents per running yard, was raised forty-eight per cent. Maybe it is a luxury, but it seems to me that the widow who must wear black and who must support her family at the washboard all week long ought to be able to have an eleven-cent cotton skirt for Sunday.

I have a piece of little white goods, such as is worn by girls at the heaches in the summer. This new bill raised that eighty per cent; in order that men of many millions might have more millions and the little girl whose father buys the skirt might have less pennies.

Plate Glass: In the Dingley Bill the man who is most responsible, the head of the plate glass interests of the United States, said to me: "I didn't have any trouble in getting my rate. I went to our representative, and my friend introduced me to a treasury expert and says, 'Fix this up with this gentleman; do the right thing.'" Well, he got a rate that runs from eighty to one hundred per cent. Within ninety days he raised his prices sixty-five per cent. He was called up before the industrial commission named by President Cleveland and he was asked why he raised his prices sixty-five per cent. He made the usual excuse, he had raised his wages. How much? Five per cent. The other sixty per cent went to the stockholders. A little later they gave another raise, until the raise was about one hundred per cent.

You have heard constantly that lots of goods come into the country if the tariff is low. After these men had raised the price a hundred per cent Gen. Lucus of Philadelphia, found that at this price he could import plate glass, which he did. But he got an order from the trust, reading: "Send us a memorandum of all the orders you have placed abroad, together with your engagement to order from us, or we will raise the price on things that you can't import." Lucus is a strong, capable man, self-reliant as anybody else. But he had to bow his head and send his memorandum and his agreement.

I told some of these stories to a representative in Congress and he said. "What is the use of telling me these things? Don't you think I know? We gave Senator So and So a tariff on borax worth to him and his associates $5,000,000 in money. They were no more entitled to it than I am to your watch; but we had to have his vote."

That is the way the tariffs have been made since you and I were boys. Now, gentlemen, who is to blame? I will place it on you, you are the guilty ones. You permitted it.

You gentlemen stand for a tariff eommission. You stand for a government hased upon facts. Ex-Senator Beveridge says that those who do not want a tariff commission to disclose the facts do not want the facts disclosed.

What applies to the tariff applies, of course, to other things. I went before two members of the Ways and Means Committee and said: "Why is the rate on har iron $8 a ton? Why isn't it $12? Why isn't it $4? Why is it $8?" Gen. Dalzell showed his teeth and turned his back on me and walked out of the room. The other man looked at me a moment, and then dropping his feet from the chair in front of his, hent forward and said: "Oh, Hell! Miles, if any constituent of mine wants anything, I get it for him and I get all I can and that's all there is to it."

John Wanamaker, Post Master General, said that the four great reasons against lower express rates were the four great express companies. That is organization and that is what it does for those who are organized.

It is not a question of protection. The spell-binders were telling you five or six years ago that the whole question was protection or free trade, and I wonder how many here got past that proposition. We all voted protection and then we went to sleep. There was no question as to how much protection. I raised the issue that we were all protectionists and the only question was proteetion. Shall it be honest or dishonest? Shall it be reasonable and just or unreasonable and unjust? That is still the proposition and you here are standing for a commission that shall find out the facts, trusting that when the facts are spread equally before Congress, hefore the President and before the people, that Congress will legislate a just and fair tariff.

Organization in Germany

To go back to Germany. Every representative of a commercial or manufaeturing industry in Germany upon compulsion of the law is a member of the local organization. The local organizations are, upon eompulsion of the law, members of the State organizations—provincial organizations. The provincial organizations are members of the national or central organization. In that way Germany is organized industrially and commercially just as efficiently as she is organized in a military way. The seas stop her armies, but the whole round world is coming to pay tribute to her manufacturers, because they are so organized.

Central Organization Plan

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel says that if we could only keep Los Angeles and Boston together through a central organization, he would give semi-official recognition to this great central body and would consider co-operation with that body in the development of his department and the service of commercial and industrial America as the supreme accomplishment of his administration. He thinks we should form a central body that will speak with understanding, conservatively and intelligently, of the needs of industrial America.

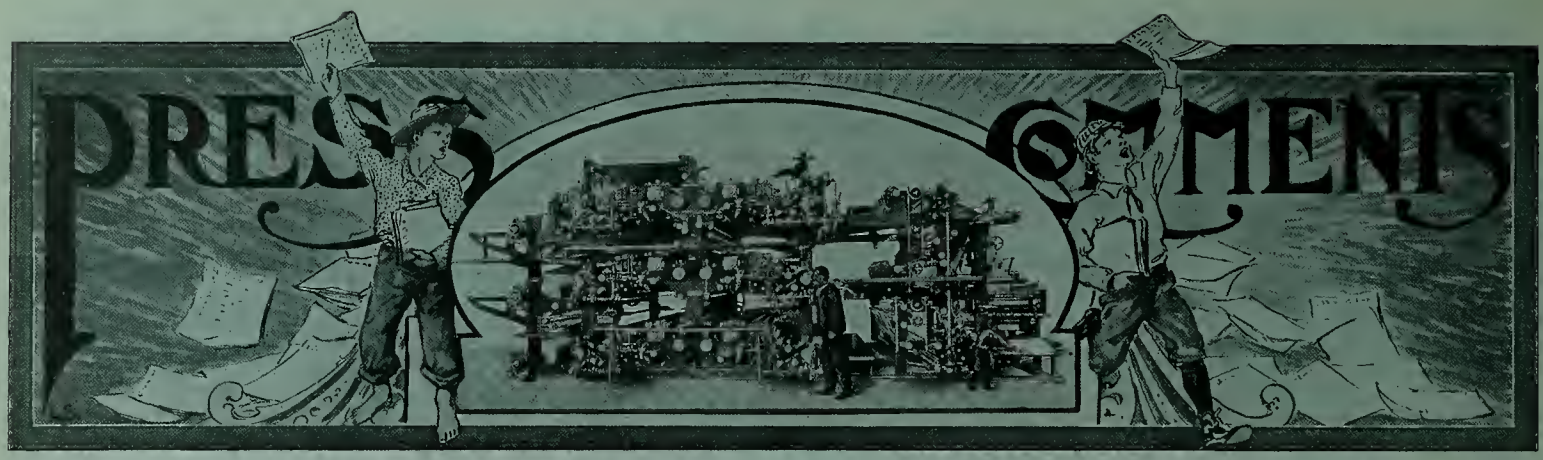
If Los Angeles wants a harbor, that may be considered and is considered by the vast number of our organizations as a local proposition. If Los Angeles is a member of the central body and briefs its proposition to the central body before any action is taken, and that brief is passed to all the constituent bodies, they find just how much reason there is in this proposition of yours. They may find, instead of a proposition that is local and for your particular interest, that it is a matter of tremendous national consequence; that it has to do with the control of the Pacific; with the development of the west coast of South America; with America's proper position before the world.

I am going to say just a word on reciprocity. That may seem irrelevant, but all of these great national propositions ought to be eleared by one of these great central bodies.

I don't like the word reciprocity. It has a bad flavor. We have worn it out. Germany calls them trade agreements. Germany had thirty-two men work five years in the preparation of her last tariff. Those thirty-two men consulted 2000 experts and in their five years considered exhaustively the entire domestie situation down to the last detail. She put her tariff—usually considered a very high tariff, though only one-fifth as high as ours—higher than she needed and then she went out and made these trade agreements with the countries of the world.

Germany long ago signified that if we would negotiate as she had negotiated with other countries she would reduce the tariff on bacon, as I remember, from 36 to 25 cents, or 35 to 26. Germany put her tariff on American goods high for the purpose of trading. We refused to trade. If we had, our meat wouldn't be bad in Germany. It is now kept out as unhealthy. It wouldn't be unhealthy

(Continued on Page 15)



Pertinent Editorial Extracts From Our State Exchanges

Study the Amendments

A special election has been called by the Legislature for October 10th to vote on twenty-one constitutional amendments. Ordinarily the people have nearly two years in which to study and digest the provisions of such amendments and the fact that the time is so limited in the present case makes it all the more important that voters at once begin the careful consideration of them. It is no light matter to change the fundamental law of the State and it should not be lightly treated. Every voter should procure copies of these amendments and peruse them diligently in order to vote on them intelligently.—San Mateo Times.

One Day's Work

Besides numerous minor bills, Governor Johnson signed on Saturday the following bills of major importance:

The employers' liability bill.
The conservation bill.
The direct primary bill.
The State highway bill.

This was just a part of one day's grist. Yet these four bills alone involve enough constructive legislation to have made any previous legislative session memorable, if it had done nothing else. In fact, we do not recall any Legislature since 1879 whose entire output equaled this one day's work.—Fresno Republican.

Woman Suffrage Will Win

Just as sure as election day comes woman suffrage will win. Whether it will be a blessing or not has yet to be proved. It hasn't done any harm in the states that have tried it. How much good it has done is a matter of dispute. But there is no denying the fact that the women of Washington who were recently given the right to vote have exercised that right with considerable unanimity and good results.—Colton Chronicle.

Kent Cuts Loose

Representative Kent, a leading Republican from California, is already out in a statement cutting loose from Mann. Kent will refuse to "obstruct." He says that he was sent there for a lower tariff and to legislate, not for the Republican party, but for the people, and will follow no one who, for mere partisan objects, seeks to check the relief that the people should have. —Cloverdale Reveille.

Railroad "Economy"—What Does It Mean?

The Southern Pacific has taken from its pay roll the names of 300 employes on the plea of economy. As this is the busiest time of the year and the rankest pessimist can see no evidence of a diminishing volume of business, it is not unfair to express the suspicion that this is done for political effect. If the action of this company finds no imitators, railroad employes and the country in general will have cause for thankfulness. There may be a disposition upon the part of certain railroad magnates to give the country an "object lesson" in the hope of deterring the government from pushing any further its plans for the regulation of rates and the general supervision of railroads. Concerted action of this nature on the part of the railroads would be followed by very serious commercial disturbances, the immediate effect of which might possibly be a temporary victory for the corporation, but the ultimate result would not be in their favor, for it would give additional impetus to the idea of government ownership of railroads, a principle which is not now favored by a majority of citizens, but which would gain popularity very rapidly if the people were convinced of a conspiracy among the transportation companies.—Glendale News.

One Cent a Day Would Relieve Starving Chinese

The condition of the people in the famine districts of China, where it is said 3,000,000 are slowly dying of cold and hunger, is enough to arouse the pity of the stoniest heart. The earliest harvest that will give relief cannot be expected before June, and in the meantime thousands of these starving wretches will have died.

Their situation seems all the more pitiable when it is considered that a single cent will buy enough food to sustain each sufferer one day. For a dollar the hunger of 100 persons may be appeased.

A contribution of two cents a day by the 90,000,000 people of the United States, or of one dollar each from 1,800,000 of them, would tide over the foodless Chinese for two months.

Of course, it is impossible to collect sums like this, but what a blessing it would be if it could be done! The Red Cross has done what it could, with its comparatively slender purse, to send shiploads of supplies to China, although these could not go very far when millions feel the cravings of hunger.

All of which argues for more generous giving to the Red Cross by individuals, and the endowment of its work by the Government.—Sacramento Bee.

Here's Encouraging Reports

Since the steel company laid off a few thousand employes, since the high cost of living rebellion dwindled to apathy, since the last reports of 5,000,000 starving peasants in China, and since the formal burial of the 144 shirt-waist-factory girls in New York, no such cheering word has come out of Washington, D. C., as that contained in the gratifying assurances that at last the United States is actively preparing an enormous palace in which adequately and fittingly to entertain royalty. It was the nation's disgrace that heretofore, and even down to this day—(for the buildings are not yet completed)—the nation has had no suitable palace in which royal ambassadors and visitors might be entertained with that degree of pomp and luxuriousness to which their highnesses from infancy have been accustomed.—Los Angeles Graphic.

Story About a Jam Pot

Once upon a time a great, roguish boy, a boy who, by his get-up and selection of playfellows, was known as a pretty tough kid, came out of his mother's pantry with his face all smeared with jam. His father saw him and said: "Willie, you've been stealing and eating jam. I'll lick you."

"No, father," replied Willie, with tears of injured innocence washing canals through the jam on his cheeks, "I haven't seen any jam, smelt any jam, eaten any jam. There may be jam on me but I am innocent of all knowledge of it."

On their way to the woodshed, they met some of Willie's playfellows, whom Willie's father questioned. Some of them said that Willie hadn't had any jam. Some of them said they'd boosted Willie up to the pantry shelf where the jam was. And others said they had seen the jam put into the pot, and it wasn't there now.

But Willie protested that he hadn't known of the jam pot, and he solemnly swore that if he was covered with jam, he didn't know how it got on him. This put his father in some doubt, and so he called on some friends of his to decide. "There's no question," explained he, "but that there was jam in the pot. It's gone. You see that Willie is covered with jam. Is he guilty of knowing anything about that jam?"

Now these people decided that it was not proven that Willie took the jam. Moreover, that if some one else stole the jam and put it on Willie without his knowing it, he was blameless, and indeed, if Willie even knew that it was stolen jam, he was entitled to the jam that was on him.

As they stood there discussing big moral issues like that, a large policeman, named Bob La Follette, came along. "Ha!" he said, "a case of jam-stealing has been reported and there's that Willie Lorimer covered with jam. Come along, Willie!" So he took Willie. And if you watch the U. S. Senate closely, you'll see the conclusion of this little story about a jam pot, for several likely people are going to swear that they saw the jam put into that pot and there certainly is jam on Willie.—San Diego Sun.

Suburban Girl—Do you really love me, George? George—Do I? Don't I have to wait in a cold shed every night for the owl car home?—Country Visitor.

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Shown in a Variety of Sizes

Political Table Talk

(Continued from Page 5)

State [illegible] have been Frank Leavitt just as well." Which reminds The Watchman of the lone Democratic presidential elector who, some [illegible] years ago, being at the head of the Democratic list, got a few more votes than the candidate at the tail of the opposing delegation. Nothing could convince him that it was not his own personal popularity in a State that had never before heard of him that pulled him through, whereas it was only his position on the ballot and a cigar store Indian would have run as well. It was important to beat Frank Leavitt, one of the most forceful, capable legislators California ever had and with a tremendous hold on a district that, theretofore, had valued the crumbs that fell from the racing table above all considerations of public welfare and private morality. It seemed to The Watchman that no one less strong than the strongest decent man in the district could hope to win against the wrong-headed but effective Leavitt and he felt it almost the duty of former Governor Pardee to throw himself into the breach. When, therefore, a David from the office of Mayor Mott, without extended reputation or legislative experience, went out against the Goliath of the race track, and other special interests, The Watchman threw up his hands. He said little for Tyrrell, it is true, because he knew little that he could say for him, but he said all he knew how to say against the candidacy of Leavitt, and there was no more astonished person in the Bay district than was The Watchman when the returns told of the defeat of Leavitt. He was still convinced that it was not, could not have been, Tyrrell who did it and that a cigar store Indian could have done it as well, and, with apologies to Senator Tyrrell, is of the same opinion still. There is just one man in that district more powerful than Frank Leavitt. That man is County Treasurer Kelly who has held the district in control for a generation. For some reason to himself best known, Kelly went out against Leavitt and when he did Leavitt knew that his jig was up, for Kelly could elect a cigar store Indian to anything in that district. However, Senator Edwin J. Tyrrell has proved himself worth many cigar store Indians in the upper house, upon which The Watchman desires to congratulate him. If it was not his own popularity that elected him the first time it may be the next. He appears to have acquitted himself exceedingly well.

Sorrows of Power Notwithstanding that the Governor of California is a "bully fighter," and is ever ready to "go to it" man fashion for a cause that he believes to be just, he is, at bottom, sympathetic and his sympathics are easily touched. Those of us who pushed the race for nomination upon him know how little of personal ambition there was in his make-up and how indispensable it was to our cause not only to convince him that the path of his own high duty lay in that direction but that our own disinterestedness was of as high an order as his, and that we were as ready to make sacrifices as we were to call upon him to make them. Those who know Hiram Johnson well enough to get a bit of an interior view into his character and those only, may be able to understand with what anguish of spirit it dawned upon him, when once in office, that not a few of his most active supporters had singled out for themselves fine bits of official pabulum far in advance and felt that they ought to have it merely because they wanted it as well as because of their distinguished services to "the cause." He was hurt by this importunity something as Rudolph Spreckels was hurt in the case of "his workingman." He had met him somehow and had been much impressed by his candor, independence and disposition to meet the millionaire without servility or cringing and Mr. Spreckels took great pleasure in his acquaintance, but one day he went home sick at heart. "His Workingman" had "struck him for a house and lot." Of course not all who worked enthusiastically for the election of Mr. Johnson have clamored for office, or any considerable part of them, but there have been more instances than there should have been wherein zeal for reform was manifestly accentuated by hope of office, and some have hurt their own chances by their persistency. Governor Johnson is looking for those who will serve the State, not exploit it.

Not Easy to Hang Men Governor Johnson will be no jail deliverer, but it will not be easy for him to send men to the gallows. Only the sternest demands of justice will nerve him to that. I notice that he has reprieved Louis Augustine, the Indian boy convicted in Lake County of murdering the sheriff. The Governor will hear whatever can be said for the lad before determining his fate, for he is only eighteen years old. Not all lawyers, executives or judges are penologists or have clear ideas as to responsibility for crime. The Watchman is not sure how well the Governor is equipped in that particular and, therefore, is going to venture a few observations on the subject anent young Augustine. The desperate age of a criminal's life is from seventeen to twenty-one or twenty-two years. At that period the propensities are as compelling as ever they will be, but the judgment has not been formed and, with the coming of judgment, even the criminal comes to know that there are crimes that it will not be profitable to commit, chances that it will not do to take, atrocities that cannot be justified even by a criminal standard of conduct. Tide the young criminal over to his years of discretion and he may cease to be a criminal at all and, at all events if he remains in the criminal class he is likely to be a criminal of milder type. This is not true of the congenital degenerate. Nothing can be hoped for from him. No other sort should be hanged unless it be after he shall have matured in crime and become a murderer by deliberate preference rather than by youthful impulse. Into which category young Augustine falls The Watchman does not know.

Anti-Socialist Labor Party The announcement, a week since, that Theodore Roosevelt is to head a national anti-Socialist Labor party, is to be classed with the dreams that do not come true. Colonel Roosevelt is anti-Socialist, and he is in sympathy with those who labor, but not with any labor or other party that accentuates class consciousness or gives color to the spirit of class legislation. With many millions of others he favors things that are socialistic, but not Socialism. And yet Socialism may come. Those who would know when and how should ask the interests generally and especially those interests which undertake public utilities in our cities. They would seem to be fetching it right along.

The Oakland Situation The usefulness of a Socialist party is not unlikely to have a new demonstration after this week in Oakland. As this is being written it would seem that the renomination of Mayor Mott is a certainty and his election all over but the shouting, and yet the Socialist party will, in Oakland as in Berkeley, receive a heavy non-Socialist vote. It will come mainly from those who do not favor Mott and yet can hardly hope to beat him. They protest, by voting the Socialist ticket, much as the small boy, who cannot whip his playfellow, takes out the grudge in making faces at his sister. It is so all over the world. The great Socialist vote of Germany and France is, at bottom, a protest against existing conditions and not a downright espousal of the Socialist cause or an evidence of belief in its philosophies. Not a few will vote the Socialist ticket for no better reason than that some very excellent officials, such as Engineer Turner, for instance, have been a long time in the city hall. Such persons are not Socialists. They are idiots.

Wrong Appointments Still Being Made All through the Roosevelt administration Federal appointments in California were almost invariably made from among the number of those who were hostile to Roosevelt and to his policies, and it is apparent that the old crowd still has the Federal appointive power in this State although heartily discredited within the State, else why should T. G. Daniels, of Alameda, have been reappointed register of the San Francisco land office? Daniels has a pleasing address and, personally, is thoroughly likeable, but he has been a courtier in the House of Herrin ever since Mr. Herrin discovered himself, and was never known to be disobedient to the call of the Southern Pacific. Moreover, his paper, the Alameda Argus, has been on the wrong side of every right issue since the memory of man. Tradition says that he was induced to settle in Alameda that he might make effective opposition to the free and independent efforts of that pioneer of insurgent journalism, old Father Krauth, now many years dead, but not forgotten by those who love good fighters for Right Things. Mr. Daniels' Argus persistently maligned and fought the graft prosecutions. In short he is emphatically on the wrong side of the house to be persona grata at the counsel chamber of the President. His appointment was not fit to be made and efforts should be put forth to unmake it. Doubtless Perkins and Knowland are the responsible parties, but why should the President longer listen to them, unless, indeed, he approves of the standpatters and is himself probably opposed to nearly all the good things that he publicly champions, an untenable and unthinkable presumption?

Alameda Mending The little city of Alameda, a delightful place of residence for those who love tranquility rather than the strenuous, has been politically benighted for many a year. A group of corrupt politicians has made of that city a nucleus by means of which the interests of the Southern Pacific Company and the court house ring have been much furthered to the cost of the common good. This was not because Alamedans are bad people, but rather because they are San Francisco people

The Perils of an Extra Session



Traveler, Boston, Mass.

Careful, There, Champ



Worcester, Mass., Post.

He is Going to Lose That Leg

who suffer a few bad Alamedans to work their political wills without hindrance. During the last four years it has been difficult for the Progressives to awaken any interest in better things in Alameda and their candidates have pretty uniformly gone down to defeat. But there are evidences that Alameda is mending its ways. W. H. Noy, a good man whom the Progressives forced the other side to put up for mayor two years ago, has made good, so good that the Progressives took him up and re-elected him by a handsome majority. Alfred L. Morgenstern, whom the "organization" defeated for the Assembly, at the cost of having to put up a very good man to do it, has just been elected councilman-at-large with more than 800 votes to spare. A better political feeling is generally recognized in Alameda and the hope is entertained that not for much longer will that city surrender its good opinion of itself into the keeping of men who have no ambitions higher than to get their hands into the county treasury and to do the will of the political bureau of the Southern Pacific Company. With political moralities to match climate and location Alameda should be an Elysium for the living if not for the dead.

Shall California Be Municipally Governed? Time was when metropolitan cities cried out to the commonwealths in which they were situated to save them from themselves and, that the states might be able to do it, excess of representation to country districts was conceded in legislatures and conventions. In Connecticut this tendency has gone to the ridiculous extreme of allowing small towns the same representation that large towns have, especially in the State Senate, and everywhere to the extent of allowing the back country a preponderating vote. Time was when San Francisco was the undisputed elephant with one tail to the north and the other to the south, both of which the bay city could wag at will. The condition became so intolerable that conventions refused to permit the late Frank Pixley, et al., to appear as delegate from Modoc county or Billy Foote from Sierra. Proxies had to be limited to county residents. Even then, by combining the "push" votes of San Francisco with those of Los Angeles, Sacramento, Alameda and Santa Clara, the San Francisco political hierarchy could control the state conventions if not the legislatures. Now that conventions no longer nominate attention is directed to control of the Legislature. Under a mathematically exact ratio of representation, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Alameda counties, pooling their issues with either Sacramento or Santa Clara, can control the Legislature by downright majority vote in both houses, thereby making the state municipally governed instead of the municipalities being state governed. Can this be good for either the municipalities or the state? We shall have nearly a year to think this over and it stands us in hand to do some right hard thinking on it. Never mind the logic of it. Look to the probable effect.

Passes for free transportation issued by the Long Island Railroad now contain the provision that holders must surrender their seats to paying passengers on crowded trains. It is a sorrowful loss of prestige since the days when a man traveling on a pass enjoyed superior privileges over passengers for revenue only.—New York World.

Governor Johnson Exposes Wells-Fargo Extortion

In order that the people may intelligently understand the express rate hearings which will be held by the State Railroad Commission in the near future, Governor Johnson has issued a statement, setting forth the conditions which exist in this State in regard to express rates and showing the discrimination made by the Wells-Fargo Company against the merchants of California. He says:

"It is the purpose of the administration to advise the people of each successive step in the impending contest, and by the widest publicity, through the untrammeled press, to endeavor to create a healthy interest in the affairs that concern all the people. Thus, it is hoped, justice may be done; and beyond this, that all the people shall participate in real governmental accomplishment."

This Striking Fact

The figures gathered by the governor's office relative to express rates show this striking fact:

Merchants in New York can send small packages to San Francisco, for instance, practically as cheap as can Los Angeles merchants. And Los Angeles people have to pay as much for a four-pound package from San Francisco as for the same package from New York.

In other words, express rates within the State of California are excessive.

On one pound, New York to San Francisco the rate is 35 cents. It is the same between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

On three pounds the rate is 45 cents in both instances, and on four pounds it is 60 cents. On one-pound and six-pound packages, the rates between Los Angeles and San Francisco are just a shade lower than those from New York, many times the distance.

Commenting on this, a statement from the Governor's office says:

No Reason for Difference

"That shippers in San Francisco and Los Angeles, particularly those in the dry goods business, who are required to transmit a large portion of their outside sales in small packages, must pay for transmission within the state practically the same price that the merchants in New York can, by the same means of transportation, lay down the same article in the state of California. We would not by any means discriminate against New York merchants, but that in California we should discriminate against the California merchant seems intolerable.

"The comparison of the rates charged by Wells Fargo & Co. within the state of California with the rates charged by the same company in other states for like distances, say for approximately 150 miles, over similar territory, with similar conditions, shows the rates outside of California to be per hundred pounds from $1 to $1.25, approximately, while in California the rate is approximately from $1.40 to $2.75. So far as we have been able to discover no reason whatever exists for the difference.

"A comparison of the charges made by other express companies transacting business outside of the state of California with the charges made by Wells Fargo & Co. within this state, for like distances, under similar conditions, shows that the charges of Wells Fargo & Co. in California are very much higher than those of any other company in any other state.

Paying Unjust Tribute

"These charges, if unjust, mean what? Simply that the ordinary individual in the state of California is paying tribute which he ought not to be required to pay, and that because of the exaction of this tribute, the cost of living with us is higher than it should be. By an unjust exaction or extortion, every citizen of the state is touched. If in business, his business is made just so much more expensive to conduct. If only a consumer, it costs him just so much more to live. Every class, therefore, is interested in fixing just rates for the transportation of commodities and necessities, and the railroad commission of the state of California, as it is now constituted, will do equal and exact justice between the express and transportation companies on the one hand and the people on the other. There is no other design with them, nor with anybody connected with the government of the state, to do anything else than accord an absolutely square deal to all, and these investigations are being made for the purpose of ascertaining whether in the past and in the present a square deal is being given both sides—the people as well as the express and transportation companies.

Who Pays the Dividends?

"It may be interesting to note that December 23, 1909, the capital stock of Wells Fargo & Co. was increased from $8,000,000 to $24,000,000; that in 1909 a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent was declared by Wells Fargo & Co. upon the old capitalization of $8,000,000, and on Dec. 23, 1909, a special dividend from the accumulated profits and investments of the company from the time of its organization to that date was declared of 300 per cent. In June, 1910, a dividend of 5 per cent was declared upon the capital stock outstanding of $23,967,460. The total amount declared in dividends, regular and special, during that year, was $25,598,000.

"To the people of the state of California, without comment, the query is made: Who pays these tremendous and extraordinary dividends?"

DRAMATIC CHIT CHAT

Sarah Bernhardt is in Los Angeles this week showing the curious how well a vigorous old lady can act at the age of nearly seventy years. The curious have been quite willing to pay three dollars each to satisfy their curiosity—nay, several thousand of them were so much more than merely willing that they stood in line on the street, many of them for ten or twelve hours, to buy seats.

Ticket speculators, strange parasites on society, unhampered by the police, managed as usual to get the pick of the seats and subsequently did a thriving business.

The charge of three dollars for admission to Bernhardt's performances shows up another angle of the high cost of living situation. There is a popular notion that theatrical performances come under the head of luxuries, and possibly they do, but they ought not to, for if the theater were discharging its proper function plays would be recognized as a proper means of education and theater-going would be considered as much an adult's duty as going to school is a child's.

In the last few years the price of entertainment has been steadily advancing. There was a time when people felt that theatrical managers were imposing on them because, when a well advertised attraction arrived in town, prices were boosted from one dollar to a dollar and a half for the occasion. Now the dollar and a half charge is the rule and any play that comes with a reputation for being ordinarily amusing or entertaining or instructive is charged for at the two-dollar rate.

There are many prosperous people who do not object to paying two dollars for an evening's entertainment but when they pay the price to see an inferior company equipped with a cheap production presenting a Broadway success it is only natural that they should feel robbed. This often happens because of the growing practice of sending out a second alleged "duplicate" company with an eastern success and following this with a third and a fourth and sometimes even a seventh or eighth. All of the imitation companies, consistng of cheap out-of-work players, carryng badly painted scenery and tawdry costumes, command the same high prices as the original company.

An illustration of the fact that the public resents the unjustly high prices came to light in Los Angeles a few weeks ago when Feruccio Busoni, the celebrated Italian pianist, made his first public appearance in Los Angeles. Because he was a novelty and because they thought they could "get away with it," the management raised the customary two-dollar rate fifty cents. The result was that when Busoni played, on two different evenings, nearly all the high priced seats were empty and the only section of the auditorium that was filled was the balcony.

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NEW NATIONALISM AND BUSINESS

(Continued from Page 11)

the day after we signified a willingness to trade.

So the whole world is open to America for a wonderful trading proposition. We don't get those things because our people are not organized. The average man is unrepresented and unorganized. We want to clear these things through that central organization, and I am sure I am right in saying that the administration and the Congress of the United States want this central organization as much as we want it and as much as we need it. When the Congressman gets that sort of a backing, the backing of that sort of an organization, he will be a different sort of a Congressman.

Germany is very marvelous in her insistence upon national efficiency. I believe that our labor problem is going to be solved largely when we give the laboring man his due, as I might state it, his due in the matter of organization and efficiency.

Germany takes care of her laboring man. If a workman is hurt, you know what we do in America. We give him $50 and turn him loose. We haven't known any better. I am an employer and know that no such wrong should be done as to charge the American employer with anything but the best intent. He hasn't been up to the subject or to the proposition. In Germany, through their system of industrial education when a workingman is injured, the employer goes arm in arm with the workingman to a mutual insurance company, to which, by compulsion of law, the employer has been contributing. He says to that central organization, "This man is hurt; his efficiency is lessened. By compulsion of law and by free will, because I like it, I have been contributing all these years to this mutual accident insurance company. I want this man to get the maximum of his desert."

I believe those problems will be worked out in this country by this central organization. I wish to place no superlative emphasis on the value of that organization as such, but that organization is going to show to the American people what must be done unless we are going to drop away behind.

The tariff is going to be lowered greatly. Then more goods will come in and go out. Americans can be as efficient as any other nation in the world but today we are not. We have accidentally developed our resources. Experts tell us that of every bushel of wheat carried abroad 27 cents of it is phosphorus; that of every pound of cotton three cents is phosphorus. We have been capitalizing our soil values until today the so-called worn out farms of Europe yield twice the produce that our relatively virgin soil does. We have been only a huge stevedore bearing down to the ships of the sea the crude and semi-crude products of the farm and so forth, only far enough developed to be fit for ship's cargo.

We have been selling our resources. Germany is selling her brains. We have got to develop our efficiency until we ship abroad a thousand times more of brains and a great deal less of raw material.

We ship abroad cotton at fourteen cents a pound. We buy it back from the more intelligent Swiss at forty dollars a point in fine handkerchiefs. It doesn't take brains to ship raw materials. The manufacturers of the world have to come here and get the raw materials. We must have an entirely different organization, an entirely different national system, before we can open up the markets of foreign nations, until they take the typewriter and the dynamo instead of the bar iron and the chunk of copper.

Other countries that haven't our large resources have gone infinitely beyond us in the development of the common weal, but we have been asleep. Asleep on the Dingley Bill. Asleep when our public franchises were given away. We have been working our own little orange groves or in our own little factories. Now we have gotten waked up but that's only the first step. You can go on muck-raking until the end of time and little will come of it until you follow it with the constructive work. And the organizations of America and her people as a whole are coming to see it.

A CORRECTION

The Los Angeles Investment Company has issued a handsome, new bungalow book which was mentioned in this paper last week. Our notice of the book contained the statement that it included fifty architectural designs when it should have stated that one hundred bungalows were illustrated.

Strenuous and Resourceful

Strenuous and resourceful, Governor Johnson has turned from inspiring law making to law enforcement. His remarkable and convincing arraignment of Wells-Fargo rates, as being discriminatory against Californians and excessive beyond all legitimate business rules, is an interest gripping move. It indicates a line of work through commissions and State agencies under executive control never before undertaken by a California Executive.—Stockton Record.

The liar's punishment is not in the least that he's not believed, but that he cannot believe anyone else.—George Bernard Shaw.

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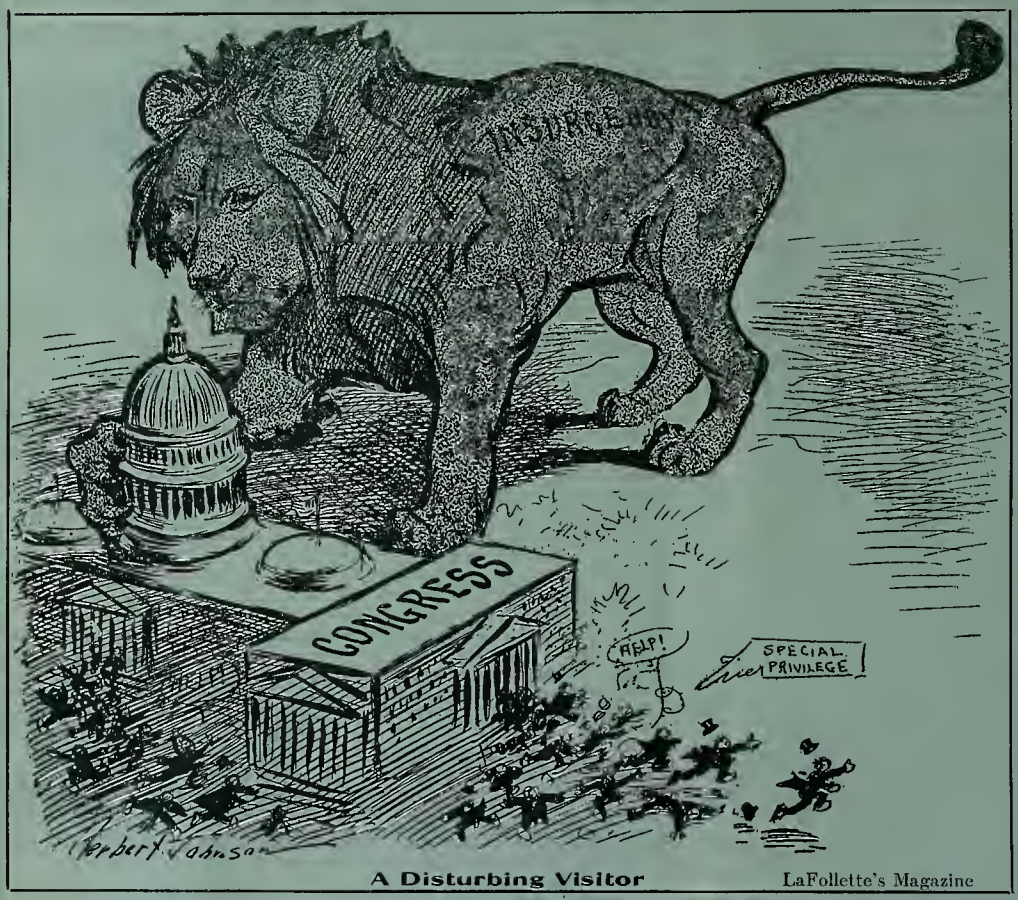
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THE MAN FOR THE JOB



JAMES ROLPH, JR.

I am not a politician, and my natural inclination is to say, "No," emphatically in response to your committee's request to consent to the submission of my name at the coming primary election to the citizens of this community as a candidate for nomination for the office of Mayor of the city of my birth and home. . . .

I am not indifferent to the opinion of my neighbors. I do feel proud at the thought that my fellow citizens think well of me, and I have not the courage to face the criticism that I cannot heed the call of public duty on account of the pressure of private and personal interests.

I seriously doubt that I merit the good opinion and expectations of your committee, but if the conference, comprising representative men of this community insist that I have a part to play at this important stage of the history of our city I feel it my duty to bow to its judgment, and to do what is in my power for the good of the city. . . . From James Rolph Jr.'s letter of acceptance as candidate for Mayor of San Francisco.

Score for Alexander

WHETHER or not the men brought to this state from Indianapolis are guilty, there is ample justification in the evidence found on the premises and in the confession of one of the group for their arrest and trial. Without prejudging these men, their capture must be recognized as a triumph of the skill and energy and persistence of Burns, the greatest living American detective.

How did Burns come to be placed in charge of the case? He was appointed by Mayor Alexander of Los Angeles with the advice and co-operation of Meyer Lissner and other Good Government leaders. This was done in the face of a furious protest from the owners of the Times, who had for years abused and insulted Burns because of his activity in bringing the San Francisco higher-up grafters to justice. The Times claimed the right, because it was the owner of the property that was destroyed, to say how the city should use its fund for bringing the malefactors to justice. From that day to this, the Times has never ceased to sneer at Burns and condemn the city for appointing him.

It is a very distinct triumph for Mayor Alexander and the Good Government administration. But no acknowledgement of that fact nor of its own mistake will ever appear in the Times. While it hates union workmen a good deal, it hates good government and honest men in office still more.

How to Avoid a Tornado

INSTRUCTIONS from "Old Probabilities" sent out to the people of the Middle West are, in substance, to this effect: "When you see a cloud in the Southwest acting leery, with tail twisting as if about to charge, step to the northwest or southeast and step lively or it will get you, but if you will move with sufficient celerity at right angles to a catawamus southwest and northeast direction you will be as safe as as though in Abraham's bosom, unless the durn thing throws a house or corn crib at you just to get it out of its way." Another preventive measure is to build a cyclone retreat, crawl into it and stay there from April to August. Or, better still, come to California where such things do not happen.

Joy Go With Him

RELIEVED of cares of state, as he has not been before for near two decades, Mr. William F. Herrin finds himself free to go to Europe for a four months' vacation motoring. May joy go with him! California will get on so well without him as to surprise even William F. Herrin himself. Already it has made more real progress in legislation and government in four months than it had made during the two hundred months of his domination. California has no other citizen whom it will so willingly spare or for whose safe return it will look forward with less of anxiety. Good luck go with him and bid him take his time!

Snobbery in Uniform and Out

WITH MUCH JUSTICE officers of our Army and Navy have complained that their uniforms afforded them no entre to exclusive circles but that if they would with the smart set mingle, they had to don civilian clothes and drop their titles. And yet it is from Annapolis that complaint comes that a young woman was humiliated, and her escort tabooed, for daring to introduce her upon the academy dancing floor, all because she was a governess in a private family. As long as there is snobbery under the uniform there is likely to be snobbery outside the uniform. Secretary Meyer never did any handsomer thing than to require apology to be made to Miss Beers for the slight put upon her. Thus purged of the thing they contemn, wearers of the blue will be in better plight to command that respect be shown the uniforms they wear and the service to which they belong.

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Somewhat Blameworthy

THE STUPID agents of the Department of Justice at Washington, who haled the Bath Tub trust into inquisition because of the unfounded suspicion that the gentlemen composing it might have formed it for purposes of exploitation, must now retire in confusion inasmuch as the members of the trust, one and all, being duly sworn, deposed and said that their purpose in severally signing the trust agreement was to insure the consumer good goods at conservative prices and other object had they none. Still we must hold these benevolent gentlemen somewhat blameworthy in that they did not, in their agreed prices, manifest a more lively interest in the great unwashed, now aspiring to hold anew the reins of government. This overlook may prove disastrous.

Our Men Over the Border

WITH SOME TRUTH Diaz has complained that American citizens have given aid and comfort to the Mexican insurrectionists over the border. Some of them are dead, some are wounded and some are in prison. Perhaps love of adventure inspired some, but may we not cherish the hope that not a few of those who have bravely dared and done did so because of that inextinguishable love of liberty and equality and hatred of tyranny that has made democracy in the United States possible and without which we should still be living under some pre-revolutionary aristocracy of the North or patriarchal first families of the South? Let us be thankful that, despite our dollar-loving age, there are still Americans who can die for liberty and not alone for their own.

Let Us Keep Our Heads

THE TRAILING of the Times dynamiters, if the event shall prove it to have been done, will go down into history as a masterpiece of detective acumen and skill, but let us not, as a people, put our dependence in sleuths. Unhappy Russia has demonstrated its inability to establish social peace or contentment by espionage. Our civilization, if it is to endure, must have a more stable basis than that.

Above all, during the trying weeks, perhaps months, that are to come, let the men of Los Angeles, yes, of all California, to keep their heads, guard their speech, yet uphold justice with firmness. Let us try, if we may, to come to understand what the trouble is all about.

For centuries men have struggled for liberty to join with their fellows in the making and maintaining of self-government and the struggle is still going on, with terrorism in Russia and Turkey, in Mexico and China; with rioting in France and "demonstrations" in England; in America with insurgings and party disintegration—through all times and climes, among all peoples, raising up fanatics whose tempestuous zeal keeps them ever upon the border land of criminality. In fact, the John Browns and the Mazzinis of history are by some exalted as patriots and by others contemned as criminals. Blood flowed where they walked.

From desiring civil liberty and union with their fellows they that labor have come to desire industrial liberty and union with their fellows for the advancement of their common welfare. As their fathers, throughout generations gone, were confronted with the doctrine of the divine right of kingly authority, or the authority of some constitutional aristocracy or oligarchy, so now the leaders of industrial democracy are withstood by the demand on the part of the employer of his unqualified right to "run his own business in his own way." It is the old, age-long controversy between those whom long established custom has endued with power and those who, by ties of brotherhood, would dethrone that power and take it unto themselves. Throughout all the ages of which history tells us anything, that conflict has begotten fanaticism and that fanaticism crime until men and women have lifted their wringing hands to heaven and, in an agony of despair, have exclaimed, "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

This city of Los Angeles, and this State of California, among other cities and other states, now has to deal with one of these atrocities of fanaticism, bloody, piteous, horrible. Let us, during the ordeal, comport ourselves like twentieth century Men. Let us not be of the number of those primitive peoples whom twenty centuries of Christianizing influences have still left pagan in instinct and philosophy, holding that there must be an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life, and that exemplary vengeance is the remedy for fanatical atrocity. It is not and never was. The only remedy, the only palliative even, that ever was applied successfully, was justice, even-handed, unimpassioned, lawful justice; justice so obvious that even the condemned, hanging upon the cross, shall turn to his fellow and confess: "We receive but the due reward of our deeds."

Let, therefore, the trials of these accused men proceed by due process of law rather than by newspaper but, if it be possible,

without that breaking down of the machinery of justice and demoralization of the community life which brought the graft prosecutions in San Francisco to naught, or next to naught, compared with the requirements of justice. Justice, soberly administered, disarms, while vengeance, meted out in wrath, raises up a hundred criminal fanatics where there was one before and leaves our last state worse than our first. In short, the supreme need of the hour is for us all to keep our heads in rational control of all that we do and say and publish.

And suffer us not to be blind to the crucial fact that democracy in industry is as everlastingly right and feasible, and sure to come, as democracy in government; that it is so grounded in the eternal verities that not even the excesses and criminalities of its own adherents can so crush it that it will not rise again.

A. J. P.

The Struggle of Realignment

"THEY are not all free," says the German philosopher-poet, Lessing, "who scoff at chains." The American people desire to be free; they do not as a whole, or in any appreciable fraction, wish to have their affairs controlled by the selfish interests that have of late dominated in state, nation and city. The problem, on the face of it, seems simple enough; to put men into office that will truly represent the people, and hold them to a line of policy that will destroy privilege in our government and exalt human rights. But it is in reality a laborious and difficult undertaking, a thing surrounded by mischance, discouragement and error.

The two greatest obstacles in the way of this desired change are the very two pieces of machinery that must be used in bringing it to pass, to wit, the Republican and Democratic parties. If a vote could be taken on national issues at the present time, it would probably show that the strength of these two organizations is about equal. But while the people are thus divided longitudinally by the line of party, they are again divided latitudinally by a line of much deeper significance, that of real political conviction; and something more than half wishes to go ahead toward the goal of equal opportunity for all, and something less than half hangs back, either from fear or conservatism or from self-interest.

Now here is an anomalous situation, the like of which never before existed in the political history of the country. There was some approach to it in the decade before the Civil War, when the Whig party went to pieces, and the Republican party succeeded to its place. But there is no sign here yet of party disintegration through defeat. The problem is not going to be worked out by the total collapse of either one or the other, or at least present conditions do not point to that outcome. What seems most probable is that each party will fight to a finish within its own ranks on the question of whether it is to be progressive or reactionary, and that in the meantime, and until this is settled, we are to have political chaos.

When we consider what the progressive movement stands for—a rule by the people, equal opportunity, prosperity on the broadest possible base, the overthrow of privilege, and human rights above property rights—it is perfectly clear that this movement must ultimately triumph, and it is more than probable that even now a majority of the members of both parties greatly prefer it to the opposing policy. Theoretically, a majority rules in party government, but in actual practice a determined and capable minority in possession of the works can hold out for a long time against superior numbers. Moreover, when each faction is so thoroughly in earnest in the fight that it would rather risk defeat as a party than surrender its principles, you have exactly the kind of a situation that must grow a good deal worse before it can be bettered.

Because the Republican party was in power and running the government, the lightning-bolt of the newly awakened public sentiment struck it first and laid it open from stem to stern. The same fate is awaiting the Democrats when they enter upon real responsibility. This is not the kind of party division with which we have been familiar in the past, not a quarrel between the adherents of Blaine and those of Conkling, or a disagreement over a gold standard or bimetalism, or over a third term for Grant, or the extension of slavery to the territories. Those simple souls who have it figured out that giving the insurgents a few postoffices and a little more prominence on committees will restore "harmony," and that everything would be all right in the party if a good compromise could be worked out, had better pick up their knitting and teacups and retire to a safe distance, for there is a large-sized row going to be pulled off right in the foreground by a lot of people who have sense enough to be in dead earnest when big issues are at stake.

We do not know whether the ultimate progressive party will go by the name Republican or Democrat, but we do know that it will contain all voters of the progressive stamp, because the men who believe in the people's rule and in human rights above property rights care a great deal more for those principles than they do for any stamp of party regularity. The other party, whatever its name, is bound in the long run to gather in all those whose self-interest makes them cling to institutions of privilege or who are terrified at the radical character of the proposed changes—for there is no denying that they are radical. We are disposed to envy the optimists who think this readjustment is a simple matter to be accomplished within a year or two and with good feeling all around. That would be just as agreeable as it is improbable. What is really going to happen is a long, grim, determined struggle, with many ups and downs on both sides, with times of brave hopes and of deadly discouragements, possibly also with panics and periods of depression—a terrible period of storm and stress or, as the Germans say, "Sturm und Drang." And it is just as well that those who are enlisting for the war should recognize what they are facing.

C. D. W.

Senate Amendment 49

THIS PROPOSED AMENDMENT of the Constitution of California relates to Sec. 19, of Article XI, already once revised by a vote of the people on November 4, 1884, rather injuriously as it would seem in the light of experience. The constitution as it was when adopted in 1879 prohibited the making of improvements at the expense of abutting property owners until estimates had been made, the cost apportioned with regard to benefits received, levy made, and the money collected and paid into the city treasury to be used for that purpose,—all before the work was commenced. These provisions were cut out in order to make the way clear for the Vrooman law whereby the work is done first and the cost collected afterwards, if it can be, the contractor taking all the risks of failure to collect and, on an average, charging something like twenty-five per cent more than a reasonable price for the work in order that the risk of non-collection may be amply covered. So we see that there is no divinity to prevent, "We, the People," making our constitution worse instead of better by amendment if we set our heads that way.

However, that danger does not beset us this time inasmuch as Senate Amendment 49 proposes to give municipalities specific constitutional powers that they now have only impliedly under Sec. 11 which provides, "That any county, city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local, police, sanitary, and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws." The growth of free government and the municipal spirit are requiring that municipalities be given all the powers to do business that individuals and private corporations enjoy and this proposed amendment is in furtherance of that general purpose.

The first sentence reads thus: "Any municipal corporation may establish and operate public works for supplying its inhabitants with light, water, power, heat, transportation, telephone service or other means of communication." The enjoyment of these rights by municipalities too small to be accorded the right to form their own charters (3,500 inhabitants) has been doubted and the constitution has not plainly conferred the right upon cities of larger size, although such right has become pretty generally recognized and enjoyed. It is a good thing, though, to state the proposition roundly and fully and beyond all question. The sentence quoted seems to meet that requirement.

The next sentence reads, "Such works may be acquired by original construction or by the purchase of existing works, including their franchises or both." One could wish that a few words had been added specifying that purchase may be made either through open negotiation or by condemnation, although the power of condemnation is believed to come within the purview of legislative action. Still it would not have hurt to say so in the constitution.

The third sentence says: "Persons or corporations may establish and operate works for supplying the inhabitants with such services upon such conditions and under such regulations **as the municipality may prescribe under its organic law,** on the condition that the municipal government shall have the right to regulate the charges thereof." The words in black type insure that the people themselves, in the framing and adopting of the "organic law" of each city shall have the right, and must themselves exercise it, and not permit the conditions to be arranged by a city council, commission or board of trustees. This should make it inconvenient if not impossible for a public-service corporation to effect a jug-handle franchise with any city, unless that is the kind of a franchise that The People of a city wish to grant. This appears to be a prudent, although slow acting regulation, for the organic law of a city cannot be changed oftener than every two

years and, even then, only by consent of the Legislature. There may be some chafing on account of this delay, but when we get in a hurry we make mistakes. Cities, as well as individuals, need to think things over.

Finally, the proposed amendment declares that, "A municipal corporation may furnish such services to inhabitants outside its boundaries; provided that it shall not furnish any service to the inhabitants of any other municipality owning or operating works supplying the same service to such inhabitants, without the consent of such other municipality, expressed by ordinance."

This is a valuable provision and, if the amendment be adopted, we shall see many suburban roads and contiguous "additions" lighted, supplied with water and other public conveniences to the mutual advantage of the city supplying and the community consuming the product municipally produced.

The amendment proposed is progressive and feasible and should be adopted.

A. J. P.

Locking Up Capital

ONLY a year or two ago Los Angeles voted over three-quarters of a million dollars for school buildings, and another bond election is now about to be called for a million and a quarter more for the same purpose. No doubt these bonds will carry. The demand for money for the equipment of schools, when made in enterprising and progressive California cities, always meets with a hearty response. When the last vote was taken in Los Angeles, the need was so great, owing to the rapid growth of the city, that the sentiment in favor of the bonds was well-nigh unanimous. The only opposition came from the reactionary Times, and that was because the Superintendent of Schools had refused to kow-tow to that paper's proprietor on a memorable occasion.

But while good citizens stand ready to put their hands into their pockets every time school buildings are demanded, is it not well to consider the application of the new doctrine of efficiency to the amount of capital that is locked up in school sites and buildings? Under present arrangements the schools work only six or seven hours out of the 24, whereas they have a possible range of usefulness extending through 15 hours. There are examples of manufacturing enterprises that have pulled themselves out of bankruptcy into prosperity by running two shifts of men eight hours each rather than one at nine hours. It is supposed to be a distressing thing when a school district is so overcrowded that the school must be run with a double shift of teachers in two sessions, and yet if buildings were planned with that purpose in view, might it not, on the whole, be of advantage to teachers, pupils and taxpayers?

The last word has not been spoken or written on the subject of schoolhouses. We may discover before long that great social and civic and economic and artistic possibilities lie in these structures which only a few years ago were so universally bare and forbidding.

Let Us Higgle

UNDER THE OLD ORDER prices were fixed by the "higgling" of buyer and seller and generally fixed about right. That is, no large margin of profit was left, no great inequalities of wealth resulted and the consumer got his money's worth. Under the modern order prices are fixed at the factory to suit the manufacturer and whoso undersells the price fixed is debarred from dealing in the goods at all, with the result that the consumer is plucked and the producer waxes both opulent and arrogant. The old way was best. May the Supreme Court of the United States stand to its guns and make us higgle.

Shasta Bank

COMPLAINT has been made that if Bank Superintendent Williams had not butted into the Shasta County Bank bubble the bubble might not have burst, damaging so many good reputations and catching so many good people in the pinch. The which, being interpreted, probably means that if Mr. Williams had kept still those who now stand to lose would possibly have wriggled out leaving the "sack" to be held by others not so deft at contriving. The bigger and older the avalanche the worse the crash when it does come down and W. R. Williams did right in giving the institution that "short turn" which will bring it to rights if anything will.

Not to Be Pooh-Poohed

From too many sources comes evidence that Japan sought a coaling station on the Mexican coast to justify the pooh-poohing of the allegation. There was something in it, enough at all events to justify the measures which the President took to forestall it. We do not wish to be ungenerous to Japan, but the establishment of an independent coaling station on the Mexican coast, under the sovereignty of Japan, could not be regarded otherwise than as an unfriendly act toward the United States. All ports of America and Mexico should be open to the ships of Japan for coaling on the same terms enjoyed by ships of our own and other nations, but whatsoever is more than this suggests an ulterior design incompatible with American interests and therefore not to be permitted. The Monroe doctrine must have an Asiatic as well as a European application.



The Scrub Woman

St. Louis Post Dispatch

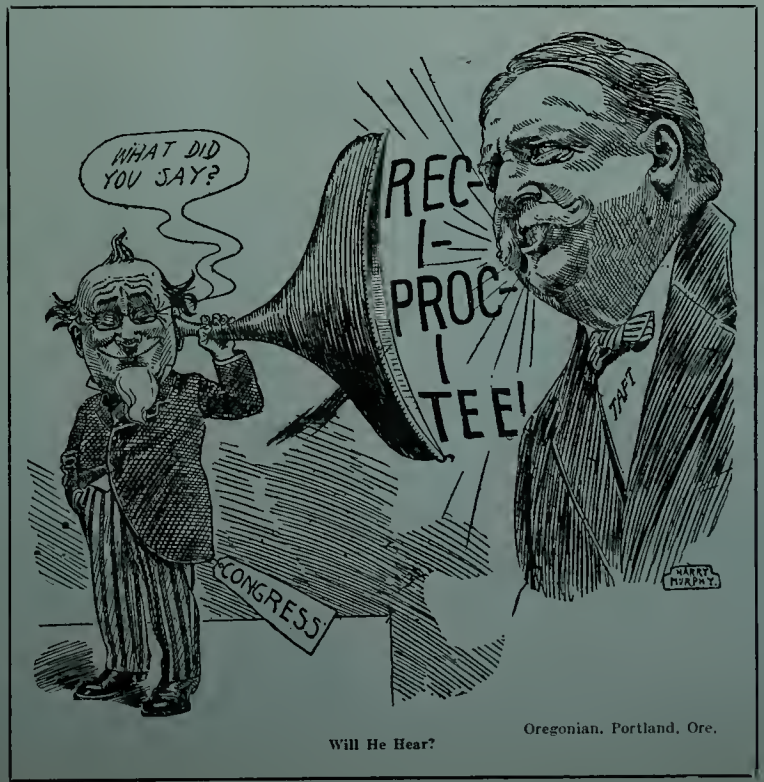


Voice Crying in the Wilderness George A. Knight is lonesome. There isn't anybody, to speak of, that he can herd with politically. He is perhaps the most extinguished political has-been now extant in all California or, to speak with greater precision, the most noted would-have-been-if-he-could-have-been. Not to be counted on to stand for political Right Things with courage and unselfishness, he has been too uncertain a quantity to justify the Southern Pacific's Political Bureau in sending him to the United States Senate, making him Governor or even a member of Congress. Tempting baits have been trolled just ahead of his nose for a generation, to keep him in line, but if ever he so much as nibbled at one of them the line was jerked clear out of the water and the hook dropped in front of some more dependable personality. Of the honors which do not count he has been surfeited. He has been sent to national conventions, the steam roller has been entrusted to his expert handling in State conventions and that voice of his has been put to service whenever a voice, without much back of it, was needed to fire the hearts of the Republican old guard accustomed to line up with little regard to who was leading the procession, but when it came to actually cutting a political melon that was worth while George A. Knight was not invited to the feast. Small wonder that he squalls now!

The Saving Grace of Indignation But there must have been something downright good, away down low, in George A. Knight all these years else he could not have risen to the requirements of such a splendid indignation as he manifested when it became evident that his compatriot, James N. Gillett, had taken the Herrin program, bait, hook and all after that George Knight had rung the welkin from Shasta to San Diego and return, declaring that "Jim Gillett" was "no man's man," and would be free and untrammeled as Governor. That hurt George Knight. He was wounded to the quick and the wound has stubbornly refused to heal. When he saw George Hatton's name blazoned on James N. Gillett's hotel door he went raving, stark, March-hare mad. It happened at the St. Francis and the doors had to be closed to prevent the spread of consternation to the upper stories, but his animosities spent themselves on Gillett, Hatton, and a few understrappers of Herrin rather than upon the chief himself, and yet he is soured against the Federal brigade also, the personnel of which owes their preferments to the persons whom Mr. Herrin deigned to honor with senatorial office. According to the George Knight view the one thing needful for undoing the Taft cause in California is the out-and-out support of the Federal brigade. Right he is. California may be for Taft, as Knight declares that it is, but California is not for the Federal brigade of office-holders, by grace of Perkins and Flint who, in turn, have held their senatorial stations in feudal fealty to the Political Bureau of the Southern Pacific Company and not otherwise. To be favored for anything by this ilk is to be shunned by the populace.

California's Mind Not Yet Made Up George Knight is sure that California is for Taft for Republican nominee for President in 1912. California itself is not so sure. It is thinking Taft over and taking its time for it. It wants to think well of the big fellow. It has felt hurt, rather than angered, by his affiliations with Aldrich, Hale and the rest, but it is going to be more exacting in the future than it was during the first two years of presidential probation. Itself determined to have the initiative, referendum and recall, it will not brook opposition on the part of the President to the admission of Arizona as a State because it has put these instruments of direct legislation into its constitution. Then there is the trouble in Mexico! How the President will handle it is to prove a searching test of his statesmanship, also of his diplomacy. To bring peace to Mexico without the spilling of American blood, and with peace, justice, and with justice, liberty and education—these are tasks that befit a man of big mind, and virile body, yet having the delicacy of touch of the trained nurse and the forbearance of a patient father with a petulant, ailing child. Any belligerent fool could precipitate a conflict with Mexico, but to avoid a conflict without infidelity to humanity, and to achieve Mexican tranquillity without another war with Mexico—if William Howard Taft can bring these achievements to pass there will be more chance of his renomination than now appears. It is unlikely that the mind of California will be fully made up for the better part of a year. It has taken the case of Taft under advisement and will be well advised before it decides.

Bad Company; Not Bad Men Of course The Watchman is not saying that the Federal Brigade in California is made up of bad men, as men. God made them also. But they were willing to accept office as the feudatories of old accepted fiefs—in pledge of rendering service to those who had the giving of offices at their disposal, and such giving came to be centered in the hands of the chief of the Political Bureau of the Southern Pacific Company. Hardly a member of the Federal Brigade openly championed the cause of Republican insurgency, not a member of that brigade entered the ranks of the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League, hardly a mother's son of them espoused the candidacy of Hiram Johnson in the primary contest and if any of them voted for him at the election they did better than they are suspected of having done. They were one and all for Anderson at the primaries and Anderson was the Herrin man. Good men, many of them, likeable fellows, not inefficient officials, nevertheless they belong to the old order and the old order has changed, leaving them on the outside of the breastworks much exposed, in their hinder parts, to being buffeted. No wonder that George A. Knight, friend of Taft, does not wish to see his cause "queered" in California worse than it is and, small wonder, too, that, as Collector Stratton intimates, word has come out from Washington desiring the Federal Brigade in California to maintain a masterly inactivity until further orders. The People do mistrust them much.



Will He Hear? Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

Why Does Perkins Still Stand Pat? California never produced a better politician than George C. Perkins. His facility for accommodating himself to environing conditions and circumstances has never been excelled. He has been all things to all men to much practical purpose. Can it be that the significance of the new order in California has not impressed itself upon the Perkins comprehension? Or is he looking for a slump back to the old order? Be it noted that he voted with Aldrich through thick and thin, for the whitewashing of Lorimer, against the election of United States Senators by direct vote—all such votes being out of conformity with prevailing California sentiment. He has been in the Senate eighteen years and has four more years to his credit. As he is now 72 years of age, and will be 76 when his term expires, it does not seem prohable that he will strive to succeed himself for another six years. In fact, the expectation that he would not live out his term was banked on by the Political Bureau, formerly in power in California, as a political asset, something to dangle temptingly before eager mouths to hold their owners in line peradventure. The Watchman has frequently expressed the hope that he might fool 'em, and he succeeded in so doing until the Herrin dynasty itself came to an end. It never loved him. That oleagenous quality that was his by birth and assiduous cultivation always gave the head of the Political Bureau "that uneasy feeling" and yet Perkins was never obdurate or wilfully disobedient. But why has he not cut loose from the old order and squared himself with the sentiment of his State? No one could perform the feat with greater facility than he. Why, then,

(Continued on page 14)

Right Candidate is Found, Now for the Right Platform

(San Francisco Bulletin)

With genuine reluctance James Rolph has agreed to become a candidate for Mayor of San Francisco. As he doesn't like politics and has large business interests that demand his time and attention, his decision, involving, as it does, a personal sacrifice similar to that made by Governor Hiram W. Johnson, is the act of a good citizen. However, as James Rolph the citizen has now become James Rolph the candidate, his acceptance of the honor offered him by the municipal conference of 1911 is merely a point in his favor. The main question has not to do with the sacrifices he is making, but relates solely to his availability as a candidate and his qualifications for the office to which he aspires.

The availability of James Rolph at a time when a union of good citizens is a matter of vital importance is easily established. Two years ago there was a strong demand for "Jim" Rolph for Mayor. At that time, although Rolph is a Republican, thousands of Democrats announced that they would write his name on their ballots if he would only agree to accept if nominated. The Rolph sentiment is even stronger now than it was then. Just how many voters favor his candidacy is not material to the argument. It is certain that none of the candidates on whom progressive San Franciscans might unite has half the following of Rolph, which fact is surely sufficient to prove that there is nothing the matter with his availability.

As for his qualifications, he has many that merit the serious consideration of San Francisco's voters. James Rolph is a clean man of keen intelligence and a high order of ability. He is a typical San Franciscan, and is anxious to make San Francisco worthy of her people's pride. Although often associated with men who regarded only their own private interests, he has always been fair to labor. He believes in organizations of workingmen and does not hesitate to say so. Once a poor boy himself, his sympathies are with the poor, and he shows his sympathies not by oft-repeated words, but by helpful deeds. He believes in common honesty, he knows the needs of his city, and has the ability to handle municipal problems intelligently. Such are the qualifications of James Rolph, and when a man is so equipped he ought to make a good Mayor.

San Francisco is at present suffering from too much promise and too little fulfillment. In the matter of promises California has been far more fortunate than her principal city. Hiram Johnson told the people of the State what he would do if given the power. He was given the power, and he made good. The present Mayor told the people of San Francisco what he would do if given the power. He got the power and failed to make good. The Bulletin believes that James Rolph will make no promises that he will not keep. It also believes that he will make the promises he ought to make. Therefore, The Bulletin is pleased with the decision of James Rolph to run for Mayor, and looks forward hopefully to the time when he will set forth the platform on which he will appeal for support.

A PROGRAM FOR A SOCIAL REFORM

We need in our own land a program of social reform in order that these United States of America may not be permanently backward in comparison with European countries in the march toward the goal of industrial democracy. Germany has been far more wise and foresighted in caring for its workingmen, in providing workingmen's insurance against unemployment, old age, accidents, disease, death, than have we. Belgium and France have, with high statesmanship, taken the lead in a number of more important undertakings of a constructive program of social reform. Denmark has within a generation dealt upon so large and ordered a scale with the problem of co-operative farming that it has achieved veritable miracles of plenty and prosperity for its husbandry. We are sixty years and more behind England in the matter of factory legislation. Before 1850, laws were enacted in England touching child labor which are more merciful than are the statutes of some States in the Union. Alas, that we lag behind! We do not march abreast of European nations, even of those nations which nominally are monarchic and imperial in character, but actually far more democratic than are we.—Stephen S. Wise, in April Pacific Monthly.



Philadelphia Record

Another Blow-up About Due

SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 12

By The Onlooker

His name is Hurd, and you can freely bet your last per diem he was, too. No matter who else failed to touch the magic chords of sound, one Hurd was not in the elsie class. He hit 'em, every time; smote 'em an awful smite, that made their dry bones rattle. In fact, that was his long suit in the Senate, making the desiccated ossifications seismose. And what he done to the English language—well, Senator Sanford used to be a school teacher, and he will tell you if you ask him.

Hurd started out as the Senate surprise party—to the new members; the old ones were used to him, as he was there the session before. You could see what a surprising party he was by the look of astonishment on the faces of the new members when he got into action. You see, Hurd's delivery is like Christy Matthewson's used to be before he got so old, a dashing, smashing, crashing style of delivery. Truth is, Hurd making a speech sounds like a Gatling gun with St. Vitus's dance. The new members would look up and their mouths would fly open and their eyes pop out, and then they would look bewildered, and about the time they recovered themselves, Hurd would blow all to pieces in a final explosion, and silence would creep back to count the dead and heal the wounded.

It wasn't only Hurd's delivery that paralyzed 'em, you understand: it was also Hurd's argument. It takes a lightning calculator to follow it, but the general drift of it is this: that the bill in question was designed by a knave or a fool; that it is outrageous; it's infamous; skulduggery! highway robbery!! MURDER!!! [Here insert a pause.] Glass of water, boy! [Another pause, and leonine scowl—in good repair—now comes the peroration, the crux of the argument, the clincher, the opposition-killer, the irrefutable and irrefragible climax of logic. Here it is:] You know it, I know it, and everybody else knows it.

Now will you be good! But that's just the mystery of it to a dazed and admiring scribe—the Senate simply would not be good. In spite of Hurd's telling them perfectly plainly that they knew it, blessed if they didn't invariably turn right around, as if they didn't know anything of the sort, and vote just the opposite of the way he told them to.

Then Hurd had a little bunch of bills of his own that got turned down with marble-hearted regularity by the callous and clammy fellow members. It seems that Hurd had suddenly discovered that there was a sport popularly known as trust-busting, and he proposed to become a true exponent of that species. He probably knows ere this that that sport was fashionable in 1906, but has since fallen into the ping-pong class of exercises. However, he did not know it when the last Legislature opened, so he fired his bills into the legislative hopper and watched 'em hop. First, he proposed to bust the Medical Trust; then he would extract the Dental Trust; and last, but not minus, he would bust the Insane and Criminal Trust. We could truthfully close this record here by saying that what he succeeded in doing was to bust his suspender buttons off, and nothing else; but this epitome, while true, lacks a certain comprehensiveness and historical perspective. Just the same, we will close this record right here.

Senator Hurd, in a burst of confidence [not a bust of trust, however] once explained the circumstances that caused him to adorn the legislative halls. Recalling the speech from memory and after the lapse of some weeks, we cannot hope to do it justice, for it was a Sixth Reader gem of brevity and wit; but it ran something like this:

"The Southern Pacific never had nothin' to do with my bein' here, excepting this: They didn't have no love for me, but they hated the man that



Senator Hurd

run against me worsen poison, and so, bein' betwixt the devil and the deep sea, they supported me."

It is always a relief to know just how such things happen. If Hurd hadn't made it clear, we might always have wondered about that 37th district—might always have harbored that horrible doubt.

"I wish some time, Mr. Speeder," said the doctor, "that you would bear our hospital in mind, and, if it appeals to you, do something for it."

"Great Scott! Squills," retorted Speeder, "why can't you be satisfied? That new chauffeur of mine has contributed at least two patients a day to your old charity. What more do you want?"—Harper's Weekly.

Mrs. Scrappington (in the midst of her reading)—Here is an account of a woman turning on the gas while her husband was asleep and asphyxiating him!

Mr. Scrappington—Very considerate of her, I'm sure. Some wives wake their husbands up, and then talk them to death.—Puck.

THE DAY AT SAN FRANCISCO

By Franklin Hichborn

Although the San Francisco primary election will not be held until late in September, and the finals in November, the municipal campaign of 1911 has opened with a vim that has the community by the ears.

Within five days after the reluctant consent of James Rolph, Jr., to make the race for Mayor, the contest had narrowed down to a two-men fight, McCarthy on the one side and Rolph on the other.

A. W. Scott, Jr., Byron Mauzy and others who had been "mentioned" for Mayor, had announced themselves for Rolph. Only one "third candidate" remained unaccounted for, Charles Curry. Before these lines reach the eye of the reader, Curry, too, may have gracefully withdrawn. But there is no accounting for Curry. And, really, it does not matter much one way or the other, whether Curry retires to private oblivion or continues in political oblivion. The result of the election won't be influenced much, one way or the other.

"Andy" Gallagher, prominent local labor leader, is possessed of a desire to serve his city as Chief Executive. But Gallagher in the fight or out of it will not materially affect results.

The contest is between Rolph on the one side and McCarthy on the other. On this line San Francisco will fight it out all summer.

McCarthy's supporters, with fine cunning, are, from the start, endeavoring to force class division.

This was well illustrated last Saturday, when San Francisco was covered with marked copies of "The Leader," a weekly publication, which stood firmly by the one-time Mayor Schmitz during the darkest days of that gentleman's notoriously dark career. The Leader still stands for Schmitz, and against the graft prosecution. The Leader's marked article opened with the following paragraph:

"Some time ago, when we commented on the attempt made to steal the name of A. O. H. (Ancient Order of Hibernians) to serve the interests of faction we told our readers the real meaning of the move. We foresaw then that this was merely a part of a great political conspiracy to steal the city as it was stolen by the Graft Prosecution. The anti-labor element and all the corrupt interests of San Francisco have determined to wipe out the Labor Party, and after the Labor Party to wipe out the Unions, preparatory to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The events of the past week show that they have all got together, and are working hard. The election this year will be a straight fight between employers and employes, between capital and labor, between the rich, with their hangers-on, and the workingmen who believe in personal and political independence."

The Leader then goes on to predict that if the Union Labor Party ticket be defeated this year, that San Francisco will have a Socialist Mayor in 1915.

Paying its respects to Rolph, The Leader says:

"Of Rolph personally we have nothing to say. Those who know him speak highly of him. He is about the best candidate that could be selected. If he were standing on a party ticket, no doubt he would gain many labor votes, but standing as the representative of the Citizens' Alliance and all the corrupt interests of San Francisco the labor man that votes for him is a traitor to himself, his family and his fellow laboring men."

Such is the attitude of one of the most notorious "anti-Graft Prosecution" papers published in San Francisco, a paper that continued to be an extreme Schmitz partisan, even after Schmitz had been thrown out of office, and which now denounces all labor men who may vote for Rolph and therefore against McCarthy, as "traitors" to the cause of labor, a denouncement to which sane members of labor organizations will scarcely subscribe.

The charge is made repeatedly in the public prints, and generally accepted without question as a fact, that the real power behind The Leader is Rev. Peter C. Yorke. Yorke, by the way, is a member of the Board of Regents of the State University.

The purpose of McCarthy's supporters in forcing a class contest is apparent. If the labor union vote can be bullied, bluffed or frightened into supporting the Union Labor party program, the chances for McCarthy's election are very good. If this support cannot be secured for the Union Labor party, McCarthy has practically no chance at all.

One of the principal errors made in "sizing up" the situation in San Francisco comes from confusing the Labor Union organizations with the Union Labor party. To be sure, many prominent Labor Union leaders are leaders of the Union Labor party. But the rank and file of the Unions are not necessarily members of the Union Labor political outfit.

Indeed, some of the strongest opponents which the Union Labor party has are Labor Union leaders, and these opponents are the highest type of leaders. Walter Macarthur, for example, has always stood against the Union Labor party program.

This somewhat complicated situation is perhaps made clearer by example.

The Union Labor party leaders have from the first opposed the Graft Prosecution. The party has therefore been opposed to the prosecution, and has had more or less assistance from those put on their defense by the prosecution.

Thus in 1907, when the United Railroads was smashing the Street Carmen's Union, that corporation was opposing the re-election of Langdon to the District Attorney's office. Mr. Langdon had the Republican and Democratic nominations. So far as lay in that corporation's power, the United Railroads, although engaged at the time in a life and death struggle with the Labor Unions, assisted the cause of the Union Labor party candidate for District Attorney.

In 1909, the Union Labor party candidate for District Attorney was Mr. Fickert. Mr. Fickert also had the Republican nomination, but he had been the original choice of the Union Labor party which had brought him into prominence as a candidate. Mr. Fickert's opponent was Francis J. Heney. It is needless to state on which side the influence and assistance of union-labor-fighting corporations, such as the United Railroads, were thrown.

On the other hand, Labor Union leaders of the type of Walter Macarthur supported Mr. Langdon in 1907 and Mr. Heney in 1909, and both in 1907 and 1909 opposed practically the entire Union Labor party ticket.

As a general thing, the sympathies of the members of labor unions were with the Graft Prosecution. This was shown in 1907 when the greater part of the labor union vote went to Taylor and Langdon, on the straight, out-and-out Graft Prosecution issue. Two years later, the class and other questions were permitted to confuse the issue, with the result that the entire Union Labor party ticket was elected.

The strength of the Union Labor party comes from several sources. To begin with, there is the nucleus of Labor Union leaders and their immediate following, which identifies the party with the labor union movement. Then comes a large number of shop keepers, saloon keepers and small property owners. As a maximum, as nearly as can be ascertained, the Union Labor party strength in San Francisco is not above 17,000. As the San Francisco vote at a general election runs above 60,000, it will be seen that unassisted the Union Labor party would count for little.

But if a situation can be created by which the tenderloin vote, the entire saloon vote, the corrupt corporation vote, and, more important than all, the entire labor vote, can be thrown to the Union Labor party, there is no combination that can be got together in San Francisco that can beat it.

Such a situation the Union Labor party leaders are endeavoring, quite artfully, to create.

The tenderloin vote will not be cast for James Rolph, Jr. That close associate of the tenderloin vote, the saloon vote, is not likely to go to him either, nor will the corrupt corporation vote. If the labor vote can be turned in a solid block against him, Rolph will have no more chance for election than Heney had two years ago.

On a straight issue, Rolph will have, as was shown in these columns last week, strong support from the right-thinking working people of this city. Rolph lives among them, has for years stood their good friend under the most trying conditions. They know him and trust and respect him. The shipping firm of which Rolph is the executive head, has always dealt fairly by labor. These facts are known and appreciated. Nothing but a stampede can prevent a large percentage of the working people of San Francisco supporting him.

But if the class issue can be injected into the campaign the stampede will almost to a certainty come.

What the "Cranks" Did

When the People's party, organized by a few farmers some years ago, advocated the referendum, initiative and recall idea of government they were dubbed visionary cranks and many "wise ones" of the political world considered these ideas fallacious, dangerous and even anarchistic. Even just the other day Senator Bailey resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate because some of his Democratic colleagues voted to uphold what he termed "Populistic fallacies in Arizona's constitution." Of course he withdrew his resignation in the next breath. Some of the leading states have already adopted these "Populistic fallacies" and others are preparing to follow suit. Every progressive Republican and Democrat advocates these measures and it will not be many years before they become nationally adopted. Some credit is due, after all, to the level-headed farmers who paved the way for these reforms. —Fowler Ensign.

"What's the matter with your nephew that's sick over at Skeedee?"

"Oh, he prescribed for himself out of a doctor book," replied the Old Codger, "and nearly killed himself with a misprint."—Puck.

Ethel—Grace asked George whether he would love her any more if her hair were some different color.

Edith—And what did George say?

Ethel—Why, he merely asked her what other colors she had.—Chicago Daily News.



Chicago Post

His Attitude to the North and the South



Playground Movement Spreading: The agitation for public playgrounds for children, and even for grown-ups, which started with the congested portions of big cities, has spread to the smaller towns and to the outlying, uncongested portions of the big cities. The tax income of the smaller places frequently does not justify, or seem to justify, the necessary outlay but that does not deter the advocates of the playground from accomplishing their purpose. In Portsmouth, Virginia, for example, a piece of ground was borrowed from an orphan asylum organization, and the local civic club and the Boy Scouts went to work to get it in order. The city loaned some help and tools from the street department, and much of the work was done by the boys themselves. It is true that most small towns have vacant lots where boys can play in a desultory manner, but they are not likely to undertake real sporting activities until they have properly prepared grounds. There is very little loafing, and practically no mischief whatever, on the public playground.

Trilby Rail and T Rail: The city of Trenton, New Jersey, has been engaged for some time in a struggle to bring its street car system up to par. One factor that entered into the case was the bad condition of the paving of streets where car tracks were located. A thorough investigation was made by the city engineer on the methods used in other cities as to laying of track in paved streets and type of rail used. This is a matter that has been under consideration and acrimonious debate in Los Angeles for some time, and this report seems to bear out the contention of the Los Angeles city engineer for a solid and deep construction and also for the use of Trilby rails in congested streets, as they are now used in San Francisco. The latter topic was gone into by the American Street and Railway Association at their meeting in Denver in 1909, and its special committee reports, recommending the T rail for general use, but says: "For tracks constructed for heavy service in connection with deep block pavement on streets where the traffic is confined to the railway strip, or is so congested that the railway strip is continually used by vehicles (such conditions as exist only in cities of the larger class), your committee recommends the adoption of the half-grooved or Trilby rail." This, it must be remembered, is in the nature of an admission from the railway side of the controversy, and, as the Trenton report says: "There can be no doubt that from the standpoint of the operating company, the T rail is by far the most economical."

An Unpatriotic City: We do not know very much about Gloucester City, New Jersey, except that it has about 8,000 population and is near to Philadelphia, but when we learn that its city council declares municipal ownership of water works to be a failure, and proposes to sell or lease the business, because the city lacks the intelligence and the honesty to make it pay expenses, we can easily guess what kind of a place it is, and what is the matter with it. The plant has been allowed to run down to a point where the expense of repairs eats up all revenue. The city's books are loaded with unpaid accounts, but nobody has the nerve to shut the water off and bring delinquents to time. How can they when every fifth man has a pull with the administration that enables him to get his water free? The trouble with the town, of course, is bad politics. The population is largely made up of people that "vote the ticket straight." It doesn't matter at all what ticket. And this place, too, has no doubt a great amount of what is technically known as "prosperity," which is wealth for a few manufacturers who probably care very little for the town and perhaps do not even live there, and poverty and squalor for great numbers of their employes.

City Bidding on Contracts: Toronto, Canada, has adopted the practice of having the city engineer put in a bid on every important piece of improvement work that it is proposed to do under contract. If his bid is the lowest, the contractor next above is allowed to do the work, if he chooses, at the city's figure. If he refuses, which rarely happens, then the city does the work. The direct saving through this plan has been $10,000 during the past year; what the indirect saving has been, in holding down contractors to reasonable figures, of course cannot be calculated, but the city is well satisfied with the arrangement. In making his bid, the city engineer is instructed to allow a fair charge for overhead expenses and also for interest on a plant which must be idle a good part of the year, the object being not to crowd the contractors down to a point that will make them unwilling to try for the city's business, but only to secure fair figures from them.

Increasing Income of Street Car Systems: Before the advent of the Pay-as-you-enter cars, the passenger who made it a rule never to proffer a fare until it was asked for escaped paying about one time out of five. Even the average conscientious passenger frequently remembered after he left the car that he had not paid any fare. Under the new system every passenger is certain to pay, and the increase in the income of the company must be considerable. In a short space of time all cars will be of this design. That was a "reform" that came easily, but with fenders to save life, or proper car cleaning for sanitation, the case is usually very different.

Baltimore Sewage Disposal: Baltimore will presently cease to dump its sewage into the ocean. Its sewage disposal plant is nearly completed. It covers five acres with its tanks and 12 acres with its filter beds.

Storage Battery Street Car: Mayor Reyburn of Philadephia and several other city officers were present recently at a test given the Edison storage battery street car. It weighs 13,100 pounds and has seating capacity for 26 and standing room for 20 more. A 100-cell Edison battery is located beneath the seats. It is claimed that the car will run 225 miles on one charge. The test seemed to be very successful.

National Municipal League: The 1912 gathering of the National Municipal League will be held in July instead of November, and will take place in Los Angeles. This is the result of efforts of Meyer Lissner, one of the California members of the Executive Committee, to secure the meeting at the earliest possible date for Los Angeles, in order to assist at the making of a new charter for that city. The next meeting of the League, which will be this coming fall, had been pledged for Richmond, Virginia; but in order to be in time for the charter work the League will put forward its 1912 meeting several months. This will be a notable event and of value to the advance civic movement all over the coast.

Cheap Electric Lighting: The town of Niagara Falls, Ontario, realized a profit of $10,000 from its municipal lighting system, which it turns into the treasury for the benefit of taxes. It makes a rate of 5 cents a kilowatt hour and allows ten per cent off for prompt payment. Moreover, in order to mark every house using the current, it puts an incandescent on the front porch which is burned free of charge all night.

Mayor's Cabinets: Many of the progressive city mayors are establishing cabinets. One of the first to adopt this plan was Kansas City and lately the mayor of St. Paul has taken it up. In the former case the cabinet was composed of city officials, but in the latter of prominent citizens. Either of these plans is a decided improvement over the old system, when the mayor's cabinet consisted of the boss that had elected him.

City Planning Conference: The national conference on City Planning will be held in Philadelphia May 15th, 16th and 17th. A number of well-known specialists will be present, among them Frederick Law Olmsted, F. C. Howe, Ernest Flagg, Lawson Purdy, Lawrence Veiller, Walter C. Fisher and others.

International Municipal Congress: The California League of Municipalities is preparing an exhibit to be shown at the Municipal Exposition which is to be held at Chicago this coming fall. An effort will be made to secure the meeting of this congress and exposition to be held at San Francisco at the World's Fair in 1915.

Spring Clean-Up: A long list has been published of American cities that are preparing to houseclean on an elaborate scale either on some one fixed day or some one week in the spring time. This idea originated about ten years ago, and has been steadily growing in popularity and good results ever since.



Minneapolis Journal

The turning point in a boy's life often is afforded by a properly supervised playground

Street Railways at Home and Abroad

Lessons We Might Learn From European Cities

By A. F. SOUTHWICK

[Mr. Southwick is a resident of Los Angeles and is a keen student of municipal affairs. He has worked hard in the recent progressive movements of Los Angeles and has done his share in helping to place his city in the forefront of the well-governed cities of this country. In politics, he is a progressive, and describes himself as being "a La Follette Republican and a Folk Democrat."—Editor.]

The Los Angeles City Club was addressed, at its regular weekly luncheon last Saturday, by A. F. Southwick, who has recently returned from an extensive trip through Europe, where he particularly observed the operation of street railways.

Mr. Southwick took for his subject, "Street Railways, at Home and Abroad," and spoke, in full, as follows:

There is no more timely question in Los Angeles today than that of solving our street railway problems. Our city is growing rapidly and it has become imperative that we not only take better care of the traffic we now have but that we make speedy and proper plans for a future Los Angeles that will require the very best methods that can be devised. I do not expect to give expert advice but during the past year I have visited many of the great cities of Europe and have observed the methods they use in solving some of the questions that now confront us. A recital of what I saw there may be of interest and I believe I gathered one or two ideas that have value.

A Central Boulevard

Before telling of the car service abroad, however, I wish to briefly mention two things that everyone returning to our city from Europe must feel Los Angeles should have. One is a down-town boulevard, a fine show street in the center of the city. We have beautiful streets out in the residence districts but we need a business boulevard, so located that everyone who passes through our city must see and admire it. All European cities have such streets. Berlin is proud of her Unter den Linden, Vienna of her Burg-Ring, Munich of her Maximilian Strasse and Paris of her Grand Boulevards. These are all boulevards centrally located. They are in those cities where Broadway and Spring street are in Los Angeles. The Unter den Linden in Berlin, for instance, is the principal thoroughfare of Berlin. It is very wide with a parkway in the center. It is decorated with statutes and fountains and has rows of chairs where the weary may rest. It is a comfortable beautiful street and one that gives a very favorable and lasting impression of Berlin.

The other thing that Europe has and we need is a system of public convenience stations on our main streets. About every city abroad has provided these public toilets. They are located on curbs, in parkways, underground and in alleys. Public health as well as public convenience calls for some such arrangement to provide for the many people who throng our streets.

Cars Beside Curb

A thing that interested me in Naples, which was the first city we visited in Europe, was to see the cars running along the curb instead of in the middle of the street. This can hardly be adopted in Los Angeles at this late day but we enjoyed being able to step into a car from the sidewalk and get off directly onto the walk and not in the path of an auto or other vehicle. Many accidents are surely avoided by this system, which we found more or less in Munich, Rome, Vienna, London and other cities.

It was in Naples, too, that we first got acquainted with the zone system, which is to pay on street railways as we do on steam railways, according to the distance traveled. The average fare in Naples is about two cents, and I should say that two or three cents is the average fare in all European cities.

They have their service divided into first and second class in Naples and they do not permit passengers to stand excepting on a platform separated from the rest of the car. One is not allowed to ride standing in front of another who has paid for his seat. In Rome carfare before eight o'clock a. m. is one cent for almost any distance. This is for the benefit of laboring people who are going to work at that hour. I will not discuss the street transportation in Venice. I am afraid their methods are hardly valuable in our city.



Double-Deck Motor Buss in Paris

Government-Owned Railroads

From Italy we went to Switzerland, and I wish you to forget street railways for a moment while I tell you of their government-owned and operated steam railways. They form a network over the entire country, which is very rough and mountainous. In building these railways they had to contend with the Alps at every turn. At one place on the St. Gothard pass they had to tunnel a total of twenty-five miles and in other places they use the cog-wheel system. Such construction and operation is surely expensive, and yet with government-ownership they sell a ticket or pass permitting you to ride anywhere and everywhere over these lines, including many steamer trips on their lakes for a period of fifteen days for $17.15, first class; $12.09 second class, or $8.97, third class. This gave me a favorable impression of government ownership, as such an amount of travel here in California would cost two or three hundred dollars.



Street Cars Running Close to the Curb, in Vienna

Motor-Busses

The Strand, Pall Mall, Regent and Fleet street in London; Avenue de la Opera and the Grand Boulevards in Paris and the Unter den Linden in Berlin are the prominent central streets of those cities and yet there is not a street-railway on any of them. In these cities they take care of the traffic on such streets by the use of double-deck horse busses and motor busses. These busses being double-deck take up small space for the number of passengers carried and are able to pick their way through a crowded street faster than a street car on tracks. They move a great amount of traffic. They are in use in New York and I believe could be used to advantage in Los Angeles, in our down-town district and perhaps running from Eastlake to Westlake park, etc.

In Berlin they have a fine public-owned and operated subway system on which I rode across the center of the city for two and one-half cents. One of her omnibus lines charges a fare of one and one-fourth cents for any distance.

Paris, which is the most crowded city I have ever visited, takes good care of its traffic. It has a municipally-owned system of subways encircling the city and with many cross lines. They have surface lines on many streets but as I have said, not on their best inside streets: On these they use the omnibus and autobus. Fares range from two to five cents according to the service rendered. In London the cars are regular moving bill boards, covered with advertisements which make it rather difficult to pick from the signs the one that tells where the car is going.

In New York I rode in the subway under the Hudson river to Hoboken for three cents. In Washington they sell six car tickets for twenty-five cents. In Cleveland the regular fare is three cents and in Chicago I paid two and one-half cents fare for my children. The trolleys in Washington are underground, and in Chicago I noticed that they used many grooved rails, also that the car companies were sprinkling their own tracks. They were doing this with large tank cars.

This three-cent or two for five-cent fare in Chicago, is for all children and at all hours, while here in Los Angeles only school children who start for school after eight a. m. are entitled to such a fare. It seems to me that this is an unjust discrimination against the poor children who have to drop out of school to go to work in the shops and stores. I don't see why these working children should pay more for a ride than their more fortunate brothers and sisters who are able to continue in school.

Double-Deck Trolley Cars

Practically every crowded city in Europe uses double-deck instead of single-deck cars and I believe that the use of these double-deck cars on the crowded streets of Los Angeles, with a regulation of the number of passengers permitted to stand, would promptly solve the strap-hanging nuisance with which we are now contending. It has been said by our Utility Commission and by a prominent railway man in a recent interview that the one great trouble in handling our crowds during the rush hours is that the downtown streets are so crowded that they haven't the space on which to place more cars. Now does it not seem reasonable to suggest that at such times our single-

(Continued on page 15)



GLEANINGS FROM THE PRESS

OF 50 YEARS AGO

Our sires of '61 were a blood-thirsty crew, and no mistake. When they asked for sport, they wanted it with the bark on. None of the molly-coddle spectacles of the present day for them. At least, the Sacramento Union thought worthy of a prominent place on the first page of its issue of Monday, April 22, 1861, a quarter column account of a day-long and bloody cockfight in Michigan. The prominence of the position given the item and the lack of adverse comment, indicate that both the sport and its attendant gambling were applauded, or at least taken as the veriest matter of course. Here are a few sentences from the report:

"Inter-State 'Chicken' Dispute between Kentucky and Michigan.—The great cock-fight, for a stake of $1,000, between twenty-one cocks from Louisville, Kentucky, and the same number from this city was fought yesterday in the German Theater. The building was crowded during the entire day, and great excitement prevailed. The entertainment (sic) was one which is not often witnessed, and the desire to see it was very great. . . . The crowd was mixed. There were aldermen, professional gentlemen, public functionaries of high and low degree, men of leisure, shirtsleeve fellows, and roughs, with a sprinkling of countrymen and John Bulls. . . . The cocks were brought in, two at a time, and, after preliminary preparations, were placed in the ring and allowed to fight until one gave up from weakness or was killed. . . . The fighting was kept up steadily from ten o'clock in the forenoon until the decision was rendered."

But, perhaps as an antidote to the brutalizing influence of such reports, an advertisement appears in the same issue, describing some of the softening and sweetening influences being imported into California. Van Winkle & Duncan announce that they "have just received, ex ships Malay, Great Republic, Syren, etc., in addition to former stock, **100 tons Refined Bar Iron.**" How inspiring is the thought of the ameliorating power exerted down the years by those gentle and perfectly refined bars of iron.

Our forbears of that day had their conservative opinions, too. At least one of these reads oddly enough now, though it was published with all possible solemnity of seriousness as a weighty contribution to public wisdom. We refer to

"President Felton on Steel Pens.—At the examination of the Framingham (Mass.) Normal School lately, President Felton spoke in strong terms of the serious effects of steel pens, their tendency to injure or paralyze the nerves of the arm. Sad proof of this influence had come under his own knowledge. His predecessor, Dr. Walker, and at least six of his acquaintances, had received permanent injury from the habitual use of steel pens."

And still the insidious habit fastens its fangs, deep and ever deeper, upon our people. Even our school children now habitually indulge in steel pen debauches, in reckless disregard of the debilitating and pernicious consequences.

The Santa Clara country came a good deal into the news in those days. A crowd of hundreds of squatters had settled on the Chabolla ranch, and refused to obey court orders to vamoose. A condition amounting to revolution arose. The sheriff could not make them go. Finally Governor Downey sent an ambassador to treat with them, and they requested the gentleman to buy his own drinks and go back home, which he did. What happened next we will tell when we find out ourselves. There was some talk of calling out the militia.

Meantime, the inhabitants of that part of the country were promised

"Another Daily.—The San Jose Mercury announces that it will be published as a daily after the first of June."

Respectfully referred to Messrs. Raspberry and Blackberry Hayes, of San Jose.

The following description of the first rolling stock used on the Southern Pacific system is of interest, especially in the matter of comparison of the locomotives with those used today:

"Railroad Matters.—A few days since we spoke of the arrival in this city of locomotives, passenger and freight cars for the California Central Railroad, and that the locomotives would soon be put together and in running order. There are four of them . . . and contain all the latest improvements on wood burning locomotives. . . . The weight of each engine, in running order, is about twenty-six tons."

Anybody who thinks that the snippy feeling of San Francisco for Los Angeles is a recent growth, is respectfully referred to this sample of sassy language penned fifty years ago:

"Prospecting South.—A correspondent at Los Angeles, writing to a friend in this city, April 22d, says:

"I arrived here today on my way home, after prospecting for four weeks and not finding sufficient inducements to stop in this part of the country. But before I leave I am going to examine a coal lead some fifty miles from here—and if it is not as represented, I shall return immediately to San Francisco. My opinion is that this part of the country is very poor, and further east—Potosi and other Colorado regions, are not worth a 'Continental cent.'"

We reckon he "returned immediately to San Francisco."

OF TODAY

If your grocer glowers gloomily and shakes his head when you give the next order for your favorite breakfast fodder, remember that "the long-expected strike of the furniture workers of Grand Rapids, which has been hanging fire for several weeks, and which affects about 10,000 men," has been officially declared for about ten days. Hence the scarcity of Succulent Shavings, the Sweet Heart of the Piano Leg, and other breakfast dishes.

But the food supply of California still contains enough delicacies. By the way, this is Raisin Day, Fresno's annual offering to the sweet things of life, another chance to tease your teeth with crisp sugar granules cased in purple covers—glacé sunbeams, so to speak—a form of patriotism appealing to pampered palates as well as to local pride.

The most stable institution in Oakland continues to be Frank Mott's political popularity. Business rises and falls, forms of government change, but still the stout figure of the Mayor looms ahead the march, and still the great white light that beats upon exalted station is reflected in a blaze of glory from the smooth surface of his dome. He has licked 'em all—Republicans of every shade, Democrats, independents, and now a Socialist. Parties in Oakland have simmered down to for and forninst Mott.

Other mayors seem not to have learned the Mott secret of success. Fawcett, of Tacoma, got the hook last week, and retires from the political stage by request.

When Governor Johnson gave the friends and enemies of the anti-slot machine bill a public hearing, he rather put one over on the friends of the "selling device"—which is the high-toned name now given this whirligig of chance. Funny how horse-racing becomes a method of "improving the breed," when the gambling adjunct is attacked; the nickel-in-the-slot becomes a "selling device." Stud poker, you will remember, used to be an exercise in the study of higher mathematics, in the interests of pure science. Anyhow, the friends of the slot assured the Governor that all who manufactured the device were saints, and all who owned them souls of honor. "There's not a crooked machine in the State," they cried.

And then the Governor did a little crying on his own hook. He reached into his hip pocket, next to the package of English curve-cut, and hauled out a little brochure, or monograph, on How to Skin the Suckers, printed and published by the white-souled manufacturers of slots. This little prose poem contained full directions to the souls of honor mentioned above, telling them how they could plug the "device" so it would "sell" the sucker, the extent to which he was "sold" being at the discretion and good nature of the souls of honor—they could let him win once in awhile, just to be sociable, or they could fix it up so he would have just as much chance as the proverbial snowball in El Centro on August 15th at 3 in the afternoon.

"Borax" Smith seems to have got out of his desert discoveries not only the stuff that cleans the clothes but also the stuff that cleans up big business deals and puts them into the world of reality and out of the land of dreams. The Key Route system, which hitherto has been local to the Bay district, is now generally believed to be ready with the money for extensions into the Sacramento Valley that will make the development of that part of the State as rapid as the reputation of "The Girl from Rector's."

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State Supervision of Electric Railways in Wisconsin

From an Article in Electric Railway Transportation, by Hon. B H. Meyer, Member of Interstate Commerce Commission, Formerly Chairman Railroad Commission of Wisconsin

(Editorial Note:—This article gives a good illustration of the thoroughness with which the state public service commissioners apply themselves to the regulation of purely local utilities.)

The mileage of electric railways in Wisconsin is comparatively limited. There are about five hundred and ninety-two miles of line (seven hundred ninety miles of track) of which somewhat less than one-half is located within the limits of municipalities. Construction has been authorized for approximately two hundred and fifty miles more, and several more or less extensive projects are in various stages of development.

The law of 1905, as construed by the Commission, gave the Commission the same jurisdiction over electric railways that it conferred with respect to steam railways. However, since there was some doubt regarding the extent of jurisdiction conferred, the legislature of 1907 amended the original law by making the act apply also to "all street and interurban railway companies." This amendment left no doubt regarding the complete jurisdiction of the Commission. It has never been questioned since.

In addition to the basic railway statute as amended, there are special acts applicable to electric railways relating to the heating of cars, waiting rooms, fenders, power brakes, the issue of securities, authority to construct, etc. These acts are supplemental to the general railroad law and together with the latter comprise a regulatory code which is as broad as the business. While the mileage of electric railways in Wisconsin is relatively small, the legislation applicable to it is comprehensive enough, it seems, for a mileage as extensive as any that can be created within the boundaries of a state. The legislative and administrative problems are the same as they would be if the mileage in the state were the most extensive of any in the Union.

Street Cars in Milwaukee

The first of the more important cases relating to electric railways was brought before the Commission during the fall of 1906, and embraced practically all the phases of the service within the city of Milwaukee and certain suburbs. A separate complaint related to the alleged discrimination in the arrangement of fare zones between Milwaukee and one of its suburbs. While the absolute reasonableness of the rate was challenged in each case, by stipulation the latter question was held in abeyance pending a valuation of the property of the respondent's lines and the necessary statistical investigation by the Commission. While the service cases were decided within the following year, the rate cases are still pending. The valuation has been completed, analyses made, and unusually voluminous proceedings terminated. The attorneys are at present engaged, we are advised, in the preparation of their respective briefs, and the matter will naturally come up again before the Commission for argument as soon as these preparations have been completed.

The service cases related to overcrowding, lack of cleanliness in the cars, improper routing of cars, failure to sell certain classes of tickets on cars, failure to install power brakes and properly guard certain crossings, and similar matters. All of these questions are disposed of in the decisions.

Although many of the matters referred to in these first complaints had apparently been met by the Commission, complaint regarding certain minor matters relating to the service continued to come to the Commission with such persistence that it was decided to institute a comprehensive and thorough investigation of the service situation in Milwaukee by the Commission on its own motion.

The field work in this investigation was begun in October, 1908, and from this date to March, 1909, from two to five men were kept constantly in the field making observations upon service conditions. A final report covering the investigation was made in June, 1909. This report was directed to three chief phases of the problem, viz., (1) the extent of service given by the company, (2) the service required by the traveling public, (3) the necessary re-routings of the various lines in order to avoid present conditions of congestion in the down-town district and to obtain better accommodations for certain classes of traffic.

Suggestions to the Company

Upon completion of the work in June, 1909, the following suggestions were made to the company for the improvement of the service:

(1) The adoption of rerouting schemes which were submitted in detail in the report.

(2) Providing a sufficient number of cars to take care of the traffic on the various lines which were overcrowded at periods shown in the report.

(3) Establishing definite stopping places at street intersections suitable for all conditions of travel.

(4) Making service stops on both sides of important transfer points.

(5) Soliciting the co-operation of the public through the medium of proper signs posted in the car.

(6) Exacting greater courtesy on the part of trainmen.

(7) Endeavoring to train the public to move on and off cars in a more systematic manner.

(8) Better supervision of cars at the various street railway intersections.

(9) Requiring the trainmen to be more alert in saving time at intersections and to act more promptly upon the supervisor's orders.

(10) Insisting that trainmen do not shirk by running their car so that the one ahead or the one behind will receive the passengers.

(11) Using more care in maintaining proper headway or spacing between cars.

Suggestions to the Public

It was suggested that the public could co-operate with the company in improving the service as follows:

(1) By readily complying with the requests of conductors; for example, stepping forward promptly when requested, etc.

(2) By not unnecessarily crowding the vestibules and aisles of the cars.

(3) By exercising more promptness in leaving and boarding cars.

(4) By general co-operation in other details.

Proposals for the future were also made which involved new track upon various streets. The re-routing scheme also involved considerable new track as well as changes in the routing of some of the car lines in the down-town district.

The final report consisted of approximately fifty pages, and there were submitted in supplementary detail, about three hundred pages of field data, diagrams, schemes for rerouting, car demand curves, investigations as made in other cities, studies of transfer data, movement of passengers, etc.

Observations Made

After a few observations had been taken, it was noted that the times of greatest travel were 6:00 to 9:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m., 5:00 to 8:00 p. m., and from 10:00 to 11:00 p. m. These intervals were then designated periods one, two, three and four. The observations were then confined mainly to the above periods of traffic, it being assumed that any scheme which would handle the periods of maximum travel would prove entirely adequate at any other period of the day. It was soon found that the travel during period four was not of such extent but that it could be easily handled by the routing system then in use, or any other which might be put in force. It was therefore omitted from the further investigations.

The fourteen main lines of the street railway system were then investigated in detail under each of the remaining periods. Inspectors collected data as to the number of passengers riding, the number of cars, the time of arrival of cars, and such similar information as would be of value in dealing with the traffic conditions. For a number of days traffic on one line would be observed in order to find the average number of people riding upon the line, the amount of overcrowding, if any, the destination of the passengers, and other matters of similar nature which would make the inspectors entirely familiar with the conditions.

From a total of nine thousand cars observed, it was noted that quite a number of people riding preferred to stand even when seats were available, and this tendency seemed to follow a fixed law. In fact, observations showed that in 1,499 cars an average of two people stood by preference when only ten to fourteen people were on the car. In 1,483 cars observed, three people stood when there were only fifteen to nineteen passengers. In 1,411 cars observed, four people stood out of twenty to twenty-four riding. Five were observed to stand in 1,137 cases where there were from twenty-five to twenty-nine people on the car. Six stood in 867 cases when the car contained thirty to thirty-four people. An average of seven remained standing in 703 cars observed which contained from thirty to thirty-nine people, and finally, in 392 cases in which there were from forty to forty-two passengers on the car, eight of these stood by preference. Therefore, for a car having a seating capacity of forty-two people (the size of the street car in general use in Milwaukee), a "comfortable load" was taken as fifty passengers, on the assumption that if eight people preferred to stand, even if seats were provided for them, it was therefore unnecessary to provide seats for these eight people. A car which afforded seats for forty-two people could then be called upon to carry a load of fifty people "comfortably" under these conditions.

A number of reasons might be suggested as explaining this preference of a number of passengers to stand rather than to sit down in available seats. The passengers may wish to stand on the rear platform and smoke, they may prefer to stand on the front platform for observation, or they may have been sitting down all day and prefer to stand for that reason, or having only a short distance to ride, they may not care to go to even the slight trouble of searching for one of a number of available seats. In fact, there is a wide variety of reasons why a number of passengers periods of travel upon each of the fourteen lines above mentioned. The average number of people on the cars for these periods was plotted, and where these averages exceed fifty people, it denoted that the cars were more than "comfortably" filled. From these determinations, the extent and duration of the overcrowding readily

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became known, and the number of extra cars needed was readily determined.

It was discovered that a considerable amount of overcrowding was due to the distorted headway or time-spacing between cars. If the line were operated upon a five-minute headway, the cars were each supposed to be spaced that time interval apart, or, in other words, if one car passed a certain point on this line five minutes were supposed to elapse before another car would pass the same point. This headway was often considerably distorted, owing to the fact that various running speeds were observed; people in boarding or leaving would detain a car longer than was necessary; a drawbridge might be open, or the motorman himself might be careless in controlling the speed of his car so as to maintain a proper headway. The result of this was that two cars might follow each other just a square or so apart, while from eight to ten minutes might elapse before another car came along. The first and third cars, in this event, might become considerably overloaded.

Destination of Passengers

After each line had been studied in considerable detail in the effort to ascertain just what the requirements of the traffic were regarding the proper number and headway of cars, the matter of the destination of passengers was then considered. The entire territory embraced by the various lines was divided into different districts. A study was then made of the character of the traffic, the districts served, etc. In an effort to ascertain the destination of the average passenger to further aid in this consideration, a complete set of transfers for the entire day was obtained, and by going over these in connection with the "car demand curves," the origin and the destination of the average passenger on each line were determined. This was necessary in order to ascertain the re-routing required to thus serve the demands of the public. As an example of some of the data which resulted from these latter observations, it was found that a very considerable percentage of the morning and evening traffic in the western and northwestern part of the city of Milwaukee had a final destination in the southwestern part of the city, or the other side of the Menomonee valley. It was necessary for these passengers to travel through the down-town congested district, across the Menomonee valley at West Water street, and then proceed westward out along the National avenue or some similar line. This necessitated a couple of miles of unnecessary travel with the consequent loss of time, which could have been saved if the traffic were routed across the valley direct at some more western point.

A large number of car lines considered passed the important intersection at Third street and Grand avenue. This point is the most congested part of the city, and with the teaming, pedestrian traffic, likelihood of drawbridges being open, etc., it forms a point where cars were very likely to be delayed a considerable period. To avoid this difficulty, it was proposed to re-route several of the lines in the down-town district so as to make it unnecessary to cross this intersection, but yet bring the cars to within a short distance of this point and thereby relieve the congestion.

Getting On and Off

Another point covered in the investigation was the movement of passengers in alighting from and boarding cars. It was noted that passengers in Milwaukee were slow in alighting from and boarding cars as compared with the average passenger in other cities. Observations were made in St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Indianapolis. It was determined that during the evening peak in the down-town districts of Milwaukee, it required on the average one and a half seconds per passenger to board a car when ten passengers were getting on. This contrasted with 1.37 seconds in Duluth and St. Louis, where pay-as-you-enter cars are used, 1.25 seconds in Minneapolis, 1.20 seconds in St. Louis and St. Paul, and 1.02 seconds in Indianapolis. When five people boarded a car, the average in Milwaukee was also longer than in any other city. At Indianapolis five people would board a car in an average of 1.25 seconds per passenger, while at Milwaukee 2.12 seconds were required. And even when fifteen passengers were boarding a car, there was considerable difference in the time required by the average passenger between Milwaukee and other cities investigated. As a matter of fact, the best time made at Milwaukee was approximately 1.20 seconds per passenger, no matter how large the crowd, while the other cities attained an average of approximately .8 seconds per passenger when from fifteen to twenty people or more boarded the car.

At the first glance it would appear that this slowness was due entirely to the passengers themselves, but upon investigation it was ascertained that the company was partly to blame, due to its having no definite established stopping places for its cars. For instance, a car might stop exactly on the other side of the crossing, while the car following might stop a car length or so past this point. The people would generally congregate at a certain place, expecting to board the car there, and when the car proceeded thirty or forty feet past this point, it was necessary for them to walk or run to it. This caused a delay, and thus required considerably more time in boarding the cars than would otherwise be the case.

While this is a very brief statement of the Milwaukee investigation, it will probably serve to illustrate the manner in which the Wisconsin Commission endeavors to administer regulatory statutes relating to electric railways.

THE INIQUITOUS "TIP"

March 27, 1911.

The California Outlook,
Los Angeles.

Gentlemen:

I was pleased to read in your last issue an article from the trenchant pen of your Mr. Willard on the subject of tipping. I do not believe that the average citizen realizes what a drain this iniquitous system is upon our people. I believe, if the actual truth could be known, that it amounts to more than the taxes the average citizen pays upon his property. This is a strong statement, but I believe the facts will bear me out. I do not need to go into details. You know them full well.

Like a good many private citizens, I have neither the time nor the inclination to devote myself to an agitation of such a matter, even though it be of grave importance. It seems to me, however, the privilege and, in such a case, the duty of the press, when convinced that the cause is a righteous one, to inaugurate and continue such agitation. Now that you have made a start along that line, I would like very much to see you follow it up, and, if possible, get other newspapers to do the same, to the end that by the time another Legislature shall meet, we shall have a public sentiment that will cause such an act to be passed.

Of all States in the Union, it seems to me that California would advertise herself most conspicuously, while at the same time doing a righteous aet, by the passage of such a law. We are headquarters for a tremendous number of tourists. If it could be generally known that when a tourist crosses the border into California, there would be no more tipping, it would be something worth while, I am sure. Besides, it would be a relief to our own citizens from what is now an unjust burden which we cannot well avoid.

I am informed that one or two states enacted such a law at recent sessions. Make it a misdemeanor to give or receive tips, compelling owners of hotels, restaurants, barber shops, etc., to display placards reciting the law, and the practice would soon end.

Another strong argument is in the improvement that must follow to the moral character of employees. Accepting tips debauches manhood and makes for servility. When once the new order is established employers will be compelled to pay increased, but still reasonable, wages, and the financial loss to employees will not be great. The Pullman Co. is a notable example of a greed- corporation, grown rich by compelling the public to pay its porters in tips, what they should have had in wages.

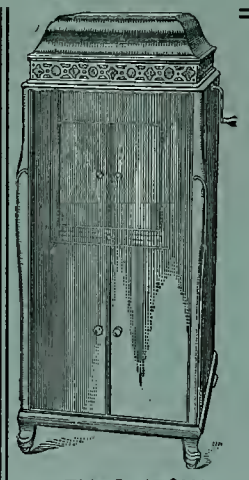
Truly yours,
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"Can I stay here all night?" asked the man without any baggage.

"Yes, sir," answered the hotel clerk, "if you can put up——"

The man carelessly tossed a one-hundred-dollar bill at him.

"I was going to say, sir," resumed the clerk, "if you can put up with our accommodations. Boy, show this gentleman up to 314."—Chicago Tribune.



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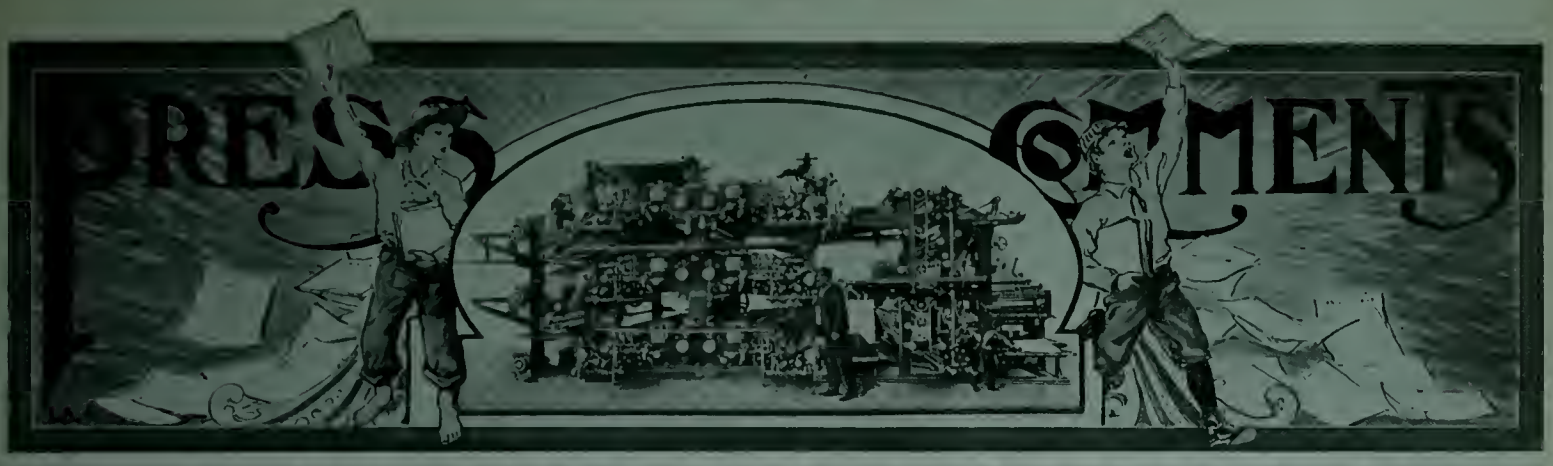
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Pertinent Editorial Extracts From Our State Exchanges

San Francisco's Opportunity

Only three candidates for Mayor of San Francisco now, A. W. Scott, Jr., having withdrawn in favor of James Rolph. How it would simplify matters if Charlie Curry would follow Scott's lead! Then the contest would be between P. H. McCarthy and James Rolph—between "Paris-of-America" conditions and a clean and economical form of municipal government.—Napa Register.

World-Wide Peace Coming Nearer

The proposed "peace compact" causes general rejoicing in England and all Germany welcomes the idea of a smaller army and navy. The man or men who make war impossible will go down in history so far ahead of those who made war that in the future such heroes as Xerxes and others will stand in about the same light as the notorious Nero of Rome. This peace proposition is the real Christian doctrine, and must become popular if one-half the people are civilized.—Willows Journal.

San Francisco's Marvelous Five-Year Record.

It is significant that on the fifth anniversary of the San Francisco disaster, San Francisco civic leaders should be meeting to consider which of several sites should be used for the expenditure of twelve and a half million dollars of city money for exposition purposes, says the Fresno Republican. Five years ago the greater part of the city was in smoking ruins. Now, the city will probably have to spend, unless the Golden Gate park is chosen, many thousands of dollars in buying up and clearing away buildings on any of the proposed sites. This in itself tells a story of growth unparalleled in the history of the world.

When, four years from now, the Panama canal shall have been built; when half the commerce of the world shall have been diverted to a new route across the isthmus and comes sweeping up the coast; when California shall have increased 50 per cent in population again, and the Bay district has expanded into one great city; then men will observe the 18th of April as an historical event as old and as nearly forgotten as the days of the Argonauts, though it be but nine years gone.

Immigrants Being Diverted from This Country

According to an Antwerp cable, the diversion of European immigrants from the United States to Canada is said to be seriously affecting Atlantic steamship lines. One of the largest emigrant steamship lines in the trade has already diverted two of its steamers from the New York service to Canadian ports. The loss of immigrants who can find superior opportunities in Canada to those with which they are familiar in the United States is a serious one for this country. Canada has not yet reached a stage of development where labor conditions are bad. She needs immigrants for developing her natural resources, and that is the kind she is getting. The United States, unfortunately, does not make it plain to the foreigners that the eastern cities are not the the only prosperous places in America. Desirable immigrants are being frightened away from this country because they do not know that the great west can offer them every attraction that they can find in Canada.—Salinas Index.

California Should Have a Bank Guarantee Law

Developments in the failure of the Bank of Shasta County emphasize the necessity of safeguarding the public's money in these institutions as the "guarantee" law now does in Oklahoma and Kansas. Banks are a necessity to the business of the world, but they should be so hedged about by stringent policies of good business sense that such misuse of their privileges and of other people's money is brought to the lowest possibility.—Corning Observer.

Paying the Piper

Once again we want to relate our own experience. At election time, we tried to find out who had paid the men at the polls to pass out tickets, requesting our citizens to vote for amendment No. 1 and we were confronted with the statement that they dare not reveal who had hired them and who was paying for their work. Of course, the money that paid for binding this yoke on the neck of the people came at that time out of the pockets of the men who expected to be benefited, but it was only loaned for the occasion and now the galling part of the whole affair is that the people themselves are paying for the binding of that yoke upon their necks. It is strange that so many people can not discriminate for their own good and that they are unwilling to take disinterested advice when it is offered to them.—Pomona Times.

Vaccination Is No Longer Compulsory

Vaccination is no longer compulsory, but optional, and the lack of a vaccination certificate (or arm) is unnecessary for a child to become a pupil in our public schools. This vaccination problem has been the rock upon which many schools throughout California have been split up and nearly wrecked during the last few years, including our own schools.

The Mail believes the new law to be a very sensible one, and it cannot possibly work hardship upon any child so far as school privileges are concerned; this journal has opposed compulsory vaccination right along, and believes the amendment is a decided advance step.—Los Gatos Mail.

Senator Works' Prediction

It did not take Judge Works long to assert himself. His prediction that unless the Republican party shall heed the demand of the people for the initiative, referendum and recall it will go down to defeat, final destruction and oblivion was a prophetic warning from the West.—Chico Enterprise.

State Needs a New Engineer

The Los Angeles Times sets up a great roar against Governor Johnson because it is reported that he intends to appoint a new state engineer to succeed Nate Ellery. The officers of State institutions for which he has planned buildings regard him as unpractical and incompetent. He makes some extravagant claims of economy and efficiency but they will not bear investigation. For the best good of the State, we certainly hope the report is true that Governor Johnson will name a new man. Ellery is too small size for the job.—Riverside Press.

Regenerating Prisoners by Putting Them to Work

Columbus, Ohio, has learned what to do with her municipal prisoners. She has put them to work, not on the rock-pile, but in the cultivation of the gardens around the work house.

As yet the system is only in the experimental stage. By and by more of the city's culprits will be put to work. Then more will be expected of them.

How much more sensible this is than keeping prisoners confined in cells, particularly such as those of our city prison, or compelling them to break rock never used for anything.

Outdoor employment is the thing for men serving sentences for petty crimes. Open-air and the inspiration of nature are the great rejuvenators of mankind, spiritually as well as physically.

The prison farm is a great success in one Canadian province, where men at liberty on honor make the soil yield, and live almost as free as their brothers. Is there any reason why the system cannot be made a success by cities?—Sacramento Bee.

New Precedent for Freight Traffic

The Interstate Commerce Commission in an Ohio case, has ruled that steam railroads may be compelled to make freight connections with suburban electric trolley lines where it can be shown that otherwise a long and expensive wagon haul would result. This makes a new precedent for freight traffic and is likely to be applied generally.—Redlands Review.

"What kind of a career have you mapped out for your boy, Josh?"

"I'm going to make a lawyer of him," answered Farmer Corntossel. "He's got an unconquerable fancy for tendin' to other folks' business, an' he might as well git paid for it."—Western Christian Advocate.

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Judges and Horses

California Outlook does not, as a rule, pay anonymous communications the compliment of public notice, but one received from a lawyer commenting on the allegory or fable that recently appeared on the first page entitled "Recalling Horses and Judges," deserves something more than a shot at the waste basket.

It begins thus:

"You fool, do we select officers to guide, judge and direct the intricate and perplexing destiny of the republic, or do we select men for public life simply to place their humble shoulders in a prepared collar to feel a fixed load hitched to them without their judgment, knowledge or consent?"

Is that enough to show the course of the argument? If not, these two short paragraphs may be added:

"We choose a judge because he knows more than we, not as we choose a horse for which all through its life of usefulness we must supply the thought and direction."

"You fool, since God made man have not men chosen from among them those who should be their leaders? They also choose slaves, servants and horses."

Now we do not in the least mind being called a fool. That is all in the day's work. But what really worries and grieves us is the thought that there may be a number of perfectly innocent people who will put their affairs in the hands of a lawyer who is so hopelessly stupid as to think the parable or fable meant that judges are no better nor wiser than horses.

We doubt if there is a nine-year-old boy in the public schools of California who, if shown the fable, would not instantly translate; that if the people were competent to elect judges they are also competent to act on their recall, just as a farmer lad who was compelled to buy horses would be competent also to pass on their merits after they were in use. The illustration would hold equally well if we had used seed-corn instead of horses, and councilmen instead of judges. Only in that case our correspondent would have chided us for comparing a human being to a vegetable, which, it is notorious, bear no resemblance to one another.

And yet we say women are not intelligent enough to vote!

We shall hesitate hereafter to draw any analogy in which a jackass figures, being fearful lest our anoymous correspondent should take umbrage at a personal allusion.

Political Table Talk

(Continued from page 5)

does he still stand pat? Does he think that Espeeism is not dead, but only sleeping? And with one optic open? In the continued standpatism of Perkins there is matter for concern.

Oakland's Primary The Oakland primary has its significant side beyond the mere local interests in that the Socialists polled a surprisingly big vote, many more votes, it is likely, than there are Socialists in Oakland. Of the 20,000 votes cast about one-third were cast for the Socialist ticket with the result that the finals will generally be fought out by the Mottites and the Socialists. The anti-Mott, non-Socialists may hold the balance of power. What will they do with it? Many good people opposed Mott because of what they call the Mott machine which, they claim, has been running the city hall at its own sweet will, and yet these same reformers mainly cast their ballots for candidates openly favored and worked for by the Kelly-Cook Court House ring, a machine of greater danger and far less repute than that which Mayor Mott is charged with having organized. It is not likely that the court house crowd will make common cause with the Socialists unless they can make some working agreement with the Socialists whereby the ring candidates for certain offices shall have Socialist support, but if the Socialists stoop to conquer in that way they will forfeit that repute for political integrity and straightforwardness which is now their chief stock in trade. As explained last week, men are voting the Socialist ticket, not because they are Socialists, but because they would sooner trust the Socialists to be honest than some of the non-Socialist political machines and politicians. We shall not surely know what combinations are made until the vote is counted, but certain it is that Mayor Mott will be the storm center, and if all those who did not vote for him in the primary election voted against him, and will vote against him again, they can beat him unless the voters who did not vote at all at the primary rally in his support. The Watchman looks for this to happen. He is inclined to the opinion that the anti-Mott vote was all out at the primary, but his friends were not all there. Besides, the Socialist record that Berkeley made has not made Oakland envious of its neighbor's notoriety.

Something Dubious Sacramentans have formed an association with the view of getting a portion of the State road fund with which to construct a State boulevard down the river to Rio Vista and across the country to Suisun. It is just a bit dubious whether the purpose is to make the levee the road or the road the levee, a good thing either way, but rather more adroit the latter than the former. When the people of the Sacramento valley take hold of river rectification with a broad-minded statesmanship the State should meet them one-third of the way anyhow, but any purpose to make State highway building a factor in reclaiming overflowed lands should be scrutinized with great care before action is taken.

Per contra, the movement toward securing a portion of the State highway fund, or a special appropriation, to help Sierra and Plumas counties secure an all-the-year-round road out to the rest of the world has the presumptions all in its favor by reason of illustrating the peculiar field wherein State aid to public roads is warranted by the need and, further, by the inability of the shut-in people to get a road out in any other way. It is a pity that a sounder public sentiment regarding road making had not developed before that $18,000,000 proposition was submitted.

Berkeley Obdurate Berkeley was afforded an opportunity at its general election, held last Saturday, to recant its Socialistic tendencies if it desired to but it failed signally. In fact it did it again and seemed to joy in doing it. The Socialists all went to the polls, went early and voted hard, while the unco good washed their hands of the whole business of government and stayed away from the polls. The result is that the Socialists will control both the council and the school board and nothing stands in the way of their working out their own sweet wills except the constitution of the United States, which exacts the fulfillment of contracts and due process of law; the constitution of the State of California, which provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without due compensation being made; the laws of the State, which are individualistic and not socialistic in their intents and purposes. As stated by The Watchman after the Berkeley primary, so he now reaffirms, that Berkeley has not in fact become Socialist but only Socialistic. At the general election last November, the Socialists cast, what was then looked upon as a phenomenal vote, about 700. At the election on Saturday, Mrs. Carlisle, candidate for member of the school board, got four times as many votes and the out-and-out Socialist candidates for commissioners received more than three times as many votes as could be mustered in November last. The crux of the whole conflict is the belief, widely entertained, that the public service corporations serving Berkeley are charging exorbitant rates for inadequate service. Hence the people of Berkeley, not knowing what else to do, have pretty generally placed their thumbs at the ends of respective noses and twirled their fingers in the faces of the conservative folk generally and in the faces of the promoters of the public service corporations in particular. Not much will come of the change for the reason that, for instance, when water is brought, municipally, to Berkeley it will have to be brought in cooperation with all the Bay cities. Berkeley's street car system is only part of the East Bay system and cannot be separated from it, and even for lights it were better to go to the mountains for power than to attempt to generate it on the ground with coal or oil. However, having had a good "cuss up one side and down the other," Berkeley is pretty sure to experience a season of ecstatic sense of relief. Not much else will result unless Oakland goes Socialist too, which does not seem very likely, although it might also happen.

Getting in Bad on the Tariff The Democrats, now hazarding strange fortunes in Washington, may also greatly facilitate the renomination of President Taft. Canadian reciprocity is essentially a manufacturer's measure, but it is a good measure neverthelss. It will tend to lower the cost of living (it will not do it much but its tendency will be in that direction) and it will open new and much needed markets for New England's wares. It is a good measure for the reason that it makes for the solidarity of the English speaking peoples on this continent, but it is not for this, the paramount reason for supporting it, that anyone is supporting reciprocity with Canada in Congress or out. It is a manufacturer's measure and yet the Democratic liberals in Congress are championing it, but they are doing so through arguments largely leveled at the protective theory of tariffs. No matter how they vote or what they do, or how they construct their political platforms and pronunciamentos, if Democratic leaders denounce the protective theory of tariffs in debate, through the press and on the rostrum, they will kill themselves off in 1912, as they have done times without number, and make President Taft a sound protectionist, the champion of the protected interests. The country wants lower tariff, but not a tariff for revenue only. It wants fair trade but not free.

Joe Cannon's Reason Why Old Joe Cannon arrayed himself against Canadian reciprocity for the reason that it will tend to reduce the prices of American farm products and, consequently, the value of American farming lands. He is right about it. The new lands of the Canadian northwest will, for a while, produce lavishly and, if our markets are opened freely to those products, there can be no doubt that certain American staples will be, if not reduced in price, at least prevented going higher. The same will be true of American lands which produce such products, whereat all should rejoice, even the speculator. Every good citizen and humanitarian will value the well-being of the race above a chance at the unearned increment. Of all economic problems there is not another so important, so threatening, as the advance in farms and farm products in this country. After ten thousand years of westward migration the tide is being turned back here where we live and, in the turning back, is enormously enhancing the value of every arable acre, not only on this continent but in all Europe as well. The time is at hand when a youth, who has attained his majority with no other capital than brain and brawn, will toil half a life time before he will possess himself of forty acres in fee of good American soil. Farm products and values in the United States have doubled in ten years. To have them double again will mean that the multitude of farmers will be landless forever. Joe Cannon's "Reasons Why," truthful within themselves, are exactly such as should prompt him to vote for, not against Canadian reciprocity, as postponing the landless day, thus affording our sons and daughters opportunity to get land before it is everlastingly too late.

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THE GOOD ROADS PROBLEM

Editor California Outlook:

Dear Sir:—Your paragraph last week, concerning the expenditure of that $18,000,000 road fund touches the really sore place in this whole road problem.

With all the talk of good roads, good roads conventions, and perennial newspaper agitation of the subject, who has suggested a way to get the roads under the supervision of someone who really understands road-construction? As the matter stands all the road-money is now spent under the direction of the County Supervisors. They are not elected because they have proved themselves to be masters in the science of road-building. Far from it. It is all politics, and in turn the Supervisors parcel out the work under them upon the same basis. Occasionally a man gets on the job who has a bit of natural skill in road-making. He gets the right mixtures of soil and the right slope of surface. And he makes the whole scheme a delight to the eye, and a pleasure to the traveler. Another will spend the same amount of effort—and money—and leave the road a sight for disgust and despair.

As a consequence of this condition it is a safe estimate to say that we are getting about half the results that we should from the money now being invested in road construction.

How is this condition to be remedied?

There is but one way. Reorganize the whole system of road supervision. Require each County Board of Supervisors—or joint County Boards where desirable—to select from an eligible list furnished by a State Board of Highway Commissioners, a highway engineer, who shall spend his entire time in actual supervision of the roadways in that district. All money would be expended and all local appointments made upon his recommendation.

He would be the man held accountable for the condition of the roads in his particular district.

But I have run ahead of my tale. The vital part I have left to the last.

In our State University and possibly in our polytechnic schools should be established a Department of Highway Engineering, where the whole problem, surveying, grading, roadbed making, surface mixing, etc., would be studied and demonstrated in every detail. It might be difficult to find men competent to undertake the supervision of these departments. It might be even necessary to go to the Old World to secure them. But gotten they should be.

From the young men graduated from these departments, would be made up, through examination, the list of eligibles as furnished to the County Boards of Supervisors by the State Highway Commission.

In this way as in no other the work of road-making, vitally important as it is to the progress of civilization, would be given a new standing in the commonwealth, and an important public service established in which every young man might feel proud to engage.

Very truly yours,
RAY P. BRUBAKER.
Shandon, Cal., April 23, 1911.

STREET RAILWAYS AT HOME AND ABROAD

(Continued from page 9)

deck cars be replaced by double-deck cars that take no more track space and carry about twice as many passengers?

I have seen cars constructed for this very purpose in use in many cities. They are no experiment. Depend upon it, however, that objections will be urged by the companies and their friends, to this or to any other plan that costs more money than to haul the people standing up. There is some clear profit in a standing load and why not get it as long as the people will stand for it? However, I have it from recent and good authority that the city can, if necessary, force public-service corporations to give the service the public is supposed to be entitled to. I wish these things might be brought about without force but experience tells us that militant methods and militant methods only will bring results of value to the people.

Conditions in Los Angeles

Our own street railways can well afford to deal fairly with the people for they are favored in many ways. Most cities have eliminated grade crossings. We have not. Many cities have expensive elevated tracks. We have none. Many cities for a five-cent fare and others for a three-cent fare have spent vast sums for subways. Our fares are the highest but we have no subways. Some cities have their trolleys under ground. Ours are on poles. Some cities have groove rails. We are using rails that can be bought for less money. In Europe cars with no cushions are called second class and charge less fare. Our city line is without cushions. The railways in eastern cities pay large sums of money to keep snow and ice cleared from their tracks and they lose much power from their wires being coated with ice. We do not have this to contend with. Some cities, like Chicago, require the railway companies to sprinkle their own tracks. In Los Angeles we do that for them. Our companies pay only three-fourths of a cent for a k. w. hour of electric power. The franchise tax is so arranged as to be favorable to the companies. Since the passage of amendment No. 1 their taxes are reported to be light, at the expense of the public. We have been told by good authority that it is proper to consider the increase in value of a company's real estate holdings near its right of way in determining the amount of its earnings. A moment's thought will remind you that our companies have profited very largely from this source.

What about their dealings with the public? Some cities have universal transfers. We do not. Not even transfers from a beach line, for instance, to its own city lines. Cars made to accommodate forty passengers are day after day, not on special occasions, but on just ordinary days, hauling twice their capacity. This means about the same as a ten-cent fare for the company. There are some things due our people from the street railways and we should have them without further delay.

The Happy Man

"I hear she is to be married."
"Who is the happy man?"
"Her father."—Lippincott's.

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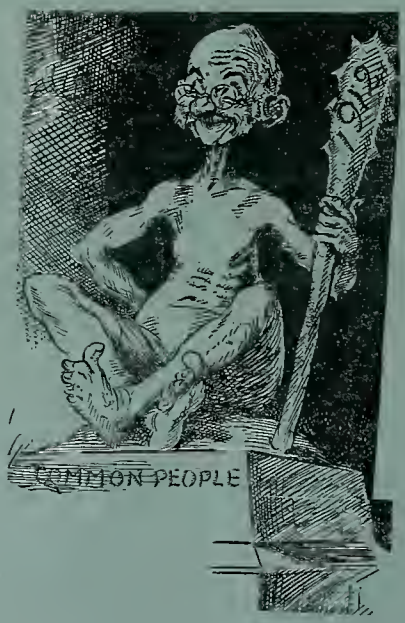


We Want the Endorsement of the Common People

Nothing in the world of cartoon today is attracting more attention than the "common people" characters created by *Herbert Johnson,* of the Philadelphia North American, some examples of which we reproduce on this page. These cartoons attract attention because they contain a great truth. They depict the fact that the "common people" are at last coming into their own



THE common people are breaking the shackles which have so long bound them because they are beginning to *know* what are their rights. More and more are they asserting themselves in the selection of the men who shall represent them in the government of city, State and country.



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In This Issue The Recall of the Judiciary By Ralph W. Crosman

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A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

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"CHEESE IT! THEY'VE GOT A NEW DOG!" Puck. (By Permission) Copyright 1911

Why Is the Supreme Court So Slow?

WHY IS the Supreme Court of the United States so slow in bringing in a decision in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases? Have they managed to divide nine justices by two and have the quotient come out so evenly as to make a majority decision impossible? Or have they contrived a three-phase division that lands our high-browed casuists nowhere in particular? Not that the decision will settle anything, for it will not unless it settles it right, but there is a growing public impatience to learn what the best guess of that court is on the monopoly issue.

Harmony and the Exposition

ONE OF THE GOOD THINGS predicted for the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco is the restoration of harmony after the internecine strife stirred up by the graft prosecutions. Harmony is good unless it is used to cover up a multitude of sins that ought to lie exposed stark and naked in the market-place, that men may not forget the sinfulness of sin. There are many damaged reputations in San Francisco that would like well enough to seek cover under anything less weighty than a mountain. It will be a good thing for San Francisco to reunite all factions in a common interest, provided that the besmirched do not brazenly force their respective personalities into publicity. It will always be sanitary for the tainted to stay in the shade.

Whiskers vs. Bald Heads

EVEN THE TARIFF DISCUSSION in Washington must go away back and sit still until debaters of national repute have determined whether or not whiskers are a greater detraction from manly beauty than bald heads. While, in a sense, the wearer of windy whiskers has his own calamity within his own hands, there is nothing that a bald-headed man can do to save himself if the convolutions of his brain persist in wearing the clinches off his hair on the inside—where he can't get at 'em. But now come high officials of His Majesty's navy and advocate the general wearing of whiskers out of commiseration for the bewhiskered state of their sovereign king, whereas the subject of no sovereign has been so abject in his devotion as to suggest shaved heads in sympathy with a bald headed monarch, an argument by implication for the unparalleled calamities of the bald. The issue is momentous. The outcome of the discussion will be awaited with breath baited with cloves.

That Thing of the Past

"REBATING is a thing of the past," unctuously declared many a railroad magnate after that President Roosevelt had keel-hauled them over the coals for their crimes. They were wont, in the profundity of their contrition, to concede that muck-raking had rendered an important service to commerce in penalizing the offense of rebating, and to the railroads, too. Now comes the United States grand jury at Cleveland, Ohio, and indicts half a dozen big roads and implicates the United States Steel Corporation, for rebating. It would seem that the pious frauds, thinking that Roosevelt was gone and that Taft wasn't looking, resumed their rebating iniquities where they left them off. If so let no mercy be shown. Make the next twenty-nine-million-dollar penalty stick. Nothing but fear of confiscation will prevent successful rascals from plying their rascalities. It is only when sin ceases to be profitable that it becomes ugly in their eyes. Give it to 'em, Mr. Wickersham.

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Another Per Cent. or Two

THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION is on record as fixing the monopoly line at whatever is above sixty per cent. of the production of any commodity and pointing with pardonable pride to its own forbearance in controlling only 55 per cent. of the American product of steel and iron. However, if the report of the purchase of the Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco be not a canard then this great corporation has dared to approach the monopoly line by a per cent. or two in the taking over of this plant with the purpose of making it quite the biggest thing of its kind on the Pacific Coast. The per cent. theory of monopoly is questionable. The question at bar is: Who fixes the prices and controls the output and how does he do it? If these things be done they are monopolistic even if the men who do it do not produce twenty-five per cent. of the total product.

Held Up

POOR LORIMER was held up. In the light of recent developments there can be no question about it. He could not be elected to the United States Senate without "coming through," either in person or by proxy, and, in accordance with our modern code of "performers" ethics, there was but one thing to do. Much they regretted the necessity without a doubt, but his lumbering and packing friends made up the necessary "slush" fund, deposited it where it would do the most good and went their respective ways washing their hands of the filthy pool of politics. Alas for them! Not all the perfumes of Araby can make those hands smell sweet, for the national conscience has decreed that whoso cannot get what he wants without bribery must get on as best he may without it. There is no other way to save the nation from an all-pervading pollution.

Los Angeles and Labor Unions

THE STATEMENT made by several labor leaders that the dynamite suspects would not enjoy a fair trial in Los Angeles because of the prejudice that exists in that city against labor unions is a serious reflection on the honor and fairness of the Los Angeles people, and one that they will vigorously resent and repel. There is no warrant in the facts for any such statement nor for any theory that looks in that direction. Neither as a city, officially, nor as a collection of individuals, in any undue proportion, is Los Angeles opposed to the labor union; and even if it were, its people would find no trouble in being perfectly fair toward men who were to be tried for a serious crime to which terrible penalties are attached.

It is easy to account for the existence of such a belief. This is not the first time an American city has been misunderstood and misrepresented through the intemperate and noisy utterance of a newspaper. That Los Angeles supports a paper that has for many years fought the unions as such, proves nothing in itself. All cities have their newspaper "queer fish." This paper has grown strong on the business side, because for ten or fifteen years it has been allowed its own way in the morning field, one of its rivals being financially weak and the other insincere and ridiculous; but it has not for some time enjoyed the slightest particle of influence with its readers. There have been repeated tests on this, with invariably the same result. An interesting example has just occurred. Fifteen charter amendments were up to be voted upon. Nobody was particularly interested in them, and no campaign was made in their behalf. The Times frantically appealed to its readers to vote against them all—not for any particular reason, but just because it hated some men on the charter committee. The Socialists and labor union people campaigned against two of the amendments, and one of these was defeated while the other ran close. The rest carried, most of them by overwhelming majorities. Now there are some people who invariably vote against all charter amendments, so some negative vote is to be expected on all. This time, with the Times putting up a fight, it was less than half its usual size! But this is only one of a hundred examples that might be cited.

This is something not easy for people who have never visited Los Angeles nor talked with the progressive citizens of that place to understand, viz: that although the Times is able to collect an extraordinary tribute in money from the Los Angeles business men, which has made its owners enormously rich, the paper itself is totally without influence among the people at large.

There is in Los Angeles a very general sentiment in favor of the open shop for which the Times impertinently claims credit. But that paper has never advocated the open shop. It has always been for the closed non-union or anti-union shop. "Allow no union men anywhere on the premises" is the advice it invariably offers employers.

It should be added, merely to get the record straight, that within the past ten days or two weeks, the Times has notably changed its tune on many of these subjects. After having for many years done all in its power to stir up class antagonisms, after hounding the unions with every kind of coarse epithet and distortion of fact, after daring them to do their worst, until at last the worst was done and a score of Times

employes went to their death, that paper now wheels about and assures its readers that it has no objection to unions, and desires to see the American workman improve his condition. This from a concern that has never lost a chance to sneer at all remedial legislation, and in whose columns will be found denunciation of every strike that has taken place in twenty years, no matter what the cause, is most edifying. But the reason is not far to seek; for the one passion that can compete with avarice in the ignoble soul is terror. A great fortune has been made by abusing those who toil—but the game must be laid aside for the nonce.

There is no bitterness in the hearts of the people of Los Angeles against the workers that band together in unions to help themselves and their fellows to better conditions. No bitterness, indeed, but rather the strongest sentiment of cooperation and encouragement. Ideals of law and order prevail in that community, just as they do in all progressive American communities, and they are enforced against labor unionists as they are against all others, no more and no less. Until there is a trial the question of the guilt or innocence of the suspects will be held open and without prejudice in the minds of Los Angeles people, but on the showing that is made every intelligent man must admit that there is enough apparent evidence against these men to justify their arrest and trial. To admit that is not at all to prejudge them; and the labor union leaders that ascribe to prejudice what is merely sane citizenship deserve to lose influence and standing not only with the general public but with their unions as well.

C. D. W.

Adaptation to Condition

THE LAW OF ADAPTATION to conditioning environment is inexorable. The thing that does not conform to it perishes from the earth and this will prove just as true of a judiciary as of a field mouse, a lobster or three-toed horse.

In commenting upon the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals, on the Workingman's Compensation Act, the London Times, in effect, says: "To read this decision is to go back to a world which has, for us here in England, as good as passed away; to a time when the early Victorian economists dominated public action, social legislation and the decisions of the courts. The older idea of individual freedom of contract, in the relations of capital and labor, now has its special home, some would say its last refuge, in America. The various decisions of American courts upon the ever-growing mass of labor legislation are not reconcilable and, to the layman, they appear to be capricious. The lawyer must own that many of them rest upon refined and obscure reasoning. The legislatures must often be quite uncertain whether or not their work will be torn up by the roots by the American courts."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in commenting upon this quotation, says: "It is inevitable that such a state of affairs should exist, for our written constitution was made, and the great pioneer judgments of the courts were rendered, at a time when individualism was supreme in political philosophy and economic theory."

But why must our courts lag fifty years behind the changed fact? It was tardiness no more serious than that which froze the Siberian elephants in ice, to have their carcasses thawed out and eaten by sledge dogs thousands of years later. A fatality not less tragic may await a judiciary whose tardy mental processes, and subserviency to the traditions of men, keep it plodding along half a century behind contemporaneous fact, to say nothing of the leaders of thought and the makers of progress. There can be but one outcome of such a policy as dominated the New York Court of Appeals in the Workingmen's Compensation Case. It is a just law and a necessary. The court that condemned it as much as admitted its justice and necessity, yet nullified it by a strained and traditional train of reasoning that might have been tolerable half a century ago but is so no longer. Unless courts keep pace with contemporary needs they will find themselves in America as in England, deprived of power to declare any statute unconstitutional and void, and the judiciary will become distinctly subordinate to the legislative authority instead of coordinate as we, in America, have attempted to make it.

It is believed by the best legal advisers of the friends of the nullified New York law that if the case could be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States it would be reversed, but it cannot. The New York court was the court, but not the tribunal, of last resort. New Jersey has enacted a similar law, avoiding the New York objection by making it, like the California law, optional with employer or employed whether to come under its provisions or not, yet so loaded down with restrictions, as the California statute is not, as virtually to compel its acceptance lest a worse thing happen under the general law of employers' liability. That will be accomplished by indirection which cannot be accomplished directly merely to save a traditional form of interpretation, which also should be legally unallowable as being in contravention of straightforwardness and downright common sense.

But the world must move, social systems must meet social needs and human laws must somehow conform to human facts, and they will even if, to accomplish such ends, the judiciary be made as subordinate to the legislative department of government as the army, the navy or the police now are. It is not true that the employing corporation and the individual worker meet upon terms of equality in which to contract; that is only true when the employing corporation is confronted by a union of laborers embracing all the help needed, solid as the union of American states, invincible as a phalanx—for which confronting the employing corporation has small stomach.

The law of adaptation to condition is inexorable. Tardy courts may hinder, but they cannot prevent the conformation of the laws of men to the needs of men, although by their unenterprising tardiness, they may sacrifice to legislature and executive an increasing share of that independent prerogative of which our courts ever have been so proud.

A. J. P.

The Ultimate Producer

WHEN THE HIGHWAYMAN holds a pistol to the head of the belated citizen, he does not say "Your money or your life." That is for the melodrama. What he says in real life is: "Come now, produce."

It is a good word, produce—not as graphic perhaps as "cough up," but less vulgar.

We have heard a lot about the ultimate consumer, but it is really the ultimate producer that we are interested in. And it is not merely in the tariff that he figures as a most important factor, but in all forms of taxation—all other forms of taxation, tariff being only one form.

Taxation is a kind of highwaymanship. It presents a pistol to your head and tells you to "produce." To be sure, the purpose is most laudable, but for that matter so may be the purpose of the highwayman. What do we know, anyhow, about the final ambitions and hopes of the strong-arm gentleman who carries off our watch and loose change? When he gets enough he may intend to go into the oil business, and when he has enough wells and refineries and pipe lines, he may plan to bestow millions on universities.

But, to carry the simile a bit further, while ordinary taxation is a highwayman, the tariff is a sneak thief who creeps in, silent and unnoticed, and takes all your most cherished possessions—as you find out later. It even steals the blankets off the bed of the sleeping sick man and he wakes up shivering and coughing. It draws the nutriment out of the food of the working woman, so that she crumples up easily when disease strikes her. It has fern-seed in its shoes and walks invisible, and it floats through the walls of your home as lightly as a wireless message. All this may be for our good, just like the other kinds of taxation—we are not discussing that part of it—but the really hard part to understand is that we cannot escape it by any process of hiding nor by denying that it exists.

The American people are in for a long, head-aching course of study on the subject of taxation—all kinds of taxation from the tariff down to the poll-tax. It is a tremendous subject, and looks dry and tiresome from the outside. Like the high-school boy sitting down to a long algebra lesson that bristles with exponents and radical signs and equation marks, we just do hate to begin. But there is no way to dodge it. Twenty years hence, if a great historian should be asked to say in one short sentence what the American people had been busy about during those two decades, he would answer: "Rearranging taxation to give free opportunity to all men." It does not sound for much, but it means changing the national constitution and the constitution of every State in the Union, a complete face-about for all our courts, the obliteration of thousands of ancient and incrusted decisions, customs, laws, opinions and beliefs; it means experiments and failures, the ripping up of political parties, the rewriting of the so-called "science" of economics, the reorganization of business with attendant panics and depressions—yes, and in the long run, not in those decades, perhaps, but in those that are to follow, it means lifting up a lot of people that we are now trampling into the mire beneath us; it means an end to cruel poverty and to demoralizing over-wealth; it means the reorganization of society on the basis of common welfare, not of individual greed. This is not socialism that we are talking about, not a dream of what might be, if—but just the application of plain horse-sense to the matter of taxation, and abiding by the result.

But there is a world of work to do before we can get to that, and first of all, the people must study these questions, so as to be ready to act upon them when they get the chance, when the government shall come

into their hands. For a long time we have held to the belief that these complicated financial matters should be left to the financiers to settle. They have done so, and here we are—with everything rapidly getting no better. Now it is the turn of Mr. C. People who lives at the corner of Referendum Avenue and Initiative Street. Let him try his hand. He is a bit slow at understanding things, even the things that are for his own good. He is not much given to theories and complications. He sticks to the foundations and takes direct, easy ways. But he is a tremendous winner in the long run.

Eh, sirs, but it is a wearisome job to think of, these problems of who pays the tax, and who gets the benefit, and who is the ultimate producer, and what is the ultimate result, and what would be the result of this change and that change. No wonder the people shy off and hang back and suggest that we go to the moving picture show or even to church, instead. But all these lessons and many others must be learned, not only by us who are bubbling over with the spirit of making things better, but also by those who are either too rich or too poor to care one way or the other; not only by ordinary people with good intellects but also by those who are way up socially, who eat five meals a day and whose craniums are filled with suet. Yes, and they must be understood equally by the employer who regards a strike-breaker as the embodiment of industrial freedom, and the labor unionist who thinks the only important point about city government is to get a union label on the public printing.

Hard work; but it cannot be escaped!

C. D. W.

A Municipal Platform

The city executive committee of the Good Government Organization in Los Angeles has drawn up one platform of general and another of specific principles relating to the city government and its operations during the next few years. These will be acted upon at some future meeting of the committee, and in the meantime they are laid before the public with a view to getting the general opinion on their soundness and expediency.

This method of procedure is to be recommended. The attitude taken by the Governor and the late Legislature toward the Republican platform and the carrying out of its pledges in detail illustrates the new public conception of the function of the party platform—not mere buncomb to be ignored or wriggled out of, but an honest statement of principles and program to be lived up to by the party when in power. Such a platform is not to be adopted lightly and hastily by some small body of the party membership. It is a serious matter that may very wisely be put forth first in tentative fashion, as this one seems to be, and adopted after the rank and file of the party membership has had a chance to be heard on the subject.

As the Good Government Organization carried the last three elections in Los Angeles, viz., the recall in April 1909, the general city election in December 1909 and a special election for councilmen in June 1910, and carried them all by strong and increasing majorities, and as, furthermore, it has made a generally admitted success of the administration of city affairs, the utterance of this body and its declaration of principles upon which a future administration will be based, if it is again put in power, will be of serious interest to the voters of Los Angeles, and may have some bearing on municipal politics in other cities of the State.

The general principles, three in number, are: Non-partisanship in the selection of public officials, conservation to the people of all publicly owned property and privileges, and ultimate municipal ownership of all public utilities.

The specific or local application of these principles is given in a statement of ten important points which include the distribution of electric power and light by the city, the construction of the harbor railway, consolidation of city and county, establishment of public forum, public inquiry into industrial conditions, and framing of a new charter under the commission plan.

Senate Constitutional Amendment Number 6

(This series of articles on the proposed constitutional amendments is intended mainly to open the discussion. The writer of them had not the advantage of hearing them discussed in committee and before the Legislature and the views he holds regarding them are confessedly inexpert, but these amendments demand attention and the writer will handle them as best he may according to his lights. Discussion of them is cordially invited.)

THIS AMENDMENT PROPOSES that the legislatures shall hereafter meet as they have met, on the first Monday after the first day of January in odd numbered years, unless called in extraordinary session by proclamation of the Governor. So far it follows the beaten track.

But the first period of the session is to be of not exceeding thirty days duration. It may be less. During this opening period it is anticipated that all the legislation brought to the capitol building in the pockets of interested persons will be introduced and assigned to appropriate committees, discussed as much as may be in committee, amended if thought desirable or, at any rate, submitted to at least a preliminary examination.

During this period, of course, the two houses will perfect their organizations and put the machinery for legislating into working order, whereupon the members will pack the printed bills in their satchels and go home to think them over. A recess of at least thirty days may be taken. It may be longer. The Legislature may, in its regard for its own comfort, continue the recess until Sacramento's mean winter temperature becomes less mean and more decent, which usually happens between the ides of March and the first of April. In practice the recess would doubtless be forty-five to sixty days.

"On the reassembling of the Legislature no bill shall be introduced in either house without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof." This will be pretty certain to enforce the introduction at the preliminary session of all bills in contemplation, all bills the need for which comes to light before the intermission. Still another inducement to introduce bills at the opening session is afforded by the provision that, "Nor shall more than two bills be introduced by any one member (even with a three-fourths consent) after such reassembling." Note that the language used is "three-fourths of the members thereof," not a mere three-fourths of the members present at some nick of time for a sharp practice coup. It is therefore safe to assume that all bills intended, prior to the assembling of the Legislature on the first Monday after the first day of January, to be introduced at all, will be introduced before the proposed recess. It would be unsafe to take chances on a later introduction and a hurrying the measure through without discussion. Only such measures will be introduced after the recess as shall thereafter have proved their need.

Finally, "the members of the Legislature shall be entitled to receive mileage at the rate fixed by law for their attendance on said session after said recess." The walking may not be good.

Now for a few reasons why: A legislature is presumed to be a deliberative body, but, practically, it is not. The racket is so great and the pressure so intense that no working member can hear himself think from the beginning of the session to the end of it. Everything is in a whirl and keps on whirling until car wheels whirl the members home after all is over. Then, for the first time, they think over what they have done. Some men, it is true, do their best work under pressure, but not all and certainly not the safest and best men. One of the crying needs of legislation is time in which to think things over. This the recess affords.

The superlative need, however, for sound legislation is knowledge of the subject upon which men are called to legislate. Few legislators have such knowledge beyond a very narrow range of subjects, and the proposed recess will give them time and opportunity to acquire such knowledge at least in crucial instances. They can read up, consult expert sources of information and return to their legislative duties, measurably well fitted to perform them and so not be forced, as they now are in most cases, to act upon first impressions, or be guided by how some other member votes, rather than upon ascertained knowledge. Great good, in this particular, may be hoped for from what has jocosely been referred to as Camminetti's bi-furcated legislative plan.

Finally, this recess of thirty to sixty days will afford the press and people of the State opportunity to turn the lime light of publicity upon all measures proposed. If there be bugs they will be found; if there be measures designed to meet the desires of special, rather than public, interests they will be discovered; if there be measures calculated to further public interests rather than special the forces of reform can be mobilized and a successful contest waged for their adoption.

No one can certainly foreknow just how the divided legislative session idea will work out in practice, but the chances seem to be in its favor and it is not easy to see how any harm can result. It will exact somewhat more of time and labor from the legislators, but that is paid for reasonably well and the exaction should not be seriously considered. The added expense will be slight. Legislation in this country has not been the success hoped for. With opportunity to give more time and quiet thought to the enactment of laws there will be less excuse for failure to legislate wisely and well. Under conditions that have obtained it has been impossible for even our best men to do as good work as has been needed to be done. May not California lead the Union in giving legislation a better chance? No institution is to be looked upon as a finished product that falls short of making best results at least possible.

A. J. P.

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, however, point to the fact that the trains are still running.—Baltimore Sun.

An encore and a recall used to mean the same thing, but it is different now in office-holding circles.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



The Limit of Toleration The Watchman was amused at the reference his colleague made a fortnight since to the Times' man's assertion that the sex function fixed the limit of toleration of the male for the female of the human species, or words to that effect, and it set a train of recollection running. One is rather well justified in saying that opinion on that issue, if there be such an issue, is likely to depend on the company he keeps. The Watchman speaks from experience. For three state campaigns The Watchman wrote stuff for the Republican State Committee, 1896, 1898 and 1900. Those were stirring times, especially the campaign of 1896. Of course the Old Guard manned the works and the headquarters swarmed with politicians to the manner born, sons of Adam and children of nature all of them, just as they were fashioned from strictly human clay. Well, The Watchman never happened to catch a group of them together, just "gassing," when the subject for conversation was not either the sex relation, prize fighting or horse racing. Bob Fitzsimmons often graced the headquarters with his presence and when he did he was the center of a more than kindly interest. The emphasis was placed on the issues, as to relative importance, in the order named. They were hearty, jolly good fellows, one and all, who dined well and, after dinner, were seldom able to restore a pen to its rack on the desk in less than three stabs, everything kept moving so. They worked hard, early and late (chiefly late) to save the state to the gold standard (in which none of them had believed) and to the Republican party, which they all loved. And yet, judging from the burden of discourse, the Man from Mars would have been justified in assuming that the chief concern of Man was the sex relation and not government and not finance. After this came prize fighting and horse racing, then politics. The Watchman then and there came to the sorrowful conclusion that government must, in its operation, inevitably gravitate to second class men, second class in refinement, habits of thought, in knowledge of affairs and only first class in knowing how to get out the vote.

Different Last Year The Watchman was mistaken. The recent political revolution in California demonstrated that politics gravitates to second class men only when first class men shirk their duty. In two years of association with the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League, and with the forces that achieved the victory in November last, The Watchman cannot recall a single instance in which he came upon any group of men busy swapping off-color yarns over a bar, across a table or anywhere else. Prize fighting was not a theme for conversation and if horse racing was mentioned at all it was only to emphasize the necessity for wringing the necks of the Emeryville crooks and touts in order that the unwary may be preserved out of their toils. It was a wholly different atmosphere. The men who came together from time to time in conference had but the one purpose, to redeem the party and redeem the state. Neither their mouths nor their thoughts were foul. The campaign of 1896, it will be remembered, was a suffrage campaign and often the Republican headquarters were thronged with women. That they were always politely received and courteously treated goes without saying. Any rudeness toward them would have been severely reprimanded, but the atmosphere of estimate of womanhood was not exalted. The restraint of the presence of women was irksome and breathing was easier when they were gone. There is a certain nerve strain attendant upon seeing to it that only refined language proceeds from a mouth where mortification has set in. It will be different with the suffrage campaign of next year. The limit of toleration accorded the female sex by the men about the Republican headquarters will far transcend the sex relation. It will recognize woman as a living soul, a companion, helpmate, counselor, as soldier of peace able to do battle for the common good. Woman, throughout her history, has been burden bearer, physical consort, companion and friend, and she is all these yet, owing to the company she is in. Knowing any man's view of woman we instinctively know where to place that man in the scale of human progress. He will not be better than the company he keeps.

Honor As Due While the atmosphere pervading Republican headquarters during the three campaigns above referred to, 1896, 1898 and 1900, was not morally sanitary, let it not be supposed that there was no virtue in it. There were many who gave of their time and their means, without hope of personal gain, for what they conceived to be the good of state and nation. There was not a little of real patriotism down at bottom, real courage, too, and moral courage at that. The Watchman calls to mind an instance where fault was found with him because he did not claim all that could be claimed with a show of right, the insistence being that the other fellows were not careful about the accuracy of their statements of fact which absolved us from being overscrupulous in regard to the truth. The Watchman defended his position and appealed to the state chairman, the late Major McLaughlin, to determine the issue. Without a moment's hesitation Major McLaughlin sustained the contention of The Watchman that not a thing should go out calculated to deceive any voter as to any fact, holding that the facts of our position were strong enough and, if they were not, then the other fellows ought to have the verdict. Not a piece of literature was prepared or sent out that was not believed to be valid in reasoning and true to facts. The leaders of the campaign were, themselves, innocent of a knowledge of public issues, but they fought a splendid campaign in the year 1896. Their carelessness of conversation made them seem less of men than they really were and yet, as types, they were distinctly inferior to the men of today. They needed a scrubbing inside and out.

Platform Pledges Taken Seriously If platform pledges are to be taken seriously we shall have to exercise a care about what goes into political platforms and what stays out. It is not impossible that the President may be responsible for the renewed emphasis that is being put upon political platforms. It will be remembered that, during the early months of his presidency, Mr. Taft made the platform of his party his sailing chart, much too seriously as it appeared to The Watchman, for there were good causes not in the platform upon which he was elected that The Watchman wanted to see him espouse, but he stuck to his platform as Shylock to his bond and unless policies were nominated therein they were of small concern to him. He even tried to make bad men good by virtue of platform pledges, with what success the Payne-Aldrich tariff measure was a lamentable exemplification. But the emphasis the President put upon platforms has stayed put. Governor Bass read the riot act to his legislature up in New Hampshire because it departed from the platform with the result that, in all but one or two particulars,

(Continued on page 9.)

The Story of the Smart Fox and the Silly Goose



Once there was a big Goose. Oh! he was the most sure-enough Goose-Goose in all the country, because when the cunning, smart Fox held conversation with him, this Goose sold his vote to the sneaky one for nothing, or $10, which was the same thing, inasmuch as the $10 didn't anywhere begin to pay the Goose for the honor and respect he lost forever among all the barnyard flock. All the little children felt very sorry for the poor murdered Goose, and thought that, of course, the flock would punish the brutal, grabbing, unspeakable Fox. But the leaders of the flock, called judges, said no; that all sin and guilt was in the silly Goose alone. And so the smart Fox got away with it, even to Columbus, Ohio, and to Danville, Ill., as did the rich and sassy Fox called Paddy Calhoun.—Denver Express.

The Recall of the Judiciary

By RALPH W. CROSMAN

Athwart the perplexed pathway of the people's political progress, a pathway ever parted by new politica issues, forever burn the letters of one guiding rule, projected by the light of a thousand years' strife for self-government. And that rule is this: Whatever political proposal tends to alienate the sovereign power of the people, or to perpetuate in alien hands that degree of sovereignty already alienated, is vicious in theory and practice, and points to the downward path of political slavery; and whatever political proposal tends to conserve he sovereign power of the people, or to retrieve sovereignty already alienated, is salutary, and points to the upward path of political freedom. Judged by this standard, the proposal to constitutionalize the people's power o recall judges, is clearly a "step in the right direction."

The people of California will soon be called upon to accept or reject a constitutional amendment that gives themselves the power to recall from office administrative and judicial officials. Nobody seems to object to the proposal that the people exercise their inherent power to recall administrative officials who fail to perform their proper function; but many sincere and learned men think it would be an unwise and unsound practice for the people to recall judicial officials who fail to perform their function, or, if you choose, if the people think they thus fail.

Now before this question can be intelligently discussed, there are some fundamentals that must be called to mind. And it is only by holding these principles in mind that we can determine whether the exercise of the power of judiciary recall would be vicious or salutary, whether it would tend to promote the progress of the people along the political pathway they wish to pursue, or whether it would tend to retard that progress.

In the first place it is taken for granted that we are a self-governing people—automatous, organic and self-conscious—shaping our own destiny as a whole. At least that is the basis upon which we are organized, and these are the lines along which we must reason if we would not stultify ourselves individually and nationally. Though we proclaim vociferously enough, on occasion, that we are a great, self-governing people, we seem to forget that fact when we come to the practice of our political affairs. But we can never reach the truth of the question of judiciary recall, or any other political question, unless we at all times remember that the people are the only sovereign power.

Now if it means anything to say that the people are sovereign, it means that the power to perform every function of the political body comes from the people. It means that neither the legislature, nor the executive, nor the judiciary, nor any other department, body, commission, or individual, has any power whatever that is not derived from the people.

And this grant of power must necessarily be temporary and conditional, otherwise the people would not be self-governing. For in a self-governing people it is self-evident that whatever may be done politically is done by the people, and whatever may be left undone is left undone by the people. The people and the government are one. The people and all the departments of government—legislative, judicial, executive—are one. The people and the government succeed or fail together. The government is nothing more than the people performing their own political functions.

How, then, in the face of these self-evident facts, can it be argued that a self-governing people ought not to make all of their agents directly and quickly responsive to the people's will?

What an Independent Judiciary Means

Now the stock argument of those who oppose the people's intention to constitutionalize their power to recall judges, is that the judiciary ought, to use their exact words, to be "fearless and independent," and not subjected to the passions, prejudices, and whims of the people—generally referred to as "the mob."

Well, who would argue that an official should not be "fearless"? But whether he should be "independent," depends altogether upon what is meant. Of what or whom should he be independent? Is it meant that he should be independent of the influence of special interests? Very good. Is it meant that he should be independent of the popular interests, as so many judges are? That position cannot be successfully maintained. It cannot be successfully maintained that the judge should be independent of the popular will, and left free to lead the people whither they do not desire to go, even though he be technically within the law as he interprets it. For perhaps the judge himself virtually made the law behind which he seeks to shield himself from the will of the people.

But the point, probably, which the opponents of the amendment wish to make, is, that the work of the judiciary, which is to void, interpret, and apply the law, ought to be carried on in a purely scientific, impersonal, disinterested, unimpassioned way. It is probably meant that the judge ought to attend strictly to judging, and if the people do not like the result, let them change the law. It is probably meant that the judge has to deal with the law as it is made by the legislature, so long as it seems to him constitutional, and that if the results are not satisfactory, the legislature and not the judiciary, ought to be blamed.

But when it is thus argued that the judiciary should be left free and independent of the power of popular recall, it is apparently forgotten that the judge has the last word as a legislator. It is apparently forgotten that the judge is practically a lawmaker when he exercises his power to declare void laws made by the people.

And can a self-governing people thus abrogate its sovereign power of legislation, and remain a self-governing people? Certainly not. It is a contradiction in terms. The moment a self-governing people ceases to exercise directive control over all legislation, that moment that people ceases to be self-governing.

The Judge as a Lawmaker

It is also apparently forgotten by the opponents of the amendment, that the judge is virtually a lawmaker in countless decisions that shape and determine the political, industrial, and economic destiny of the people. And since the legislative function seems to be necessarily involved in the judicial function, in our present complicated political and industrial constitution, how can we refuse to exercise control over the judge and remain a self-governing people?

That the power of legislation is the highest function of government, is inherent in reason. And yet, many of our sincere and learned political leaders would advise a self-governing people to allow a department of government over which they have no direct control, to exercise this legislative function.

Indeed, so great a legislative power is the judiciary, so potent is it in shaping and molding our political, industrial, and economic destiny that the people actually renounce the principle and practice of self-government, when they neglect to exercise directive control over the judiciary.

The Dartmouth College Decision

That statement ought not to seem an exaggeration when we recall the fact that the present critical situation resulting from overgrown industrial combinations, is largely the result of a single judicial decision. The decision referred to is that of the United States Supreme Court, rendered in the Dartmouth College case, in 1819. Under cover of the provision of the Constitution forbidding impairment of contracts, this decision promulgated the doctrine that franchises and charters of corporations are contracts and cannot be repealed. And under the cover of this decision and others based upon it, swollen and malignant corporate bodies have been enabled to grow to such proportions as to threaten the very life of the body politic.

It took a quarter of a century to begin a reversal of the doctrine enunciated in the Dartmouth College case, that state legislatures could alienate forever the sovereign power of the people, and the poison of that decision has not yet been eliminated from our political and industrial system, despite the corrective action of state legislatures in reserving the power to repeal corporation charters and franchises.

Can it be supposed that the people would voluntarily proceed along a pathway marked out for them by such iniquitous decisions? Would the people willingly walk into the political, industrial, and economic slough in which they now find themselves, largely as a result of judicial guidance? It is inconceivable. They are led along by the powerful but subtle judicial "opinion," operating wholly outside the area of popular government.

And yet we are permitting today the same process of judicial legislation hostile to the people's will, to go on unchecked, each enactment being the potent parent of other decisions that in turn go on multiplying in ever-widening areas of oppressive power. For we are told that we ought not to exercise any control over the judiciary except by impeachment proceedings that cannot be made to "proceed," or by hard-to-secure, round-about legislation that the judge either throws out as unconstitutional or perverts in his interpretation and application.

People Determined on Self-Government

The common argument that the ignorance or passion of the people would throw the law into chaos or work hardship to upright judges, seems rather an unnecessary assumption. It is taken for granted by everybody that the people may know little or nothing about the facts of particular cases. They do not aspire to do the work of the judge. They have an abhorrence of interfering with their servants in the performance of their duties—a feeling that is based in a kind and tolerant, yes, much too tolerant, thought.

But the people, though they know nothing of the details of technical law, can perceive principle and they are perceiving it more and more every day. They have definite political ideals and they are fast learning how to achieve them. They see that their welfare and destiny is controlled by principles and policies; and they see that they can only remain a self-governing people by controlling, under God, those principles and policies. They see that, at present, these principles and policies are largely determined by the courts, and they reason that they can therefore remain a self-governing people only by controlling the courts.

Many of those who object to the judiciary recall seem at times to do so on the ground that the judge's work is laid out for him along fixed, scientific principles and that any action on the part of the people relative to his department, would necessarily be in the nature of unwarranted interference. But if the judge's work were thus laid out for him, objection should not be made to the judiciary recall for the same reason that objection is not made to the recall of administrative officers.

Then again opposition seems to be made to the amendment on the ground that the judge's work is not fixed for him, but is discretionary. And in truth it is because his work is discretionary, it is because he can go almost any way he desires and still be within the law as he interprets it, that the people insist on the power of recall. For the people know of no man or body of men, to whose unlimited and uncontrolled discretion they are willing to submit their present and future welfare, whether that judge do what he thinks is within the law or not.

Objections to the power of judiciary recall do indeed seem to be based on shifting ground.

A favorite argument of the opponents of the amendment is that upright judges would be afraid of the recall and would not serve; and that some fearful judges might give decisions in accordance with popular clamor rather than legal principles. Now aside from the fact that it is a wholly unwarranted assumption to say that judges would be thus fearful, let us see where the argument would lead us. Here the people have a political proposal, supposedly good in all other respects, but which they must not use because some of their servants in the undertaking might be fearful of the consequences of conscientious service. Upon what more debasing motive could the people act than that offered by this argument? To what an ignoble end would we as a nation come, were the people thus to abandon themselves to government by fear!

It might be argued that the universal tendency toward differentiation of function, that runs all through organic life from the lowest forms to the great governmental organisms, forbids the people to try to perform for themselves the functions of legislation and judicature. It might be argued that, in the light of the great lesson of organic differentiation, the people cannot take these highly specialized governmental functions upon themselves without reverting to the sluggishness and inefficiency of primitive types.

But such a view of the present proposition would be incomplete. It is not proposed that the people take over to themselves the judicial function. It is only proposed that they retain the essence of directive control. And in exercising immediate directive control over the various functions of the body politic, the people thus become an organism of the highest order, having learned the last great lesson in the long struggle to attain the science and art of self-government.

And this lesson is the lesson of political co-ordination. The central nervous system of the normal individual organism, for example, at all times maintains its control over the functions of all the organs of the body. To cut one of the major organs or systems off from control by the central nervous system, would result in death.

Now the people constitute their own body politic and their own central nervous system; and by that central will of the people, all governmental bodies, departments, commissions etc., performing governmental functions, must be governed, if the people would maintain an organic, self-governing, self-perpetuating life.

Not to subject the judiciary to this direct control of the people is an attempt to make the judiciary the central nervous system of the political body. Whereas, in truth, the people themselves, with their myriad means of intercommunion, are their own central nervous system.

And to argue that the judiciary, under the present loose-jointed representative system, is sufficiently under the control of the people, seems absurd. It is seriously advised, for example, that undesirable judges be removed by impeachment proceedings And when it is pointed out that only once in a generation can impeachment proceedings, as at present provided for, be made to "proceed," one eminent gentleman who opposes the judiciary recall says, "Then make impeachment effective."

And that is just exactly what the people propose to do in the amendment under consideration. They are about to take this man's advice and make impeachment effective. They are about to constitute themselves a high court of impeachment. And the court is going to be so organized that it will function at once when the stimulus of the popular will is applied.

Those who advise the people to use the present impeachment power, also explain that occasional judicial lapses and digressions can be corrected by legislation. And that, again, is just exactly what the people are about to do by means of the proposed amendment. They are about to take the advice of these gentlemen and remedy defective judicature by the most effective form of legislation known, and that is by removing the judges who jockey the plainly expressed will of the people.

If the judges can be virtual lawmakers by evasive interpretation, the people can be actual lawmakers by frankly unmaking the judges who fail to do the people's will.

In other words, the use of the power of the judiciary recall will take the last word in legislation out of the hands of the judge, and place it in the hands of the people.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Sixty-second Annual Session to Be Held at Los Angeles.

The American Medical Association will hold its 62nd annual session in Los Angeles during the week commencing June 26th, 1911. This is the fourth time in its existence that this association of physicians and surgeons has held its meeting west of the Rocky Mountains, two of the previous meetings having been held in San Francisco and the third in Portland. This American Medical Association is the strongest national medical association in the world and has a membership of over 33,000 American physicians and surgeons. This will probably be the biggest and most significant convention to be held in Los Angeles in 1911.

NEW RESPONSIBILITY

All the older statistics of the votes of the people on State constitutional amendments, by what amounted to a referendum, indicated a discouraging apathy on the part of the people. Only a few voted on measures, as compared to the number who voted for men, and among these there was a tendency to resent being bothered, and to vote against measures indiscriminately, just as an expression of that resentment. The lesson of the figures seemed to be, as applied to so much of the referendum as had then been tried, that the people either could not or would not use it intelligently.

Most recent figures reverse this precedent, especially as applied to the direct referendum rather than to the makeshift form of constitutional amendments. People do vote more numerously on measures than they used to do, and more intelligently. When the vote is unintelligent or indiscriminate, its tendency is rather toward uncritical acceptance than wholesale rejection. And in some very complex and difficult cases the people have voted with remarkable intelligence.

It is a change for the better, in the people. But the states which are adopting direct legislation should remember that they are imposing the duty on themselves of maintaining this change. Government by the people is a great privilege, but it is also a great responsibility. The closer the government is to the people, the greater the responsibility. Government is being brought close to the people everywhere, and they are rising to the responsibility. It is going to be brought closer to the people by the next election in California. This is merely a reminder that, in taking this added responsibility to themselves, the people should realize its full measure and highly resolve that they will not be false to it.—Fresno Republican.

The Weeping Senator's Case Coming Up Again



Denver Post

An Unwilling "Headliner"



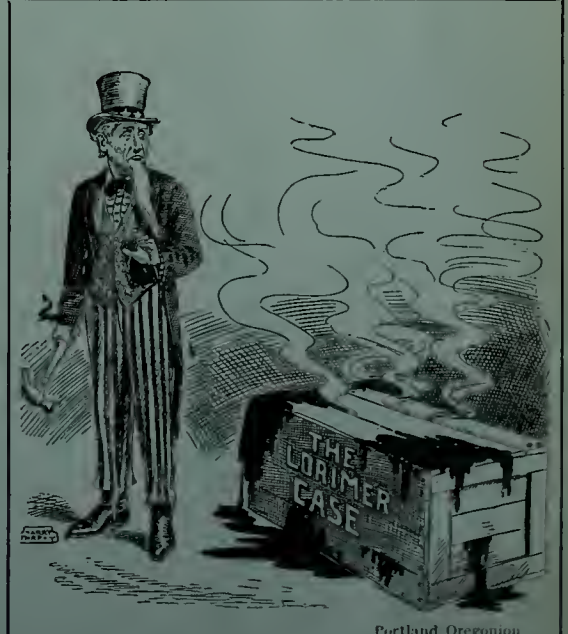
Washington, D. C., Herald

The Cat Came Back



New York Press

Putting Lorimer Over



Portland Oregonian

It Must Be Reopened

THE DAY AT SAN FRANCISCO

By Franklin Hichborn

Before this article reaches the reader, the Directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company may have decided upon a site for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. At any rate, everybody who has the good of the exposition at heart trusts that the decision will be made during the coming week, for San Francisco has good reason to regret the hungry scramble for the exposition site that has had the community by the ears for months.

From the fierce partisanship engendered, one could almost lead himself to believe that some of the warmest of the site boosters see in the exposition opportunity for advancement of this or that section or interest, rather than unselfish development of State and whole community, which we have been schooled to know is the real purpose of the enterprise, after the patriotic and sentimental considerations based on the opening of the canal.

* * *

The site squabble is of comparative recent development. At the time of the extraordinary session of the Legislature last September—called for the purpose of authorizing $10,000,000 of public funds for the exposition, $5,000,000 to be raised by a direct State tax and $5,000,000 by San Francisco bond issue—everybody supposed that the exposition would be held in Golden Gate Park.

Indeed, Governor Gillett, in his proclamation calling the extraordinary session, set forth that one of the purposes of the session was to authorize the city and county of San Francisco to amend its charter to permit the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company "to use and occupy that portion of Golden Gate Park westerly from Twentieth Avenue, as extended, for said exposition purposes, and placing such portion of said park under the control of said corporation as shall be necessary for such exposition purposes."

There can be no question of the fact that when the extra session of the Legislature was called, the People of California had been led to believe that the exposition was to be held in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

But there sat in the Legislature at least one man who had his grave douhts on that important point, Senator A. Caminetti of Amador.

When the exposition amendment was under consideration, Caminetti asked that definite provision be made that the exposition be held in Golden Gate Park.

The request was not granted. This brought forth a charge from Caminetti which more than one man has recalled during the site squabble, which all well wishers of the exposition hope is drawing to its close.

"It is your intention," Caminetti insisted, "to have the exposition located on Spring Valley lands. That is why you make no definite statement that it is to be held in Golden Gate Park. You are pulling the wool over the eyes of the people."

And, curiously enough, a coincidence to say the least, the whole community, within three months after Caminetti's charge, was agitated over the question of having the exposition held on the Spring Valley—otherwise known as Merced—lands, which belong to the Spring Valley Water Company.

* * *

These holdings of Spring Valley lie directly back of Twin Peaks. The hill known as Twin Peaks is that which one sees as he looks up Market street from the ferries.

The lands would be admirably adapted for municipal development were they in easy reach of the business portion of San Francisco. At present, however, they are practically inaccessible for municipal purposes. This difficulty could be overcome by boring a tunnel under Twin Peaks. This would practically extend Market street to the Spring Valley lands.

If the lands were to be selected for the exposition site the tunnel would unquestionably be bored, and the Spring Valley property brought into immediate touch with the business quarter of San Francisco. This tunnel even without the exposition, would add millions to the practical value of the property. To establish the exposition on the property would, within five years, make these now inaccessible acres one of the most desirable residential portions of San Francisco.

The situation in its relation to the exposition is somewhat complicated by the fact that certain capitalists who have prominent positions on the Directorate of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company, are reputed to be interested in a large way in the Spring Valley Water Company.

* * *

That the Spring Valley lands would be quite as desirable as the Golden Gate Park for exposition purposes, provided the tunnel under Twin Peaks be bored, is generally admitted. But there has been a deal of "expert testimony" that the Spring Valley lands are more desirable for exposition purposes than is the Park.

For example: The Federal Fine Arts Commission has telegraphed out from Chicago a long recommendation that the Spring Valley lands should be accepted for the exposition. It develops, however, that the Commission has made no official inspection of the several sites under consideration, and, so far as has been published, only one member of the commission has visited them. This commissioner, the president of the commission, D. H. Burnham, was, acecording to the published accounts, out here several months ago, as the guest of William H. Crocker, one of the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company.

President Burnham, according to the daily prints, was conducted over the several sites by Mr. Crocker. After this inspection, President Burnham is reported to have expressed a preference for the Spring Valley properties.

The Fine Arts Commission refused an invitation to come to San Francisco to inspect the sites. Nevertheless, all available data regarding the several sites, it is claimed, has been furnished the Commission. On this data, and the inspection by President Burnham, the Commission reports in favor of the Spring Valley property.

The report, by the way, was addressed to William H. Crocker, Vice-President, Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

* * *

But strange to relate, by the time the report of the Fine Arts Commission had been received, although it came by telegraph, the Spring Valley lands had been "withdrawn" as a prospective site for the exposition.

Those Panama-Pacific directors who have the details of the selection of a site in hand, were reported as having given up all thought of the Spring Valley property, and had narrowed the problem of selection down to two or three sites, including the proposed site at Harbor View which has a magnificent bay frontage to commend it, and the Golden Gate Park site.

But it seems that the withdrawal of the Spring Valley lands had a string on it. According to a letter purporting to come from Vice-President S. F. Eastman of the Spring Valley Water Company, the contents of which have been given wide publicity, if the exposition directors decide that the Spring Valley lands are the most desirable tract upon which to hold the exposition, the Spring Valley lands will be available for the purpose.

So it is up to the Directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition after all.

* * *

But a thing which is just at present quite as much up to the people of San Francisco as even the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is the Spring Valley Water Company.

There is no public service corporation in San Francisco that has been a greater handicap upon the city's progress than this same Spring Valley Water Company. The Spring Valley Company did keep its skirts clear of the scandals of the recent graft prosecution, for which it has been given much credit by certain "reformers" whose tendency is to fall backwards. But Spring Valley's record in San Francisco is a bad record, and from the writer's viewpoint has not been improved in the least during the recent years that it has refrained from the awkward and more dangerous methods of the plain corruption of supervisors and public officials.

Just at present, the aim of the Spring Valley Company is to handicap San Francisco in this city's efforts to bring pure water from the Sierras. The city has voted a king's ransom for the Hetch Hetchy project, but the indications are that the ransom is not enough to free San Francisco from the tangle in which Spring Valley has involved the community. There is a growing public opinion here in favor of increasing the ransom fund, if necessary up to the last dollar of San Francisco's credit, to pay the Spring Valley its hold-up money, provided the Spring Valley Company disband and leave San Francisco to proceed in peace with municipal development.

* * *

Less than five years ago, at quoted market rates, the entire stock and bonds of the Spring Valley Company were valued at less than $21,000,000. When, for example, the defenders of the defendants in the graft cases wished to injure Rudolph Spreckels, they printed a statement in the Oakland Tribune to the effect that the First National Bank, in which Spreckels is interested, was loaded up with Spring Valley securities. The First National Bank was not loaded up with Spring Valley securities, and so damaging to the bank, as a bank, was the charge at the time deemed, that suit was instituted against the Tribune for damages.

Nevertheless, when the question of bonding the city to bring water from Hetch Hetchy was submitted to the voters of San Francisco, a seeond proposition to inelude the purchase of the Spring Valley Water Company was also submitted. The price fixed by Spring Valley for its holdings was not $21,000,000, nor yet $25,000,000, but $35,000,000.

* * *

Many San Franciscans who held the $35,000,000 price to be several million dollars in excess of what the Spring Valley properties were worth, nevertheless favored the paying of the hold-up money. Such citizens eontended that San Francisco would be money in pocket by paying anything to get rid for all time of the Spring Valley handicap. The probabilities are the ransom would have been paid had not Mayor P. H. McCarthy thrown the weight of his influence against the payment.

McCarthy was then at the height of his influence. San Francisco voted the money to develop the Heteh Hetchy water supply, but refused the extra money for Spring Valley.

* * *

The judgment of those who held that San Francisco would have done well to pay Spring Valley its demands and get rid of the corporation has been justified. San Francisco has continued to feel the effective opposition of the Spring Valley Company to the Hetch Hetchy project. Further negotiations have now been opened for the purpose of the Spring Valley Company's interests. This time it is reported that Spring Valley wants $40,000,000, and that San Francisco to get rid of Spring Valley, will pay $37,500,000, $2,500,000 more than the city, less than two years ago, refused to pay.

* * *

If the fancied interests of the popular Panama-Pacific Exposition can be involved in the proposed purchase, it will, of course, assist the Spring Valley people in convincing the worn-out public of the advisability of paying any price to acquire the oompany's holdings It will be a convincing argument indeed to say: If we pay the money we not only get rid of Spring Valley, but we get the Merced lands for the Exposition.

If this argument does tip the balance in favor of paying Spring Valley its price, those financiers who will benefit enormously by the deal, can well afford to draw their checks in favor of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company for even a larger amount than the people of San Francisco and California have subscribed for the exposition. The exposition will have been worth it to them.

Incidentally, should the deal be consummated, such beneficiaries as have place in the management of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company would not hurt public confidence in the exposition in the least if they tender their resignations.

What is the city of Juarez going to do for the rebels? They have given it the biggest advertisement it ever had.—Buffalo Times.



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SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 13

By the Onlooker

SHANAHAN OF SHASTA

At just that amiable moment when Senator Larkins is mildly inquiring what the crooks in the Senate propose to do next, and Senator Wolfe is politely calling Senator Larkins a rusticated and ambidextrous prestidigitator with the elements of veracity, or words to that effect—in brief, at the placid instant known as the heat of debate, a new figure rises in the thick of battle, not to add that it continues to rise and then rises some more. When this figure has at length decided not to raise the beamed ceiling of the Senate chamber, you fix your eyes upon the head surmounting it, and say to yourself, "Where have I seen that face before?"

Without pausing while you go through the painful process of not being able to remember where you saw it before—principally because you never did see it before—we will at once resolve your doubts and answer



Senator Shanahan

the question: In front of the family cigar store, with a wooden tomahawk in its hand. Also without pausing to explain how a cigar store Indian's face carries a tomahawk in its hand, we will proceed at once to add that the resemblance is completed by the mahogany-finish complexion borne by the new figure aforesaid. We will furthermore put the finishing touch to our portrait by adding the name of the figure, so that you may now say that you have seen the Honorable Thomas Wentworth Higginson Shanahan about to make a few remarks on the subject before the house.

If you do not wish to be reminded of the fact that Thomas Jefferson patented all proper political practices early in 1800, or if you desire not to have your memory refreshed to the fact that the Democratic party would have settled everything, right, about the time of the Mexican War (war, we said, not military measles) if it had been left alone—we say, if you don't want to hear a little political gallery playing, this is your cue to leave. But if you do leave, you will also miss some of the soundest horse-sense spilled anywhere in the debate. Furthermore, if you will follow the course of Senator Shanahan's pet measures through the mystic mazes of their waltz through committees and Senate, you will gradually perceive that a cigar-store-Indian cast of countenance is not necessarily incompatible with astute political perceptions It has advantages similar to those derived from the possession of its related species, the poker face.

Some of the veterans of the Senate were deceived by the placid imperturbability of Shanahan's features when he first arrived, and undertook to play skittles with him. About the time they recovered from their trance, the Legislative Handbook came out, and the veterans discovered therefrom that Shanahan was something of a veterinarian himself, having got tired of legislating about the time the present crop of Senatorial vets were giving up the use of the rubber teething-ring. Along back about twenty-four years ago, they found, Shanahan was a perfect habit with the Legislature, and he had forgotten about as many political and legislative games as the average member learns in his whole experience.

Other facts leaked out. This was the same Shanahan who, years ago, single-handed and ridiculed, took the show-me Southern Pacific into its own Supreme Court of California and made that bench of railroad jurists make the railroad pay up back taxes to the tune of thousands of dollars.

At this last session, Shanahan wanted school books. He wanted them free—free for all the children. He wanted to know all about school books. He wanted to know why it looked, at least, to parental eyes as if the text books changed so fast they couldn't read the titles nor dig up coin enough to buy them. Whenever things lulled for a few minutes anywhere about the Capitol, Shanahan rose with a ringing cry for light on school books. To be sure, he never got so much that he needed smoked glasses to protect his eyes, but he started a lot of people to looking out for more, and probably, in the course of time, the hated Republicans will jump his claim and take out great gobs of golden political bullion from his vein, and the state will get the benefit.

The Senator has a good deal of practice, between sessions, to keep that ringing cry in good condition. Up in Redding, where he lives, the farmers have an idea that the fumes from the local smelter put the crimps in their crops, and they have hired Senator Shanahan's ringing cry, at so much per annum, for several annums past, to keep up a continual clangor of protest. Between the fumes of the smelter and the fuming of Shanahan, Redding has been a pretty lively place for a man with delicate olfactories.

All frivolity aside, however, Senator Shanahan is six feet and then some of broad-shouldered, grim-jawed, courageous fighter. And he's usually right, too—with the people.

Political Table Talk

(Continued from page 5.)

it got back within the reservation lines. Governor Wilson of New Jersey, taking his stand upon the platform of his party, swung the battle axe with telling effect, accomplishing great good. Here in California Governor Johnson accented the platform on which he was elected at full face value and it is the glory of his administration that all its pledges were redeemed. If political platforms are to be redeemed from use as fly bait we shall have to be very careful how we make them. Governor Shofroth, of Colorado, has just brought the legislature of that state up with a short turn and demanded with emphasis that platform pledges be redeemed or consequences taken

The Significance of Cobb's Appointment Some time since Francis J. Heney and Chester H. Rowell slipped off to Washington. The Watchman had a hunch about then that something might be doing and evidently he was not far wrong. The selection of C. W. Cobb, law partner of Mr. Heney, to be Assistant United States Attorney General, assigned to the Department of the Interior, very likely resulted from that visit. This is only a step farther in the right direction, scarcely comparable to the stride the President took when he placed Secretary Fisher in the place of former Secretary Ballinger. That step was revolutionary. It can have meant nothing less than a breaking with the "interests" on the part of the President and his casting his lot for political weal or political woe, with the progressive element, for the position of Secretary of the Department of the Interior was both crucial and strategic to both the conservationists and the exploiters. The selection of Mr. Cobb was doubtless the work of Secretary Fisher, advised by the gentlemen above named and by Congressman Kent, an intimate friend and a former co-worker with Fisher in the redemption of Chicago. Of course the President may be merely striving to placate both the standpat and the insurgent elements by doing nice things to both, turn and turn about, but those two horses won't travel together. They will straddle the first puddle they come to and, when they do, the President, if he is trying to ride both, will hear something drop, ker-plunk, right in the middle of the puddle. Anyhow, the substitution of Cobb for Lawlor will be a great gain and makes a breach in California's Federal Brigade.

Making Appeal To the People The announcement is made that the President is about to make direct appeal to all the people for support of his policies. It is what he should have done from the start instead of appealing to Aldrich, Hale and Cannon merely because they were titular leaders of his party, or, perhaps it were better to say that they were de facto leaders instead of de jure. Few have questioned the good intentions of the President, but he has seemed to wabble unconscionably, sometimes, in his orbit and when a large luminary wabbles things blurr. And it is about time for a president to make appeal to The Peoole when, on what he regards as a paramount issue, only sixty-seven members of his party in the House of Representatives stand with him while seventy-eight vote "no," as they did on Canadian reciprocity. There isn't much else for him to do except quit his job at the first opportunity. William Howard Taft seems to be learning how to be president, rather tardily to be sure, considering the preparatory advantages he enjoyed under a superior who did know how, but he is manifestly learning. However, his probationary period is nearly over. The finals will come next winter and if he does not watch out he'll be plucked. He may find himself a man without a party, but if he walks straight he will not be a man without a country and country is better than party.

Reciprocity will benefit only the consumer, wails a producer. Not to be unreasonably prejudiced, we drop the remark, however, that it's about time the consumer had a little benefit coming his way.—Detroit Free Press.



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Restrictions of Liquor Traffic: The new charter of Seattle contains the following provisions with respect to the liquor traffic: Saloons are shut out of the residence district; there can be only two licenses in one block, and no new licenses on corners; hotels of 100 rooms or over may have bars, but they must not open on the street. A state law forbids any saloon within two miles of the State University, which is located within the limits of Seattle. Los Angeles has a limit of 200 saloons with ten additional for annexed territory. No saloon can be located in residence districts, and not in any place without the consent of two-thirds of the property owners on both sides of the street. Restaurants that sell liquor are under severe restrictions. Saloons must be open to public view. Practically all the best business streets of the city are free from saloons, and new locations are almost impossible to obtain.

Chief Croker's Remedy: Addressing the Public Welfare Committee of the Civic Federation on the subject of the Triangle Waist Co. fire, Chief Croker said that the greatest difficulty lay in the division of authority and responsibility among so many departments. He said that it was the duty of the factory inspectors, and tenement inspectors, and building inspectors, and fire inspectors to look out for such matters, and as a result nobody did the work. He urged that the whole question of inspection against fire risk be left with the fire department, and that they be given the necessary legislation to make good.

Thanks to the Express Companies: You may send a 4-pound package of merchandise by mail from San Francisco to Berlin, Germany, for 48 cents, but the same package from San Francisco to Los Angeles costs 64 cents. You can send a 5-pound package to Germany for 60 cents but you cannot send one to Los Angeles by mail at all, for the U. S. Government is forbidden by the express companies to take more than 4 pounds. The people do not like this, nor does the Government, but it cannot be helped as long as we have a stand-pat Senate owned by the express companies.

Against Woman's Suffrage: Representative Lee O'Niel Browne, who distributed the Lorimer bribe money in the Illinois Legislature and who managed to escape prison through a hung jury—and the jurymen are now under indictment for taking bribes—has announced his undying opposition to woman's suffrage. "I wish it clearly understood," he said in an impassioned speech the other day in the Illinois Legislature, "that I am unalterably opposed to any plan for giving women the ballot." All right. Let it be understood. Let it be emblazoned, for that matter.

Triangle Waist Concern: The company in whose quarters occurred the deadly fire where 143 girls were burned has opened up business in another location. Before they were ready to begin work, the proprietors were arrested for putting a row of machines so close to the doorway as to impede exit. Before the fire this company was running a non-union shop; but when they came to open in a new place they sent to the Shirtwaist Union secretary and asked her to organize their employees. The request was ignored.

Street Car Post Boxes: If the plan about to be undertaken in Washington proves successful, mail boxes may be put on street cars all over the country. A new form of box has been devised, with a large, funnel-shaped mouth, into which letters may easily be dropped, yet so constructed that rain cannot enter. Letters gathered on lines that do not pass a post office are taken off at junction points without delaying the cars. A limited experiment at Wilmington, Delaware, seemed to demonstrate the feasibility of the plan.

Street Rubbish Briquets: The consular report from Amsterdam says that the authorities of that city are considering the establishment of a factory to make briquets of street sweepings and rubbish. The product to be worked up amounts to 140,000 tons a year. The factory will cost $200,000, and will require $100,000 a year for operating expense. It is believed it will yield a profit of over $20,000 a year.

Time to Stop: Cincinnati has a Municipal Research Bureau which is maintained by the five principal commercial and civic organizations of the city. It has completed an investigation of several departments, with startling results and many reforms. When it got to the city auditor's office, however, he declined to have his accounts gone over by the experts, but said he would give them such facts as he thought best. He also remarked that it was time somebody put a stop to this kind of business.

Reasons for Street Trees: The tree planting committee of the Civic League, of St. Louis, gives the following reasons why trees in city streets are needed: 1. They add to beauty and comfort. 2. They purify the air. 3. Increase the value of property. 4. Cool the air in summer and radiate warmth in winter. 5. Protect pavement from the heat of the sun. 6. Aid in counteracting the unnatural conditions of city life.

Park Comfort Station: At Carr Park, which is in the congested district of St. Louis, there is an imposing entrance gate, which serves as the superstructure of a comfort station and bath house. There are ten shower baths, five on each side. These are in constant use in warm weather and have considerable use throughout the year.

Water Famine in Lake City: Muskegon, Michigan, on the shores of Lake Michigan, is suffering from a water famine, as a result of the intake pipe clogging with sand. The city has borrowed a couple of extra fire engines to be ready for an emergency, but no work can be done on the intake until the lake gets calmer.

National Municipal Gatherings: During the month of May the National Conference on City Planning meets at Philadelphia, 15th to 17th; National Fire Protection Association meets at New York, 23rd to 25th, and National Good Roads Association meets at Birmingham, Alabama, 23rd to 26th.

Expedition for Municipal Study: The Boston Chamber of Commerce is getting up an expedition of 100 people to make a tour of Europe next summer to study methods of municipal administration. They are inviting the mayors of the principal cities and other city officers. The cost of the trip will be about $600.

Great Civic Awakening: Toledo has a Civic Federation of 2500 members which has been holding meetings all over the city to organize for a great clean-up and for a forward civic movement. May 1st was decreed as house-cleaning and yard-cleaning day, and many hundred mercantile carts were borrowed to carry off rubbish.

Women Carry Election in New York: Under the new law women tax-payers vote in town elections in New York State. Recently an important bond election was carried by the campaigning and votes of the women. Bonds amounting to over $75,000 were voted for water development and fire protection.

Dynamite Does Little Harm: An attempt was recently made to blow up the tower of the new municipal building in course of construction at Springfield, Massachusetts, but the bomb was clumsily placed and little damage resulted. The city offers a reward of $500.

Bath House and Laundry: Seattle is erecting a bath house and laundry at Alki Point. There will be accommodations for about 500 males and 200 females. The city owns about 3500 feet of beach at this point, which is within 20 minutes' ride of the center of the city.

Flushing Streets with Hose: Instead of flushing wagons discharging water under pressure, many cities are now using fire hose bound with steel connected with the fire hydrants and dragged about on trucks. Two men and a horse can do six blocks an hour.

Children's Tree-Planting: Washington school children will plant 60,000 trees, mostly of the catalpa variety, on Arbor Day this year. The catalpa is coming into great favor throughout the East as a shade tree chiefly by reason of its rapid growth.

Civic Center Plans: A list prepared by those interested in city development shows that there are now sixty-six cities in this country that are at work on civic center plans.

Expensive Crawfish: About 100,000 gallons of water are going to waste daily from the reservoir of Frederick, Maryland, because crawfish have bored through the earthwork. It will cost over $20,000 to repair the damage.

Street Cars Rejected: At the end of a long fight with the people, the Toronto Street Car Company abandoned its effort to put in pay-as-you-enter cars.

Police Dogs: Houston, Texas, has added eleven trained dogs to its police department. They have been proved very effective in tracing burglars.

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New Employers' Liability Law

By State Senator L. H. Roseberry

The Los Angeles City Club was entertained last Saturday with an address delivered by Hon. L. H. Roseberry of Santa Barbara, State Senator, who took for his subject, "The Employers' Liability Bill Passed by the Last Legislature."

Mr. Roseberry, who is the author of the bill, gave his audience a comprehensive and lucid explanation of its most important provisions.

Senator Roseberry spoke, in part, as follows:

The enactment of the New Employers' Liability Law to me was one of the most important things that was accomplished at this last session of the Legislature, because it involves in a measure the entire reconstruction of our economic system as applied by legal process. It is vitally new. It is pressing today constantly upon us. The newness of it probably is one of the things that is most startling to the employer. He hasn't been able to adjust himself quite yet to the theory that he might be held entirely responsible for accidents that may result without his blame. But the new act is not based upon the theory of blame, but upon the theory that it is a charge of production and the shock should be diffused among the consumers, the same as the charge for transportation.

The American Institute of Civil States, in a report delivered a few years ago, stated that over 536,000 men yearly were killed or maimed in our industries in this country. These statistics have gone rapidly upward, and now some of the most exaggerated estimates, if I might term them such, place the number at nearly 2,000,000 people yearly maimed and killed; between 40 and 50 thousand of whom are killed outright. This, of course, is due to the increasingly complicated conditions of our modern industries.

In the olden days with men working separately and slowly by hand, the liabilities to industrial accidents were few and slight indeed, so this pressing question did not become so vital as it does under our modern complex industrial conditions. It is startling to find that there has been no adjustment of the burden of the accident, not the least. Today the workingman is bearing it all, financially and physically, as he did in the beginning of time. In fact, there has been almost an abrogation of some of his rights by these legal fictions. The fellow servant rule and the assumption of risk rule are both legal fictions, springing out of an early case in English history. The third, contributory acts, is probably another and has somewhat more merit at its basis. But these other two engraftings on the law have no foundation in morals or in law, as a matter of fact.

I might state merely a few statistics to show you how the burden of an accident is borne today by the average workingman.

The Department of Labor of the State of New York, in ascertaining, from 902 cases, where the burden of these accidents rested, found that 404 of the 902 received positively nothing for their injuries, whether they were caused by their own negligence or that of some one else. Three hundred four of these cases received compensation in amount less than one-half of their loss of wages. Seventy-one cases permanently disabled received nothing; 22 cases received $100 or less; 14 cases received $101 to $500; 5 cases received $500 to $2000; and one case received more than $2000. For permanent disablements, mind you!

The shock of such a thing is apt to be great on the mind of a just person in considering that the accidents are borne in this unequal manner. It results in the most abject poverty at times, because the source of income is shut off absolutely. It results in the families becoming part of the submerged tenth, the degraded part of our population, at times, because of the lack of sustenance. It means an intense bitterness in the employe towards his employer. It means a clashing of interest, a great consumption of time in the course of an attempt



Senator L. H. Roseberry

to adjust these on the theory of blame; and it means a great and continued deprivation by the injured party, without any relief except through public or private charity. The employer need not stand by and say the entire shock of this accident is to be shifted upon his shoulders alone, for he may insure in a sufficient amount to compensate for every accident that happens in the course of his industry.

Workings of the Present Laws

There are two great essential differences between the present laws to distribute this burden. One is called the Employers' Liability Law, and the other is called the Workingman's Compensation Acts. They are vitally different at their base. They operate differently and they are bound to be received differently by employers and employes alike.

Employers' Liability law merely means that the workingman shall receive his compensation by an action at law, on the theory of blame on the part of his employer. It is a liability that the employer must incur by virtue of his legal and moral responsibility; something that he must bear personally.

A compensation law, on the other hand, is framed upon the theory that, regardless of blame, it is a cost of production that must be carried over to the consumer, and, therefore, you do not seek to find who is responsible, legally or morally, for the blame, but, as a matter of course, when a man is injured, he becomes entitled to compensation and payment for his injury, the same as he is entitled to a payment for his labor. It is his wage that goes on during his disability, the same as while it was a production factor, to be carried on the books as such, in the same manner as an employer, a wise employer, carries his depreciation of the machinery on his books, and figures that he must duplicate his machinery once to every 10 to 20 years. Under this new, automatic compensation scheme he carries his liability or cost on accidents on his books and shifts it to the consumer. If the law is measured properly by a maximum and minimum rate, it becomes a clearly defined cost of production, just as certain as is his insurance,—his fire insurance; just as certain as is his depreciation in machinery is the depreciation in arms and lives of his laborers. It can be reckoned with just as much exactitude and is today carried by the insurance companies as a clearly defined commercial risk, upon which they can charge an insurance, coming down to a few cents.

How the New Law Will Work Out

I understand that the new California law has met with considerable criticism on the part of employers, who have failed to understand its exact scope and therefore I welcome this opportunity of explaining it hastily and meagerly to the best of my ability. I might suggest at the outset that the law is a composite of the two schemes outlined in the beginning of my remarks. It has the employers' liability feature and, on the other hand, it has an elective compensation feature, the purpose being, as far as possible, rather to persuade by a form of coercion, if you will, the employers to go under the compensation side of the bill to settle their accidents in such a form that they can carry the burden on to the consumer. With that end in view the law is severable in its parts. The first part of the law abrogates this vicious doctrine of assumed risk and also the doctrine of fellow servant. It modifies the doctrine of contributory negligence into the former federal rule, the federal rule which was enacted in 1906, and makes it the comparative negligence rule. So the law now stands, under its first half in this form: That the jury weighs between the litigants before it who is most to blame for the accident, and the man found most blameable sustains the shock. If it can be shown that the employer was more responsible for the accident, by virtue of his omission or his negligence, he must stand the burden of the accident. If the employer can prove that the employee was more negligent then the employe must bear the shock of the accident. That is the doctrine of comparative negligence—balance of fault.

Doctrine of Compensation

The second half of the bill proceeds upon the doctrine of compensation and that eventually must become the final way in which industrial accidents must be settled.

The doctrine of employers' liability is harsh. It is bad. It is theoretically wrong. It forces the case into court, resulting in delays, expense, litigation, and finally makes the employer stand the loss, whether he is personally responsible or to blame.

But the automatic compensation feature carries it over his shoulders onto the consumer and makes it a charge of production, the most scientific and most legal, if I may say it, and the most equitable way of adjusting these accident disputes.

The bill provides, as I have said, for an elective scheme. In other words, in order to come under the second half of the bill, the compensation feature, the employer must take affirmative action. He files a notice with the industrial accident board created by the law, if he desires to settle all his accident disputes for one year under the automatic compensation feature. This election binds him for the period of one year to settle his disputes in that forum. If he does not revoke his election at the end of the year it continues for another year but is subject at all times to his right to revoke that form of settlement.

On the side of the employee the employee is presumed to come under the automatic compensation feature, unless he notifies his employer that he does not elect to settle his case under the automatic compensation feature of the bill.

Both of these elections must be made prior to the accident, so that in no case after they have determined their probable liability can they hide under the second feature of the bill.

Adjustments

The bill takes in all forms of employers. It takes in public employers, the state, the county, the municipality, school, irrigation districts, all public corporations, as well as all private employers, alike. It also takes in all classes of employes, including aliens and minors. Then it proceeds to a method of adjustment upon a defined scheme. Upon the happening of an accident, the employe immediately is entitled to medical assistance. At the end of 90 days this obligation on the

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part of the employer ceases. The maximum amount he can be forced to expend on this temporary assistance is $100. If he fails to provide this, the employe can incur the expense and charge it to the employer.

If the accident is one of one week's duration, no benefits arise at all, the temporary medical assistance being accounted sufficient to compensate him until he recovers his earning power. But if the injury extends beyond one week and runs indefinitely, then it is settled upon this scheme: If it is a permanent disability, absolutely and utterly incapacitating the employe from working at all, he receives a compensation in form of weekly benefits, in an amount equal to 65% of the weekly wage that he was earning at the time he was injured.

If the accident does not absolutely incapacitate him but only partially disables him, then he receives 65% of the weekly amount, less any wage that he earns, to be measured in this form: If a man is earning $20 per week prior to his injury and after the injury he is able to earn $10 per week, that is what is called partial disability and his compensation then would be 65% of the loss in wages, or 65% of $10 per week. That is the measure of his recovery.

In the case of a person who is totally disabled and requires the assistance of a nurse, so that he is absolutely down on his back and requires constant daily attendance, he receives 100% of his weekly wages that he was earning at the time of his injury. But in no case does this benefit extend beyond a period of three years for any single accident; and in no case can it accumulate more than $5,000 nor under $1,000 in case of permanent disability. In case of temporary disability of course the benefit ceases upon the termination of the disability, the restoration to earning capacity, as it were.

Under such a system as this, with the limits of liability so quickly and easily measured, insurance companies can form and pass their rates of insurance at a lower per cent than they can under the present wasteful and extravagant method. And the employer can carry it as a cost of production, measuring it exactly, with a certainty of exactitude, on his book in the form of wages. Under the mortality tables, he can ascertain in advance what is the probable amount that he must pay in accidents for a given year and for a given number of men. In other words, the very certainty of law itself makes it a risk that he can carry without insurance and carry on to the consumer with the same exactitude he can with any other item of cost of production.

It is defined that, in case that the employe dies as a result of the accident, the benefits accrue to his actual dependents. In case he leaves no one dependent upon him his heirs do not succeed to anything of this benefit, but he is allowed an expense of $100 for a funeral benefit.

Industrial Accident Board

The employer at all times has the right to have the injured employe examined hy medical men selected by the employer himself. The employe always can have representatives present at the examination, and the Industrial Accident Board likewise can have a representative present at the examination to determine whether or not the physical incapacity still exists.

The Industrial Aceident Board is created, consisting of three commissioners appointed by the Governor for the term of four years each, to serve at a salary of $3600 per year.

The Board hasn't the attributes of a judicial court, or a tribunal, because then it would infringe upon the constitutional limitations as to the power of courts and thereby be declared unconstitutional. So the Board has, in a sense, limited powers. It has the authority to make findings of fact upon the causation and the effect of the accident. It has power and authority to render an award upon those findings of fact, the award to be based upon the provisions of the bill in the form of an indemnity. Either party may take a certified copy of the award and file it in a court of law and thereupon have a judgment entered without notice to the other party, the judgment having the same force and effect as if it were a proper adjudication of the court itself. This protects the employe in his benefit. By filing the award in a court and having judgment entered thereon, it becomes a lien upon the real property of the employer and he cannot be able to escape from the obligation to pay this weekly benefit which the Board awards to the employe.

In case either party desires to have the award reviewed, he must file notice of the fact with the board within 30 days after the award, and then the Board will review its findings and modify or affirm. There is then existing an appeal from the final award of the Board to the Superior Court of the County in which the accident occurred; but the Superior Court cannot review the findings of the arbitration board except upon the ground that the board exceeded its powers. Those are jurisdictional facts. Second, that the award was procured by fraud. Third, that the findings of fact do not support the award. It is necessary to have the right of review for such causes rest in a court of law. Otherwise the bill would be objectionable from the standpoint that it took a man's property without due process of law. The Superior Court will set aside, modify or remand the case; in either of which cases there is an existing right of appeal to the Supreme Court in the same manner and form that now rests in appeals in all other cases in the Superior Court.

No contract can be made between the employer and the employe to abrogate the provisions of the Act. Therefore, no advantage can be taken in advance of the rights of the employe.

After the award is once made, there can be a settlement between the injured party and the employer on such terms as they desire; that being necessary so as not to impair the right of contract.

There is an appropriation of $50,000 to carry out the provisions of the Act. The Act does not take effect until the first day of September, 1911.

That includes generally the provisions of the law. There are other details that carry out its general scheme and scope.

RECALL OF JUDGES IN OHIO

Would that Ohio had something like the recall of judges just at this time, when so many on the bench are being tried or tested and found wanting; wanting in fidelity to the people, rather than to party boss or owner. If this swearing of judges off the bench goes on hardly a judge will be left in some of the districts and the benches will have to go to tbe woodshed.

But, speaking of the partiality of Ohio judges for party and political boss, it is not more than two years ago that a legislator arose in his seat at the State house and said, with burning indignation, that there was not a prominent judge in Ohio who was not owned by the boss of Hamilton county. And years ago I was told by one familiar with the Auditors' ring of those days that no one could get a non-elective, or an elective office in the State of Ohio without sending his contribution to the city of Cincinnati.—Ohio State Journal.

Charles A. Elder, Builder of Homes

Thirty-seven years ago, there lived in Topeka, Kansas, a certain errand boy. He was a hustler. He drew an enormous salary of $1.50 a week, and he earned every cent of it.

He stuck to it. His salary and position grew. In the late 80's he left Topeka for Champaign, Illinois, and entered the University of Illinois. At the time he entered the University, he was assistant manager of the building company for which he had served in the capacity of errand boy.

Today, this same errand boy is a bank president and head of the largest financial institution in the southwest. His company has built over 1800 homes in and near Los Angeles, and has more than $60,000,000.00 worth of work before it.

Such is the remarkable rise of Chas. A. Elder. Concerning his early life, it can be said that he was a worker. He worked night and day. When he went to the University of Illinois, the



Charles A. Elder

same spirit of keeping everlastingly at it followed him.

Now, Elder the student, was a musician—a clarinetist, if there is such a word. He organized a band, now known as the University of Illinois Military Band, the largest student band in the country and the most expensively equipped. Elder was laughed at. He was pictured in a cartoon in the weekly college journal as a bandmaster leading his band through a door. The door was labeled "Bankruptcy," not a very encouraging inscription.

The band paid—wonder of wonders! Furthermore, Elder annexed the athletic end of the institution and staged a carnival in which the band provided the music and the chief attraction, while the athletes furnished the excitement. There was the band, a track meet, a foot ball game, a base ball game and—Elder. And it paid.

This was the time of the World's Fair in Chicago. No one had the money to go. Elder devised a scheme whereby not only he, but his entire student band could make the trip, see the exposition free and secure all of their accommodations while in Chicago. His plan was broached to a dozen people. They said it was fine but they shook their heads. Elder went ahead anyway.

At his own expense, he chartered a train on the Big Four Railroad, and with the band and the ever present athletes, he invaded Danville, the home of Ex-Speaker Cannon.

Danville was skeptical, but before night half the city, including Uncle Joe, had paid Elder 50 cents to see his show.

And the band went to Chicago on what was left.

The exposition management welcomed it with open arms. The band paraded, played, saw the sights, and between times polished their instruments—always with Elder ready to finance some side trip for them.

When Elder left the University of Illinois, he studied architecture in France for a year. Upon his return, he worked on the designs of the state capitol at Topeka.

Elder was then a sick man. He was sent west, supposedly on a hopeless search for health. And he stayed and found health and prosperity.

The most interesting part about this man is his past, so it has been given here. He is a member of the University, Gamut, and City Clubs. He is identified prominently with the Good Government Movement in Los Angeles and Southern California. He is a Modern Woodman and a member of Sigma Chi. He is president and general manager of the Los Angeles Investment Company, this being his pet institution. He is also president of the Globe Savings Bank and a director in the City and County Bank.

Elder's early genius as a financier has not failed him. Years ago when the Globe Savings Bank was organized, an officer of a large local bank said, on looking over the new bank's officers, "Who in —— is this Elder?"

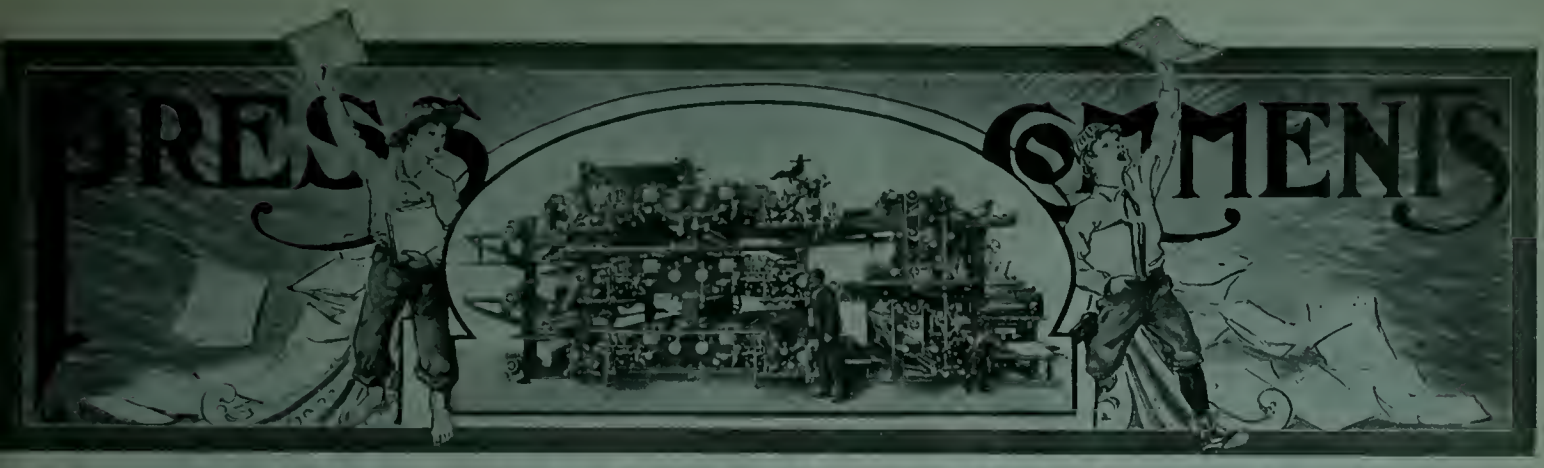
Today, he knows.

The seismographs in California have registered another shock. It is evident that the February magazines have reached there.—Cleveland Leader.

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Pertinent Editorial Extracts From Our State Exchanges

Gambling Ever Present

With the going out of the slot machine in San Francisco some time ago tobacconists adopted "26" as a substitute game of chance. Now that the law against the slot machine is statewide "26" will probably be the vogue as a stimulator of trade. It is played with dice, with the odds about 4 to 1 against the player. It seems to be the odds against the player in all gambling games that fascinates the player. Else why does he indulge?—Napa Register.

Government-Operated Mine

A government-operated coal mine not for profit sounds like Socialist talk, but it is to be a reality, with the object of getting scientific data of the working conditions most likely to prevent explosions and fires. The experimental mine is to be at Bruceton, Pa., near Pittsburg. Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, head of the Bureau of Mines, who has just returned from a personal investigation of the mine disasters at Throop, Pa., and Banner, Ala., reports his conviction that the only way to security is to make mines absolutely fireproof, and recommends a system of electric firing while the men are out of the mines. Wetting of the mines is urged to prevent dust explosions. There is every reason to believe that great good will come from the result of the government's experimental operation of this mine. —Redlands Review.

Progressive Senator Kenyon

Judge Kenyon, the new Senator from Iowa, was one of the administration trust busters. He was assistant attorney general and helped to prosecute unlawful trade combinations. A Republican, he is said to be progressive, but not radical. If Senator Kenyon will use the same endeavor to bust the tariff trust as he did to check the abuses of monopolies that grew out of it, he will have a place on the pedestal of public esteem.—Santa Rosa Press Democrat.

Suffrage in New Zealand

Prime Minister Sir Joseph Ward of New Zealand says that country has had woman suffrage for seventeen years, and that it has proven a benefactor to the country. New Zealand is, without a doubt, one of the most advanced countries in the world, and her example could be followed with profit by this country in more ways than that of woman suffrage.—Weekly Calistogian.

Make San Quentin Useful

It has been suggested that the convicts at San Quentin be taught to make school desks, there being no workmen in that line in the state. It would be a most excellent deviation from the grain bag treadmill and would save the school districts of this state many thousands of dollars annually. Let the desk business be started at once, and a shoe factory. Make the institution self-sustaining in some way—nobody will ever be deprived of a dollar because of it.—Willows Journal.

Anderson Neglected His Duty

Former Bank Commissioner Anderson, late candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, has been drawn into the unsavory mess surrounding the failure of the Bank of Shasta County at Redding. As the affairs of the defunct bank are probed and its methods of doing business are brought fully to light, it is becoming a matter of State-wide inquiry why Anderson, as bank commissioner, permitted the bank to continue in business and receive the money of the public, when, if he knew anything at all about its condition, he must have known that it was hopelessly insolvent. And if he did not know this, then he was derelict in his duties.—Chico Record.

Defensive and Offensive

A desperate and despicable attempt is being made by the reactionary press of California to force the reform element in the Republican party into a defensive attitude. To this end resort is had to cowardly innuendo and base and unfounded allegations.

This scheme will not work. The American people deliberately and determinedly have set themselves to the task of recstablishing popular government, and while it may amuse the reactionaries to lie like knaves, when the next campaign opens it will be found that the reformers again are fighting offensively and that the battle is waged against the bulwarks of the industrial despots who have been ruling the country, but who feel their power deserting them.

California has done magnificently in the last year. It has set the pace for the whole nation in this reform work. It will continue on the lines now marked out, and all the base slander of the reactionary press will serve only to stimulate the people to fight for further achievements.—Imperial Standard.

James Rolph Jr., Candidate

In the selection of James Rolph, Jr. as a candidate for the office of Mayor of San Francisco lies an encouraging indication that the better citizenship of San Francisco has determined to work for a real improvement in municipal government. Whether the untoward political fate that has so long been the bane of San Francisco's progress will operate to the defeat of Mr. Rolph, or whether an awakened and alert populace will assert its better judgment and give him the victory, it would as yet be too early even to predict; but in any event it is well that the effort is made.—Humboldt Times.

Friend of Labor

The Sacramento Federated Trades Council has endorsed the administration of Governor Johnson. All labor organizations should do likewise for surely the Governor has been most considerate and liberal towards labor. —St. Helena Star.

An Economical Legislature

According to the expense account, as figured up by State Controller Nye, the last legislature cost the state $335,150.58. This is quite a sum of money, but we believe the taxpayers have come nearer to receiving a fair equivalent for their money than at any previous session which the memory of the oldest voter can recall.—Vacaville Reporter.

Oil Lands Withdrawn From Entry

The United States government has withdrawn from public entry over one and a half million acres of oil land in California. This action has been taken in the interest of the general public and against the speculators and get-rich-quick exploiters. The new conservation policy of the U. S. government has a tendency to retard the too rapid development of the mineral and other resources of the country. The conservation policy will check reckless speculation and greed, and establish the development of our mineral wealth on a stable foundation. The many will be permanently benefited instead of the few.—Hemet News.

Real Estate Mortgages

THE safest form of investment is a real estate mortgage on improved business or residence property in cities, provided it be selected with care and judgment. Such loans pay interest at the rate of six, seven or eight per cent, varying somewhat according to the amount loaned.

I make a specialty of securing such loans for my clients. My experience in building and knowledge of real estate values assure reliable appraisements and safe investments. I attend to drawing all papers, securing certificates of title, insurnce policies and the collection of interest without expense to the investor, the borrower paying all charges.

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GLEANINGS FROM THE PRESS

OF FIFTY YEARS AGO

We never knew before that they got this side of the Rockies, but it seems that folks who went strolling in the Sierras took their chances of coming face to face with grinning

"**Grizzlies.**—The Mariposa Gazette says that grizzlies are plenty about the heads of Chowchilla and Fresno rivers. Galen Clark killed a large one lately, at the Yo Semite crossing of the South Fork of the Merced."

Galen Clark escaped his, and lived to be ninety-odd, in his beloved "Yo Semite."

Bret Harte drew inspiration from such items as this:

"Arrival of Chinese.—The Bald Eagle, which arrived lately from Hongkong, brought some 400 Chinese."

To say nothing of what Dennis Kearney did.

The Santa Clara Settlers' trouble was still raging:

"The Governor's Special Messenger to the Santa Clara settlers returned on Saturday, not having been able to effect any arrangement for a settlement of their grievances upon an amicable basis. . . . The Settlers, it would appear, demanded a recognition of their League as an organization of equal authority with, if not superior, to the laws of the county or State. Their reply to the Governor also indicated a determination to trust to it for the maintenance of their rights, and for their protection if an attempt to execute the laws were made. So rebellion appears to have fully developed itself within the borders of the State. It is not known what policy will be pursued by the Government."

Herewith, in the following item, fades some of the glittering glamor from our ideal of the Hank Monks of California:

"Pickpocket.—Baker, a stage driver in Mariposa county, had his pockets picked of twelve dollars by one of his passengers the other day."

Think of it! Petty larceny instead of highway robbery! And for a stage driver to come limping into the newspapers with such a sorry tale!

We turn from the sickening thought to consider this reminiscence of romance:

"**Disgraceful.**—Dr. Robert W. Stark, of Sutter county, was tarred and feathered by a mob on the night of April 26th. The reason for the outrage arose, it is supposed, from some domestic matters."

They must have turned the family mottoes to the wall when the doctor preferred such a desperate exit from his home to staying in it.

This was before the Armour-plated Beef Trust:

"**Priee of Cattle.**—Fifteen cows and thirteen calves sold the other day in Sonoma county for $150. This was considered a good price."

The excitements of frontier life were still to be found on the fringes of the settled country. The following is a picture vivid enough yet:

"**Indian Depredations.**—We are informed by Maynard, of Hay Fork, that the citizens who went from that valley to Ketinshou to punish the Indians and look after stock which had been driven off by them, have returned. Out of some four hundred head of cattle and hogs, only about fifty were found. They report that Fuldwider was killed by Indians, without doubt. It is supposed that he went down from his cabin to Mad River, near by, for a drink, and was shot by Indians, and then thrown into the stream, as his hat was found on the bank with a bullet hole in the lower part of the crown, very bloody, and near it a piece of bread, partly eaten. Many of the citizens of Hay Fork are heavy losers, some having lost all their stock."—Weaverville Journal, April 27th.

Four lines, lost in a bulk of other matter, are the insignificant heralds of budding greatness:

"**Foreign Items.**—A new 'Swedish nightingale' has been found in Gothland by a great lady, and sent at her cost to Paris to learn to sing. Her name is Christine Nilsen."

The "great lady" never had cause to regret it.

Other budding genius got more space in the same issue. It is described as follows:

"**Central Pacific Railroad of California.**—The stockholders of this company met yesterday in this city, and took the first steps towards a permanent organization. The length of the road from Sacramento to the State line is given at one hundred and fifteen miles. For that distance a thousand dollars per mile has been subscribed and ten per cent paid in as the law requires. Articles of association were adopted, a Board of Directors and one of Commissioners elected. The Directors are L. A. Booth, James Bailey, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins, Sacramento; D. W. Strong, Dutch Flat; Charles Marsh, Nevada. The following gentlemen were elected Commissioners: B. F. Moore, Dutch Flat; Edward Brickell, Illinoistown; E. G. Waite, Nevada; Mr. McLaughlin, Grass Valley; Samuel Cross, Sacramento."

The above item, by the way, appeared in the Sacramento Union of Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

OF TODAY

As if we had not already more burdens than we can bear, the Adams Express Company has announced that it will shortly be in our midst, prepared to do us and any other business it finds, in competition with the Wells-Fargo people. In the first place, "competition" is a good word; we all have seen how such concerns "compete." In the second place, it's a gay and giddy thing to contemplate a company competing for the business of doing nothing in particular for an exorbitant charge. Nobody has ever yet discovered what an express company does to earn the high rates it charges for its services. We could cheerfully deny ourselves the joy of the Adams presence, and would gladly encourage the hiatus in place of the room of the Globe and Wells-Fargo to boot.

But cheer up! Cherries are ripe! The first box of California cherries shipped out of the state sold in Philadelphia last week for $5 a pound, wholesale price. We had contemplated eating a few tons ourselves this season, but we pause upon the threshold of a doubt, and try to remember where those convenient trees were that we used to climb in the dark o' the moon.

Are you a minister of religion? Secretary of a railroad man's religious association? Inmate of a hospital? Engaged in eleemosynary work, or kalsomining? If not, or not otherwise similarly and usefully employed in the moral or material uplift—forget it. The railroad may yearn to give it to you, but the Railroad Commission says nothing doing. Henceforth all trading stamp bargains in transportation get the ax unless the law and the Commission specifically pass them. It's a sad thought, but soon we shall see many of our leading citizens using a tie pass, only, in transit, where once they adorned the most ornamental coaches.

The Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers have been bad boys now for many years, and have often been warned to mend their ways, especially to correct their bad habit of picking up more waters in the mountains than they can conveniently carry to the bay. The S. J. and Sacramento River Improvement Association (all of that) met at Rio Vista last Saturday and adopted further resolutions reproving the streams. Later, the association will commence to spend $800,000 provided in equal chunks by the State and the National governments, upon the higher education of the delinquents. At that time we will speak more respectfully of the association.

Possibly in time the postal authorities who fix the location for postal savings banks will discover the larger cities.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Sunny Jim" Sherman has perked up sufficient courage to snap at Roosevelt. The rumor of the Colonel's death must have carried far.—Louisville Post.

What is Your Child Reading?

Every American child should read the following books. They are the very best selected from several hundred of our publications:

Andrews: Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children (grades 3 to 6)	$0.50
Chance: Little Folks of Many Lands (grades 2 to 4)	.45
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Blaisdell & Ball: Short Stories from Ameriean History (grades 4 to 5)	.40
Greenwood: Merrie England (grades 4 to 7)	.40
Blaisdell & Ball: Hero Stories from American History (grades 5 to 7)	.50
Collodi: Pinocchio (grades 3 to 6)	.40
Ramee: Bimbi: Stories for Children (grades 3 to 6)	.40
Spyri: Heidi (grades 3 to 6)	.40
Aanrud: Lisbeth Longfrock (grades 6 to 8)	.40
Field: Quest of the Four-Leaved Clover (grades 6 to 8)	.40
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Good Government Platform

Declaration of Principles Drafted by County Central Committee, Good Government Organization of Los Angeles

At the annual meeting of the Good Government Organization of Los Angeles City and County, held May 1st, a platform embodying a specific declaration of what the organization stands for, was drafted.

The resolution declaring the principles of the organization will be finally acted on at a meeting of the city central committee and the members of the city section of the executive committee to be held in about ten days. The text of the resolution is as follows:

General Principles

The Good Government organization of Los Angeles, through its central committee, hereby declares its allegiance to the following general principles:

1. Rigid adherence to the policy of nonpartisanship in the administration of municipal affairs, and, as a means to this end, the nomination, election and appointment to municipal office of men selected solely on account of their fitness for positions of public trust and pledged to work for the advancement of the general principles herein enunciated.

2. Vigorous opposition to the relinquishment by the people, through their agents or representatives, of any of the property holdings of the people which may be required for the comfort, convenience or profit of this or a future generation.

3. Ultimate municipal ownership and operation of all public utilities in the city of Los Angeles.

The Good Government organization at this time declares more specifically in favor of the following:

1. Perpetual municipal ownership, control and distribution of the water of and the power to be derived, in any form, from the water of the Owens river aqueduct or from any other source; such power never to be sold, leased or granted for any period whatever, to any person, association or corporation, for the purpose, stipulated or otherwise, of redistribution to the inhabitants of the city or any portion thereof, or to any persons, corporations or associations outside of the city of Los Angeles. This shall not be interpreted as opposition to the sale of water or power by the city to other cities, or to persons, or to corporations.

2. The granting of no franchise to a privately owned public utility corporation for a period greater than 21 years; every franchise to contain a clause under which the city may revoke such franchise at the expiration of five years and purchase the property operated thereunder before the expiration of the term for which such franchise is granted, by paying to the corporation owning such property a sum sufficient to cover its actual ascertained physical value at the time of purchase by the city.

That upon the expiration of existing franchises the policy of the last preceding and the present council in regard to the franchise on San Pedro street be followed, by granting extentensions of permits to operate from month to month or from year to year, but that no new franchises be granted in such cases.

3. In so far as may be found practicable, the prohibition of further mutilation of the surfaces of streets after their pavement or repavement, by compelling public service corporations receiving from the city the right to use such streets, to lay rails, pipes or other conduits, and lot owners to make connections with conduits, etc., before the work of paving is begun. The same restriction should be applied to work to be done by the board of public works or other department of the city. All permits for the laying of rails or conduits to be for a limited period.

That a closer correlation be made between the interests of the city and the public service corporations, believing that these companies should in all cases be obliged to serve the interests of the people rather than their own in case of a direct conflict.

4. The construction of the proposed municipally-owned railroad from the business section of the city to the harbor at the earliest possible day, and that plans should be made for both freight and passenger service on such railroad.

Harbor Front Improvement

5. Immediate steps toward the redemption by the city of the preannexation pledges made to the inhabitants of that section of the city adjacent to the harbor, bearing upon the improvement of the harbor front, etc.

6. The adoption of a plan for the consolidation into a city and county of Los Angeles of this city and such portions of the county as may be willing to enter into the arrangement, and the employment of every possible means to induce the state legislature to submit a constitutional amendment to this end.

7. The establishment by the city, as soon as practicable, of a free public forum to occupy ample space and having reasonable facilities for the holding of several meetings therein at the same time, providing that no such meeting shall be held without the consent of the municipal authorities. Such forum to include open space adequate for the accommodation of such concourses of people as may desire to gather informally or in mass meeting for the discussion of public questions.

Investigate Industries

8. Immediate municipal legislation providing for the appointment of a special commission—preferably of three persons, one to be selected by organized labor, one by organized industry, and one by the mayor—to make, for purposes of comparison, a thorough investigation into prevailing industrial conditions in Los Angeles and in other large cities which are or may be to any appreciable extent industrial or commercial competitors of Los Angeles; such investigation to cover the cost of labor, raw material and transportation; hours of labor of all classes; cost of rent and the chief necessities of life; volume of manufacturing and commerce; and all other conditions affecting the relations between capital and labor; the report upon such inquiry to be given the widest publicity, and to this end printed in quantity sufficient for free distribution among the inhabitants of Los Angeles and civic and other organizations in other cities so far as copies of such report may be demanded.

9. Submission to the electors of Los Angeles at the earliest possible date of a new city charter based upon the so-called "commission plan," with such modifications as local conditions make necessary.

10. That hereafter no territory should be annexed to the city of Los Angeles unless it assumes its full and equal portion of any indebtedness or obligations the city may have assumed prior to such annexation for the benefit of the whole city.

McClure's Magazine is running a series of detective stories from real life, of which William J. Burns furnishes the incidents from his own varied and interesting experiences.

Burns' arrest of the McNamaras as dynamiters will help the sale of the magazine, but no one has yet advanced the theory that the explosives found in Indianapolis and Ohio were "planted" by the enterprising publishers.—Sacramento Bee.

The tramp who threw a brick at Helen Gould probably was moved to it by public sentiment. Throwing bricks at the Gould family is one of our most popular sports—Topeka Capital.

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THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY
Los Angeles and San Francisco

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SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

26 April, 1911.

Editor, The California Outlook,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Sir:

The California Outlook is attractive in make-up. Its able editorials and the high character of the contributed articles upon subjects which are engaging the serious thought of the country make a strong appeal, and should assure the success of your undertaking.

There must be a place in California for such a publication. The people want the truth as to men and measures. They know that newspapers are largely controlled by big business. They know that the interests are after the magazines. There is an open field for publications which are free, able and courageous. The California Outlook has an opportunity to render a great public service. I hope it will seize upon it; if it does, it cannot fail.

Very truly yours,

Robert M. La Follette

WE want to double our circulation and our readers can help in this respect. Induce your friends to subscribe for The California Outlook. If they are progressive it will make them more so, if reactionary, it may convert them. Who knows? Use the subscription blank on the inside of this cover, or send to us for a vest pocket book of ten blanks.

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IN THIS ISSUE: THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE

THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK

A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

Vol. X. No. 20 | Los Angeles and San Francisco, May 13, 1911 | 5 Cents—$1.00 a Year

Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey



THE CREED OF WOODROW WILSON

By privilege, as we now fight it, we mean control of the law, of legislation and of adjudication, by organizations which do not represent the people, by means which are private and selfish and worthy of all condemnation. We mean specifically the conduct of our affairs and the shaping of our legislation in the interest of special bodies of capital and those who organize its use. We mean the alliance for this purpose of political machines with the captains of organized industry. We mean the exploitation of the people by legal and political means. We have seen our governments under these influences cease to be representative governments, cease to be governments representative of the people and become governments representative of the special interests, controlled by machines, which in their turn are not controlled by the people.

A modern joint-stock corporation can not in any proper sense be said to base its rights and powers upon the principles of private property. Its powers are wholly derived from legislation. It possesses them for the convenience of business at the sufferance of the public. Its stock is widely owned, passes from hand to hand, brings multitudes of men into its shifting partnerships, and connects it with the interests and the investments of whole communities. It is a segment of the public, bears no analogy to a partnership or to the processes by which private property is safeguarded and managed, and should not be suffered to afford any cover whatever to those who are managing it. Its management is of public and general concern, is in a very proper sense everybody's business.

Hence our objects as a party. I take these objects to be to open up all the processes of politics, open them wide to public view; to make them accessible to every force that moves, every opinion that prevails in the thought of the people; to give society command of its own economic life again, not by revolutionary measures, but by a steady application of the principle that the people have a right to look into such matters and to control them; to safeguard our resources and the lives of our workmen and women and children, our chief natural resources, against the selfishness of private use and profit; to cut all privilege and patronage and private advantage and secret use out of our fiscal legislation; to equalize the burdens of taxation, and to throw open the gates of opportunity to mankind.

Wait 'Till Both Sides Are Tired

IF THERE MUST BE American intervention in Mexico, at least let the fateful hour be put off until both sides now contending are heartily sick of the fracas and are looking for some good friend to help them to let go, otherwise Uncle Sam is like enough to find the opposing parties fraternizing and making common cause against him, which will be far from pleasant. Then, too, if intervention come now, it will inevitably be for the sustaining of the Diaz dynasty with which American sympathy does not align. When the strong hand of Uncle Sam takes a grip on Mexican affairs it should be to establish a newer and better order, not to reestablish the old nor yet to set upon any throne of power another dictatorship to replace that of Diaz. When the people of Mexico have had about all the fight there is in them mutually whipped out will come the psychological moment for intervention, if it come at all. Meantime we, as well as they, must endure much.

Roosevelt's Statement of the Case

THE STATEMENT of the case of the Times' dynamiting by Theodore Roosevelt, in the current number of the New York Outlook, leaves little to be said on either side. Like many, if not most, of his utterances this one consisted mainly in the eternally obvious, and yet it is in relation to the obvious proprieties of such cases that men oftenest err and most need to be counseled. It is the obstacle in plainest sight over which we stumble. In difficult situations we feel our ways and so arrive safely. For unionists to assume a put-up job against them was foolhardy. For capitalists to look upon arrest as the equivalent of a verdict of guilty was and is inexcusably unjust. The voice of Roosevelt will recall to sanity many a head in both camps that the swift tide of circumstance had set whirling. Let us keep our heads, control our tongues, but vigilantly watch the unfolding of what must come, solicitous only that justice be done and that right speedily.

Approaching Wool Cautiously

IT HAS BEEN GIVEN OUT from Washington that the Democrats are "approaching wool cautiously." They do well so to do. At any rate they should make sure which is the butt end of the animal upon whose back the wool grows. Mistakes in such cases have been known to entail serious consequences. And yet it was not so that their distinguished forebear, John Randolph of Roanoke, approached wool. It was said of him that, so greatly did he detest a tariff on wool, he would go a mile out of his way any time to get a chance to kick a sheep.

Were They Put Up to It?

WHEN THE CITIZENS of Cordova imitated the Boston tea party and shoveled a lot of British Columbia coal into the bay, in protest against the non-opening of the Alaska coal claims, were they acting upon their own volition or were they put up to it by some Morganheim coal-grabbing interests in the background? The incident wears a suspicious look. Of course the government should take action in the premises. Had Secretary Fisher taken office when Ballinger did, doubtless a leasing policy would have been worked out ere this for Congressional approval, but Secretary Ballinger first antagonized anything looking toward conservation of coal resources and then went head-on to the other extreme, but in fact formulated no working policy by which the coal measures can be developed and the public interests safeguarded. Until that end can be achieved it were better to mark time and let Cordova rage.

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A Disquieting Disclosure

A SAN FRANCISCO Panama-Pacific booster, telegraphing from Seattle to the executive committee, stated that, during the Alaska-Yukon exposition, 75 per cent. of the gate receipts were paid in by persons who live within thirty miles of Seattle itself. This is an astonishing and disquieting disclosure. Unless 75 per cent. of the gate receipts of the Panama-Pacific Exposition are paid in by persons who live beyond a radius of 300 miles from the exposition grounds the enterprise will prove, to all boosting intents and purposes, a failure. San Francisco can squeeze its own back country dry as hay almost any time without going to all the trouble and expense of getting up a monster world's exposition to that end.

Venezuela Too?

SO NOW IT IS Senor Somebody who has taken his station in New York to foment another revolution in Venezuela. Nice country, nice people! But cannot the ungovernable Spanish Americans so arrange it among themselves as not to have more than one revolution in full swing at any one time? Such a continuous round of pleasure as these dark-skinned people afford us grows wearing to the nerves and inclines to a general, all-embracing spanking expedition, cost what it may.

Monarchies Tremble at Her Power

BARON D'ESTOURNELLES, lately sojourning in Milwaukee, declared that, "Every autocratic government on earth fears woman and her influence." Right he is. When it comes to that, woman is no slouch of an autocrat herself.

The Star of Woodrow Wilson

THE DISCRIMINATING OBSERVER of current politics is likely to find in Woodrow Wilson the most promising and the most interesting personality that is showing anywhere in the field. He is the first conspicuous national example of a new force that has found its way into our public affairs—a force that we vaguely describe as the "Scholar in Politics." Charles E. Merriam of Chicago is another example, but local rather than national. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts at one time laid claim to this title, or his friends claimed it for him, but his diploma must have been forged, for his scholarship rested on a few dinky attempts at history writing and his politics consisted in an election to the Senate by certain special interests to look out for their tariff requirements—cheap scholarship and bad politics.

Woodrow Wilson is a thinker, writer and a genuine leader in the field of education. For a number of years he has been at the head of Princeton which stands with Harvard and Yale in the very front rank of American colleges. His scholarship title is of the best and highest order. As an instructor of youth in the duties of citizenship, he has always maintained and promulgated the doctrine that the educated man is bound to give the state the best that is in him. Living up to that principle, he has long been active in the politics of New Jersey, aligning himself with the Democratic party on national issues, but taking an independent stand on municipal issues. He was nominated last year for governor by the Democrats, and elected by an overwhelming majority in a state which since 1896 has usually been carried by the Republicans. As a governor he ranks with Johnson of California, Bass of New Hampshire, Hughes of New York and Stubbs of Kansas for courage, energy and devotion to the interest of the people; and now he crosses the continent and greets friends and admirers by scores of thousands, because he is frankly willing to accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency if it should be offered him, and because he is regarded by a large element in the party as their most available candidate.

The later utterances of Woodrow Wilson leave no question as to how he stands on the great fundamental issue that is now splitting open both political parties. He is for the rule of the people and the overthrow of privilege. In his point of view the rights of the human being always take precedence over the rights of property. He is for the initiative, referendum and recall, although, like Roosevelt, he seems to be a bit doubtful on the recall of the judiciary. He may in time see the light on that last point. Let us hope so.

Republicans and Democrats alike, the people of California will greet Dr. Woodrow Wilson with enthusiasm and admiration, and will listen with the deepest interest to what he has to offer on the great questions of the day. They recognize his standing as a scholar, a man of affairs and a political leader, and—which means much more—they recognize in him a true friend of the common people. If the nominee on the Republican side should represent the progressive principles upheld by the majority of that party in this state, California is not likely to give its vote to the Democrats, for the state is of the Republican faith on national issues. But if reactionary forces

should prevail on the Republican side, it will then be a matter of vast importance to the voters of this state who put principle above party as to whom the Democrats will offer as their candidate, and certainly no one could be more acceptable to such voters than the democratic Democrat, Woodrow Wilson. C. D. W.

Up-Set or Set-Up?

THE COMPLAINT of the standpatters is that the progressives would, if they could, and will if they can, upset everything; that they will blunderingly interfere with industrial and commercial processes ordained by immutable, natural law and that, however good their intentions may be, they are a pack of impracticables whose intermeddling can effect nothing but mischief, create nothing but confusion, for the reason that the direction taken by the activities of men is determined by the nature of things, compelled by the constitution of man and fortuitous eventualities beyond human control. Our modern centralizations of government and industry are cited as manifestations of force and purpose beyond the power of Man to limit or extend.

If this indictment of the progressive movement be, in fact, a "true bill," then the position of the progressive is altogether untenable and he should hide his diminished head in some obscure corner there to study the laws of man's being while wiser men than he go on with the world's work, following the direction of least resistance, cheerful in the consciousness that the consequences, whatever they may be, are none of the concern of such men, lying as they do wholly outside human abilities to add to or take from.

By way of rejoinder, the progressive demands of the standpatter that he look where he is going. The doctrine of irresponsibility for the consequences of our acts is derided and denied. The progressive asserts that the direction of least resistance is backward and not forward, downward and not upward, that it is a manifestation of that atavism whose unhindered course leads to the ancestral type and would place man back upon the bottom rung of the ladder of development, a rung imbedded in poverty and squalor, in disorder and riot, in profligacy and moral downfall. He holds that there has, in the whole history of mankind, been no progress that was not the result of conscious effort to make conditions better than they were: that every good thing that has come to mankind has had to be planned for and fought for by the relatively few at the cost of overcoming the inertia of the many and the opposition of those standpat, retrogressive reactionaries whose paths are unlighted by imagination and purposes unrelieved by considerations for other interests than their own. In short the contention of the progressive is that he has come to set-up, rather than to up-set.

This line of demarkation between the standpatters and the progressives in American politics is elemental, fundamental and temperamental. It is impossible that it shall always manifest itself in contending factions in both political parties. Somehow, some time, the progressives of both parties must come together in one political party and the retrogressives of both parties must gravitate together in the other. Which party shall be the progressive and which the conservative, or, to state it better in terms of history, which shall be the liberal party and which the tory? Traditions, associations, organizations are strong and may delay the line-up of like-minded men, may defer the flocking together of birds of a feather, but these hindrances can only be delays and cannot be interdictions.

It seems unlikely that both the Democratic and Republican parties shall become progressive, merely vieing with each other as to which shall be the most so, and the spirit of progress is too strong in the land tamely to submit to both parties longer being non-progressive and standpat. To attempt that is to bid Socialism lead on and it is to be doubted if the American mind is yet ready for that adventure.

The name "Republican" would be handicapped in the South. In the North the term "Democrat" connotes blind opposition and not puissant leadership and that name also would not be without its handicap. The new departure is not to be altogether unhindered no matter how or when it starts. It will be the policy of standpatism to prevent the new alignment. The predicament of Pharaoh in the Red Sea will not be more intolerable than that of modern standpatism if the new alignment can be effected. It must be.

Meantime, you who believe in a set-up policy, in a policy of conscious struggle for high purposes, watch for the first faint crack denoting the line of cleavage and be sure, whatever your previous condition of party servitude may have been, to put yourself on the right side of that crack. A new and better order is to be set up on this continent. A. J. P.

Buncoed Again, B'gosh!

IT IS JUST BEGINNING to dawn on the American people that they have been once more the victims of an elaborate piece of fraud executed by that well-known confidence operator, the daily newspaper—with the accent on the NEWS.

The subject of the little game this time was Mexico. The news issues involved were: The condition of that country—economic, political, governmental—the rule of Diaz—its popularity and permanency—the prospect of successful revolution, and the interest of Americans in the situation.

These were legitimate subjects of news inquiry, were they not? The American people were entitled to full knowledge on matters of such vital moment to a sister republic; and from what source were they to get it, if not from the newspapers? Laying aside for the moment our business interests in that country, which may affect only one or two per cent of our population, there remains an enormous patriotic and social interest, for Mexico touches our border for thousands of miles, and it is, next to the United States, the largest and most conspicuous republican experiment on this hemisphere. There were any number of reasons why the newspapers—again with the accent on the front syllable—should give us the truth about Mexico and only one reason why they should deceive us. But that one reason is the moving cause of most of the lying and fraud, and, for that matter, most of the wickedness, cruelty and meanness that afflicts the country, and the name of it is: Business Interest.

Something over a year ago our pleasant dreams of a regenerated Mexico under a Grand-Old-Man, Diaz, were rudely interrupted by a series of articles in a popular magazine on the subject of "Barbarous Mexico." Only three numbers appeared, and the reason given by the magazine for the discontinuance was that the material was in such poor order that the magazine would not venture its publication. A socialist paper took up the series and completed it.

The articles, their writer, and the magazine that published them, all received indignant condemnation at the hands of the newspapers of this country. The stories of slavery, of cruel exploitation of the people, of the destruction of liberty and the wild and desperate discontent among all classes—these all were met with fierce denials. The Hearst papers, which are supposed to give us news at whatever cost and consequence, were not satisfied with the customary protest, but sent special writers into the traduced territory to give the "American" articles the lie in every particular.

This ended the first part of the bunco game. The sudden collapse of the courage of the magazine, the general chorus of denial from the newspapers and the urgent demand of the big business interests that we should all mind our own affairs and not interfere with the prosperity of a neighboring republic combined to restore our confidence in Mexico and put a stop to the questions we were beginning to ask.

Then came the rebellion, following close on the heels of a fake election of president. The American newspapers all played up the election as though it were the real thing, and published exalted eulogies of Diaz as the Bismarck-Gladstone-Roosevelt of the Latin Americans. It seemed good, indeed, to get our old ideals restored—for we are all stand-patters by instinct, and only change our minds when we must. The rebellion, according to most of our enterprising news-getters, was nothing but a joke, local rioting here and there carried on by jail birds, socialists and vagrants. There were no real leaders, no organization, no financial backing, and the whole business could be brought to an end in short order, so we were assured, if our border ruffians would quit filibustering and our radical papers stop encouraging the disorder.

It came as a sudden and a rude shock to most of the American people when President Taft brought the army down to the boundary line—and what for? So as to save American life and property when the whole empty sham of a government should totter to its fall. Gradually then the truth began to fight its way into our newspapers. The bunco game was played out. As long as business interests could be helped by suppressing the facts and by bolstering up the Diaz government—a plain old-fashioned tyranny of serfdom plus modern business human exploitation—that policy was followed by most of our highly respected press. When it became necessary to tell the truth in order to save the fragments—why, it would even do that also.

Is it any wonder that the people have become cynical and contemptuous about the press as the "Palladium of our Liberties?" How many different times and in how many ways are they to be buncoed, before they are justified in getting suspicious? Of course the joke is on us. We bit all right. But maybe the newspapers—those at least that participated in this little trick—may have lost something in the transaction.

C. D. W.

Senate Constitutional Amendment Number 47

(This series of articles on the proposed constitutional amendments is intended mainly to open the discussion. The writer of them had not the advantage of hearing them discussed in committee and before the Legislature and the views he holds regarding them are confessedly inexpert, but these amendments demand attention and the writer will handle them as best he may according to his lights. Discussion of them is cordially invited.)

THIS AMENDMENT, if adopted, places under the control of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, with the exception hereafter noted, every railroad, steam or electric, interurban or street; every canal, pipe line, telephone or telegraph, every device for generating and distributing heat or power, every storage or wharfage plant designed, directly or indirectly, for public use. All such are declared to be public utilities and subject to public control.

Having made this declaration the proposed amendment goes on constitutionally to give the Legislature plenary power to confer upon the Commission all powers and equipments needful for the supervision and regulation, including the fixing of rates, of all these public utilities, whether owned by private persons or by associations or corporations, excluding only municipally owned properties.

With the adoption of this amendment all powers of regulation of public utilities, now vesting in boards of supervisors or municipal councils or other governing bodies of cities or counties, will cease so far as they conflict with the powers hereby conferred upon the State Railroad Commission. But here, unfortunately, enters the exception above noted: If any city or city and county, by election held after the adoption of this amendment, votes to retain control of its utilities under the law as it is, such city or city and county shall continue under the law as it now is until it votes to relinquish such authority to the State and to its Railroad Commission. This proviso is unfortunate in that it makes longer the road to the same ultimate goal and continues a principle of government that never was sound, just or practicable.

The principle referred to is this: that neither of the parties to a transaction should be the sole arbiter as to all issues arising out of that transaction. It is no more just that the consumers of a product should determine the price of it than that the producers of it should, and the attempt to empower city councils to fix water rates and rates for lights and power has resulted in the whole subject being taken out of the hands of cities and turned over to the courts. And the courts have broken down under the task.

Oakland lately had a case finally decided a decade after it became an issue and San Francisco has already been waiting eight years for a determination of the value of the Spring Valley water plant, as a basis for rate-making, without a decision and, meantime, the possessions of Spring Valley have so augmented that the decision will not fit the facts when rendered.

A state commission, having in its control all public utilities, will come as near as possible to constituting a disinterested tribunal. The concept of this measure is just and right. How it will work out in practice remains to be seen. Undoubtedly it will focus on the State Railroad Commission all the powers and persuasions of all the special interests in the State. There is no use blinding ourselves to this truth. Heretofore only the railroads were interested in controlling the Railroad Commission and, up to the advent of the present Commission, they had controlled it. Hereafter, if this amendment be adopted, all public service corporations will join in seeking to control, in their mutual interests, this Commission, and yet plenary power to do right and deal intelligently between producer and consumer of public utilities must exist somewhere. Now such power nowhere exists. The burden has broken down every arm of government upon which it has rested. It cannot do worse under the system of control sought by this Constitutional Amendment to be established and it may do better. Unless government is to prove a failure it will do better, but if that fail then public ownership of public utilities will be the only recourse and its coming will be swift and sure.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 47 should be adopted. A. J. P.

Morally Responsible

JUST HOW FAR a stockholder is legally and financially responsible for the behavior of his company is a subject on which much has been written and spoken, and it has been covered in countless laws and decisions; but the question of how far a stockholder is morally responsible for the behavior of his company has received but little attention. This illustrates perhaps the tendency that prevails in this country to give financial issues precedence over moral.

Corporations have no souls we say, and are disposed to let it go at that. So has a gun no soul; but the man who owns it and uses it to do injury to a fellow man must suffer for what the gun does.

Charles M. Cabot of Boston, is a stockholder in the United States Steel Corporation—one of 15,000. How large his holding may be we are not informed, but he seems to regard it as large enough to carry some moral responsibility. A book entitled "The Steel Workers," by John A. Fitch, came into the hands of Mr. Cabot, and he was filled with astonishment and regret to learn that the corporation whose stock he was holding was working its men with such heartless severity that they were practically used up and worthless at about the age of 40. The book gave much the same story as that presented in the famous "Pittsburg Survey," which was a thorough research into the conditions of steel and allied industries centering at Pittsburg. It will be remembered that one of the first acts of the steel corporation, after it was created by Morgan, Carnegie, Frick and others, was to stamp out all unionism in the mills. Here we have the ideal conditions for which the opponents of the labor unions clamor—entire "freedom" for the American workman. These "free" beings are mostly Huns, Croats and Russians. They work from 12 to 16 hours a day and most of them seven days in the week. They are paid largely by piece and are speeded up to a point that drives them almost inevitably to drink, and yet their average pay is under two dollars a day, tens of thousands of them getting under a dollar and a half. They and their families live in conditions of incredible squalor.

All this was set forth in Mr. Fitch's book, and Mr. Cabot reading it felt that it was only right that each and every one of the other 15,000 stockholders should know the conditions under which their company was working. He appealed to President Gary and asked if he might have a list of the names and addresses of these stockholders, so that he could lay the facts before them. He says that President Gary not only promised him the list, but said he would do all in his power to help in the work of making things better. On a suggestion of Mr. Cabot, Mr. Fitch prepared a magazine article containing the material facts from the book and that was published in the "American" for March. This displeased Mr. Gary and he refused to allow its distribution. Possibly he regarded the medium as too radical in tone.

At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. Steel Mr. Cabot moved that a committee be appointed from among the stockholders to investigate and report on the truth of the charges conveyed in the article. Mr. Gary, who held proxies for a majority of the stockholders, allowed the motion to pass, although he denounced the article as "partisan, unfair and unreasonable, and the motive for it not good." Mr. Gary is a lawyer by profession and weighs his words, and it will be noticed he did not say the article was untrue. As he is to appoint the committee, however, it is not likely the public will ever hear of the results.

One of these days free government and the vote of the people will be established in Pennsylvania—yes, even in Pennsylvania—and Mr. Gary and his colleagues need not be at all surprised if retaliatory measures follow, the very mildest of which will be an eight-hour labor law.

C. D. W.

There would not have been so much argument for popular election of Senators if there had been more election of popular Senators.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

It is a good bet that if Lorimer had to begin life over again as a newsboy he would not sell the Chicago Tribune.—Minneapolis Journal.

The remarkable growth of the automobile industry is illustrated again by the fact that mortgages on Ohio farm lands increased from $196,388,255 to $353,363,096 in the last fiscal year.—Ohio State Journal.

Lawyers thrown out of work by the decision not to appeal the Interstate Commerce Commission decision can cheer up. Mr. Ballinger says he will proceed against all those who have attacked him while he was Secretary of the Interior.—Wall Street Journal.

Manuel de Zamacona e Inclain has been appointed Ambassador to the United States from Mexico. The rubber stamp must be a handy thing in his case.—Chicago Record-Herald.

World's supply of potash, experts report, will not be exhausted for a thousand years. This gives us time to settle that potash dispute with Germany.—Wall Street Journal.

About the only way Mr. Carnegie can insure peace is to pension the armor-plate people and the gun-makers.—Birmingham News.

Alaska's long petition for a postal savings bank was sent to the Postmaster General, instead of to the Messrs. Guggenheim direct.—Kansas City Times.



Wocdrow Wilson In the West Progressive sentiment, in the Republican party, has made little progress in New England outside of New Hampshire, where it has gained a very good foothold. In the Democratic party it has done better. In New York organized progressive Republicanism seems to have died a-bornin,' but New Jersey, hitherto the citadel of corporate power, not only elected a progressive Democratic Governor but the Republican State Senate kept pace with the Democratic Governor right along through the legislative session, doing good things in the right way. Therefore, both Democrats and Republicans of New Jersey have said to the Nation, "Woodrow Wilson is our kind of man. We think he will make a good President. What do you think?" That the people of the West may know what to think, the Governor of New Jersey is taking a four weeks' swing around the western circuit and will pay a visit to California forthwith. He will deliver a commencement address at the State University on the 16th and will be dined by a number of college organizations united at San Francisco on the 15th. He is a notable man and looms large on the political horizon; a conservative progressive, he is not able to keep pace with La Follette in all things, but is too swift for Taft and he outdistances Harmon of Ohio altogether. If any Democrat can draw to the standard of that party the progressive wing of the Republican party Woodrow Wilson would seem to be that man. Therefore mark him well while he is here. He may prove the focal point for a new departure in American politics.

What Shall We Do To Be Saved? The plaint of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Hyatt, that men do not pay their poll tax unless they have to, and that barely half of them have to, has much more of concern in it than the loss of the money to the schools, although the schools could use the $750,000 of uncollected poll taxes to good advantage if they had it. The delinquency signifies that half the men of California are shirks upon whose minds and hearts there rests no sense of responsibility for the maintenance of that educational system upon which the future well-being of our nation more depends than upon any and all other public institutions. Whether or not the men and women of California of the next generation shall be instructed, trained, fitted for life and for carrying on to fruition the mighty task of making democracy make good, is nothing to the poll-tax dodgers, and mighty little to the poll-tax collector, unless he is paid a commission for the collecting. It is not much of a man to whom it is not worth $2 a year just to be a man. Superintendent Hyatt, in his circular letter to the press, suggests that these delinquents would joyously walk miles to the office of the county assessor or treasurer to pay this tax if they only knew that it went into the treasuries of the schools. Would they? It is the policy of the Superintendent to be nice to them. He knows better. He knows that the joy of dodging the tax to that of paying it, even for the benefit of the schools, would be relatively about like the joy that going on a spree bears to sobering up after being pulled out of the gutter. No, the plain truth is that anyhow half the men of California do not care a whoop for government, for education, for democracy making good, for the well-being of posterity, for anything under the sun except what they are themselves busy about. They may pretend that they care, and even think that they do, but that measure of care that neither prompts one to vote, unless there is "something in it" for himself or his friend, affords a mighty poor dependence for the maintenance of a government founded upon "manhood" suffrage. The delinquency complained of by Superintendent Hyatt is a shame to our civilization and impeaches the manhood of half the men of California.

Stop Babying The Propertyless Man Whole broadsides have been written and fired at the iniquity of the poll tax because it taxes the poor man who, because he is unfortunately propertyless, ought not, it is claimed, to be made to bear any portion of the common expense of maintaining government or an educational system. Bah! bah!! bah!!! The Watchman will not be accused, by anyone who has read the things that he has written, of being a toady to property or the propertyful man. He does not highly regard the money getter and he never makes the mistake of rating manhood by the size of the bank account or assessment roll but, in nine hundred cases out of the thousand, the native born American man who reaches the age of forty years without having his name inscribed on an assessment roll, always and everywhere a roll of honor, does so because he has sown tares instead of wheat, does so because he has sown to the wind instead of to the soil, does so because he has been a spendthrift and a shirk. If he has helped to support government it has been through his vices and not his virtues and, whatever he may have contributed in tariff and revenue taxes to the national government, he has failed of pulling his own weight in the government of state, county and community in which he lives. The world respects the man who has property, and rightly respects him, not in proportion to the property he has, but because he is a taxpayer. The possession of property is a certificate of fitness to do jury duty, it forms a basis for credit, it is a foundation of permanent citizenship, it is an anchor to windward, it is a good thing to have and to hold and, in an overwhelming percentage of cases, in this land of opportunity, the native born American who attains forty years and is still propertyless thereby confesses moral as well as financial failure. Howheit, the payment of the poll tax by the man of property does not necessarily involve a guaranty of his patriotism, his love for his race or his consideration for the public schools, for he might also dodge it if he could, but he cannot. It is taxed up to his property and he has got to pay it or allow his property to he sold for taxes. Government is by the very few for the exceeding many, for only the few take an unselfish interest in government while the many grumble and pay what they cannot avoid paying, and are ill content. Can democracy vindicate its right to exist on such a basis? It is time to stop babying the propertyless man. That will be the beginning of making a man of him.

Palpable Limits To Direct Legislation There are those who affect to fear that the so-called "radicals" would, if they could, overthrow representative government and attempt in its place the hazards of direct legislation hy all the people. Governor Johnson had placed before him for executive consideration 956 enacted bills, bills that the people's representatives, in both Senate and Assembly, considered favorably and adopted in both houses hy at least a majority vote. This leaves out the numberless measures that were presented to the Legislature and considered and rejected. How can it ever be possible that a tenth, or even one in the hundred, of legislative issues can come before the general public? Is it not perfectly plain that, under the most advanced form of direct legislation, the people are not likely to be called upon to consider more than a small fraction of the legislative measures that will demand action? The purest democracy will be 99 per cent. representative government at the outside and the only reason that it is not to he 100 per cent. representative is that, in practice, it has proven misrepresentative in precisely that small hut crucially important percentage which the people may, under the direct method of legislating, take into their own hands. It is as certain that, under the most democratic government conceivable, government must he mainly representative as it is that the earth must remain in its orbit or that the pole star must stay put. It is the hundredth issue that makes all our pother for us and it is the hundred thousandth man, a grabber, who is responsible for even that much of direct legislation. If he could be decent representative government would reign supreme 100 per cent. pure.

A Whole Week Of Doing Nothing It was announced that, with the last bill signed, or pocketed, Governor Johnson would devote a whole week to doing nothing. The Watchman doubts his having done it, hut the wonder is that he has not had to spend that week, and several others, in bed trying to recover from nervous prostration. Of what metal is he made that he can stand so much? Reflect that he devoted practically a year to campaigning for the redemption of California from corporate rule, almost without respite, that the Legislature was precipitated upon him immediately after, that the shadow of the office seeker has not been absent from his door, and that during the final thirty days, allowed by the amended constitution for deliberation, there were nearly a thousand legislative measures put up to him for final action. California has few public men who could have survived the campaign that Governor Johnson made and not very many who, had they gone at it fresh and unwearied, could have survived the legislative session and the thirty-day annex of executive consideration of hills without needing to devote more than one week to doing nothing. A remarkable man is this Governor of ours, physically as well as mentally and morally. His enthusiasms suffice to sustain him.

How Can Law Be Practiced? Governor Johnson signed 753 bills, making them laws. That means 753 changes in the laws of the State as they were. A great many of these laws consist in changes in the codes. Until these laws have all been printed and published, chiefly in book form, how is any attorney to practice law or any judge to hold court, to say nothing of the ability of any citizen to know what his rights and duties are? Time was when such laws were published as fast as signed in some newspaper of general circulation, hut that came to be a graft in many states and the custom appears to have been discontinued, but if we had a State gazette, published by the State for the people of the State, it would be possible for it to keep so nearly abreast of the making of laws as to appraise courts, attorneys and people of what changes are made in the laws as the laws are made, or near it, and at no very great expense. It could do all the State's advertising. Departments of State government, State institutions and officials could he required, at proper intervals so as not all to come at once, to publish in it financial and other reports. Every state should have at least a weekly organ of publicity which might, to a great extent, take the places of the voluminous biennial reports that are limitedly distributed and gather dust

(Continued on page 15)

The Work of the Legislature

Legislation Affecting the Public Welfare Passed by the Last California Legislature

The laws of most interest, enacted by the last legislature, are those that redeem the pledges contained in the platform of the Republican party in the campaign of 1910. As practically every one of these pledges was literally redeemed, it may be just as well to take them up in order, and show what laws correspond to each.

Kicking Out the S. P.

The first plank in that platform called for the elimination of the Southern Pacific company from the politics of California. This has been done largely by Governor Johnson's appointment of non-railroad men to vacancies in the State administration. But at least two laws were necessary promptly and effectively to remove notorious Southern Pacific influences from the state government. Senate Bill 960 (Black) abolished the old Bureau of Building and Loan Supervision, ousting Charlie Curry and Jake Transue from the eleventh-hour berths provided for them by Governor Gillett, and Assembly Bill 684 (Flint) made possible the immediate removal of Alden Anderson, the Southern Pacific catspaw in the primary campaign of last year.

Direct Primary Law

The next plank called for any practicable simplification of the Direct Primary Law. One of the simplifications which the last legislature found most practicable, and one which also redeemed a later plank in the platform, was embodied in Assembly Bill 1385 (Young) which discarded the absurd district advisory plan in the primary vote for choice for United States Senator, and substituted for it the effective "Oregon plan" of a statewide advisory vote.

But Bill No. 1385 went far beyond this in the improvement of the Direct Primary Law. It eliminated the cumbersome system of estimating the signatures required for candidates' petitions, by counties, and substituted the simple provision that "except in the case of a candidate for nomination to a judicial office or a school office, nomination papers shall be signed as follows: By not less than one per centum and not more than two per centum of the voters of the party of the candidate seeking nomination, within the state or political subdivision thereof in which such candidate seeks nomination.

It provides, further, for the rotation of names of candidates for state office. It abolishes the absurd post-election party convention which last year made the candidates' platform after the candidates were nominated, and substitutes for it a convention of the candidates themselves, who are to make their own platform. It provides for partisan state conventions in presidential years, composed of delegates chosen by the county conventions, which in turn are composed of delegates elected at the preceding primaries.

Non-Partisan Judiciary

This act also redeems a later pledge in the Republican platform, promising non-partisan judicial candidacies. It goes further, and includes school officers, also. It provides that of these candidates at the primary election, the two highest, regardless of party, are declared the only candidates for such office at the general election, except that, in case any candidate for a judicial or school office, that shall be the only judicial or school office to be filled at the November election, shall receive a majority of all votes at the primary election he shall be the only candidate at the general election. The names of all candidates for judicial office are to be printed on the primary ballots of all parties.

Direct Election of Senators

The platform next called for a resolution to congress calling for the direct election of United States Senators. Senate Joint Resolutions 1 (Sanford), 17 (Stetson), and 25 (Sanford), carried this plank into literal effect.

Short Ballot

The next plank called for a shortening of the ballot. Two steps were made toward this goal: Assembly Constitutional Amendment 33 (Young) makes the clerk of the supreme court appointive by the court instead of elective; and Assembly Bill 1106 (Bohnett) makes the state printer appointive by the governor instead of elective.

Party Circle Abolished

The next two planks were redeemed by one bill. They call for a return to the Australian ballot, without party circle or column, and for a non-partisan judicial ballot. Senate Bill 306 (Boynton) provides for grouping the names of all candidates for any office under the name of the office, with the party name after the candidate's name, and for the rotation of candidates' names on the ballot, so that no candidate shall get any advantage by reason of the position of his name in the alphabet; it provides, further, for the elimination of all party designations from that part of the ballot containing the names of candidates for judicial offices or for school offices.

Direct Legislation and the Recall

The platform demanded "the submission to the people of constitutional amendments providing for direct legislation in the state, and in the county and local governments, through the initiative, the referendum and the recall." Senate Constitutional Amendment 22 (Gates) provides for the initiative and referendum in State legislation, and 23 (Gates) provides for the recall of state officials, including the judiciary. Senate Bill 360 (Black) extends the initiative, referendum and recall to all municipal corporations, and Assembly Bill 100 (Held) provides for their extention to county governments.

Home Rule for Counties

"A county government act which shall provide an improved system of county government, with the greatest possible measure of home rule compatible with necessary uniformity."

The Committee (on County Government) Substitute for Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 5, adds a new section to the Constitution, permitting any county to frame a freeholders' charter for its own government, to supersede the general laws adopted by the legislature, as to such county. The freeholders' convention may be called by three-fifths of the supervisors or by petition of fifteen per cent of the voters, and a majority vote is required to ratify the charter proposed by that convention. This charter may later be amended, by majority votes, at an election called upon petition of ten per cent of the voters, followed by approval by the legislature. Such charters may provide for the constitution, election and government of boards of supervisors; for the terms and compensations of all other statutory county officers; for the powers of the supervisors; for the creation of additional officers; and for the construction and maintenance of roads, highways and bridges.

Revision of Criminal Procedure

"Such revision of the laws of criminal procedure in this state as shall make the administration of justice more speedy and certain and prevent the delays in the punishment of criminals and escape of offenders upon technical grounds not connected with the guilt or innocence of the accused."

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 26 provides that "No judgment shall be set aside, or new trial granted in any criminal case on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure, unless, after an examination of the entire cause including the evidence, the court shall be of the opinion that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice."

In addition, Senate Bills 383-385, inclusive (Boynton), limit the grounds of challenge of grand jurors and enlarge the powers of district attorneys in the deliberations of the grand jury. Senate Bill 386 (Boynton) simplifies the definition of "arraignment." Senate Bill 388 (Boynton) is an extremely important reform of one of the most flagrant abuses of the criminal law in this country: it amends Section 1008 of the Penal Code to read, in part:

"An indictment or information may be amended by the district attorney without leave of court, at any time before the defendant pleads. Such amendment may be made at any time thereafter, in the discretion of the court where it can be done without prejudice to the substantial rights of the defendant."

Reformatory for First Offenders

The next plank demanded the enactment of laws for the establishment in California of a modern reformatory for first offenders, so as to make it possible to apply effective reformative treatment, and to separate from the older and confirmed criminals the first offenders and younger prisoners, whom experience has shown can be permanently reformed by proper discipline. Assembly Bill 200 (Clark) appropriates $150,000 to construct the "California State Reformatory" and to purchase 600 acres of agricultural land for a site; provides for the indeterminate sentence and the application of the most modern methods of reform, including surgical treatment where feasible, agricultural and industrial training, and probation. Makes a commission of five, including governor and lieutenant-governor, responsible for construction of reformatory.

Uniform Accounting and Economy in Administration

The next plank requiring legislative enactments for its redemption refers to a uniform system of accounting and provision for the highest economy in the administration of state and county offices. The committee substitute for Assembly Bill 515 (Benedict) abolishes the old State Board of Examiners, who were members ex officio and too busy to attend to the details of the work, and establishes in their stead the State Board of Control, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor and charged with the duty of auditing state claims and supervising the accounting of all state departments and institutions. This law will provide adequately for the improvement of methods in accounting and management.

Conservation of Natural Resources

"We recommend the enactment by the legislature of laws which, without conflicting with national conservation, shall apply similar standards to the conservation of such natural resources as come under the jurisdiction of the state." The legislature of 1911 redeemed that pledge by the enactment of Assembly Bill 789 (Clark), which creates the "Conservation Commission of the State of California," consisting of three men, appointed by the Governor, provided with $200,000, and charged to investigate the nature and extent of the remaining natural resources of California, to study the conservation laws of other states and nations, to reframe the conservation laws of California, and to report to the next legislature. Assembly Bill 735 (Clark) establishes a State board of control to limit and regulate the appropriation of water for the generation of electricity, and in general to prevent monopoly and excessive charges in the sale of electric power.

There were a number of other conservation bills passed. Assembly Bill 829 (Clark) prohibits the wilful waste of natural gas, and provides $1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment for violation. Assembly Bill 830 (Clark) prohibits the extraction of minerals from any stream or lake under any other arrangement whatsoever than lease from the State, such lease being limited to twenty-five years. This is designed to conserve the soda deposits. Assembly Bill 830 (Clark) provides fines from $50 to $100 or imprisonment from fifteen days to six months for any form of negligence resulting in the setting or spread of forest fires. Assembly Bill 1042 (Rutherford) prohibits the piping or other diversion of the fresh waters of the State to any other State, and charges the governor with the duty of bringing suits to prevent such diversion. This bill was aimed at such attempts as were made to divert the waters of Lake Tahoe to a Nevada reclamation project, with the incidental development of electrical power by a private corporation.

Employers' Liability Law

"An employers' liability act which shall put upon the industry the charges of its risks of human life and limb, along the lines recommended by Theodore Roosevelt." Fulfilled by Senate Bill 14 (Roseberry). This law provides that accident cases may be tried before a jury, in which event the party (employer or employee) who is proved to have been the more to blame bears the entire burden of the accident; or that the cases may be tried before an industrial accident board created by the law, if the employer and employee have both agreed, prior to the accident, to submit them to the board, in which event, an automatically determined scale of relief is afforded the victim, provided the board finds in his favor, the advantage to the employer arising from his ability to discount his accident losses by applying tables similar to mortality tables to an estimate of them, based on the known figures of possible damage that may be awarded under this law.

Effective Railway Regulation

"Such additional legislation or constitutional amendments as may be necessary to make the state railroad commission fully effective; including provisions for the physical valuation of railroad properties as one essential step toward a true basis for the

fixing of rates, provisions for a uniform system of accounting, for giving the commission power to initiate action, and such further provisions for the regulation of rates and services, as shall fully and effectively protect the rights of both the people and of the railroads."

Assembly Bill 463 (Bohnett) gives the railroad commission power to fix absolute (not merely maximum) rates for freight and passenger service, to provide a uniform system of accounting for the railroads and compel its adoption, to initiate action in all cases in which it has reason to believe that excessive or discriminatory rates are being charged or inadequate service is being provided, to ascertain the value of the physical property of the railroads and the value of their stocks and bonds and the relative amounts used for interstate and intrastate business, to fix demurrage charges, to compel the railroads to build switches connecting with other railroads or with business houses, to determine whether crossings shall be at grade or not, to investigate accidents, to subpoena witnesses, to institute suits in the courts or complaints before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and in general to have all the powers necessary to make the commission able to prevent injustice on the part of the railroads. This law also prohibits the issuance of passes to any except certain specified classes of persons engaged in official, public-spirited, charitable or religious work. Senate Bill 1147 (Stetson) further defines these classes of persons.

Supplementing this law is Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 6 (Sutherland) which will write into the organic law of the State that, "Said commission shall have the power to establish rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight by railroads and other transportation companies, and no railroad or other transportation company shall charge or demand or collect or receive a greater or less or different compensation for such transportation of passengers or freight, or for any service in connection therewith, between the points named in any tariff of rates, established by said commission, than the rates, fares and charges which are specified in such tariff. The commission shall have the further power to examine books, records and papers of all railroad and other transportation companies; to hear and determine complaints against railroad and other transportation companies; to issue subpoenas and all necessary process and send for persons and papers; and the commisssion and each of the commissioners shall have the power to administer oaths, take testimony and punish for contempt in the same manner and to the same extent as courts of record; the commission may prescribe a uniform system of accounts to be kept by all railroad and other transportation companies."

This practically reenacts the Bohnett bill into a constitutional provision. It alters the character of the commission from three commissioners elected to serve four years to five commissioners appointed by the governor to serve six years. It specifically recognizes the Bohnett bill as the law which the amendment is designed to make effective.

Regulation of Public Utilities

The next plank in the Republican platform, that needed legislative enactment to redeem it, read:

"We recommend the submission and adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of a public service commission which shall have general supervision of all public service corporations and fix the rates to be charged by them; such commission to be similar to those now in existence in other states, where experience has demonstrated their usefulness."

This was redeemed by the Constitutional Amendment just described (Assembly C. A. 6) when supplemented by Senate Constitutional Amendment 47 (Burnett), which gives the railroad commission exclusive power and jurisdiction to regulate and supervise public utilities (except utilities owned by cities or counties which shall hereafter vote not to come under the commission's authority), and then defines public utilities to be "any commercial railroad, interurban railroad, street railroad, canal, pipe line, plant, or equipment, or any part of such railroad, canal, pipe line, plant or equipment within this state, for the transportation or conveyance of passengers, or express matter, or freight of any kind, including crude oil, or for the transmission of telephone or telegraph messages, or for the production, generation, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light, water or power or for the furnishing of storage or wharfage facilities, either directly or indirectly, to or for the public, and every common carrier."

Woman Suffrage

The next plank reads:

"The submission to the judgment of the voters of California of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage."

Senate Constitutional Amendment 8 (Bell) extends all the privileges of suffrage equally to women and men.

Income Tax

"We recommend that our representatives in the legislature work and vote for the amendment to the constitution of the United States recently submitted to the various legislatures by congress, permitting an income tax to be levied."

This is the last plank in the Republican platform. The title of Senate Joint Resolution No. 2 (Sanford) reads, "Ratifying and approving the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States relative to the income tax."

Other bills of general interest are:

Regulating Automobiles

Senate Bill 10 (Campbell) makes it a felony for the driver of any motor vehicle to neglect to stop after colliding with another vehicle or to refuse to carry any person injured by such collision to medical aid. S. B. 376 (Campbell) makes it a felony for the driver of any motor vehicle, which kills or injures a person, to be intoxicated at the time of such accident. S. B. 738 (Campbell) makes it a misdemeanor for the driver of any motor vehicle to be intoxicated while driving such vehicle.

Amendment No. 1

S. B. 13 (Curtin) carries into effect Constitutional Amendment No. 1, adopted at the last general election. Senator Curtin was the only member of the legislature who pretended to know what effect this very complicated measure will have, so it would be presumptuous to attempt to analyze it here. It fixes the method of collecting taxes.

Weights and Measures Regulation

S. B. 31 (Welch) provides for the maintenance of correct standards of measurement, for the appointment of county and city sealers, and for the testing of all mechanical devices for measurement used by dealers in commodities, and for the testing of packages offered for sale to see that they contain what they claim, and makes it a misdemeanor to misrepresent quantity or weight or to falsify the scales in the sale of commodities.

Correcting the White Slave Evil

S. Bills 32 and 34 (Wolfe) minutely define the crimes of pandering and pimping, respectively, making them felonies, and make the woman concerned a competent witness against the man, even if they be married. These bills are a carefully devised attack on the White Slave evil, and were introduced at the instance of the California Club of San Francisco.

Race Track Gambling

S. B. 114 (Walker) amends the Racetrack Gambling Bill of 1909 so as to make every conceivable form of betting on the races a misdemeanor. It broke up the system of so-called "oral betting," and ended the racetrack evil in California.

Los Angeles Normal School

S. B. 137 (Hurd) appropriates $100.000 for the purchase of a new site for the Los Angeles normal school, and authorizes the board of trustees to sell the present site and use the proceeds to build on the new site.

Pay-Check Bill

S. B. 163 (Sanford) known as the "pay-check bill." Prohibits the payment of wages in any form that is either non-negotiable or subject to cash discount. Strikes at an evil especially acute in lumber camps.

River Bills

S. B. 197 (Boynton), appropriates $200,000, to be expended by the department of engineering for the purpose of rectifying the channels of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Feather and other rivers of the state.

Full Crew Bill

S. B. 221 (Boynton). The "full crew bill" requires railroads to man their trains with enough men properly to run them.

No More Supervisorial Statistics

S. B. 268 (Strobridge), repeals the law requiring boards of supervisors to furnish statistical reports.

State Flag

S. B. 291 (Holohan) adopts the bear flag as the state flag of California, and defines the bear flag.

Commission Government

S. B. 359 (Black) extends the commission form of government to cities of the 5th and 6th class.

Tide Lands

S. B. 445 (Hewitt) grants to Los Angeles exclusive control of tide lands at San Pedro for harbor purposes.

S. B. 451 (Tyrrell) grants similar powers to Oakland with reference to the "Oakland waterfront."

Regulation of Dairy Products

S. B. 453 (Martinelli) regulates sanitary conditions of dairies and regulates manufacture and sale of dairy products.

Municipal Ownership

S. B. 466 (Burnett) declares that "any municipal corporation of the State of California may acquire, construct, own, operate, or lease any public utility. A public utility, as the term is used herein, is defined to mean the supply of a municipal corporation alone or together with the inhabitants thereof, or any portion thereof, with water, light, heat, power, transportation of persons or property, means of communication, or promoting the convenience of the public." Permits city to sell excess water, light, heat or power outside city limits.

High School Instruction

S. B. 505 (Larkins) permits instruction in High Schools in athletics and military tactics, manual training, domestic science and art, agriculture, horticulture and dairying.

Disbarment of Shysters

S. B. 590 (Gates) makes moral turpitude a ground for disbarment of an attorney. Strikes at shysters.

Irrigation

S. B. 643 (Thompson) declares irrigation to be a public use, and permits the exercise of the power of eminent domain in behalf of such public use.

Vaccination Optional

S. B. 655 (Hurd) makes vaccination of school children optional with parents. Was formerly compulsory.

Cold Storage Foods

S. B. 725 (Hare) makes sale of cold storage eggs or butter as fresh foods a misdemeanor.

Paying of Employes

S. B. 774 (Sanford) prohibits holding back of pay of employes after discharge or quitting.

Appointment of Medical Examiners

S. B. 875 (Hurd) abolishes compulsion upon governor to appoint as members of the state board of medical examiners those persons nominated by the several schools of medicine.

Inheritance Tax

S. B. 1006 (Stetson) improves the administration of the inheritance tax law, and raises the rates on the larger estates.

Probation

S. B. 1013 (Stetson) improves the probation law.

State Harbor Commission

S. B. 1170 (Walker) makes state board of harbor commissioners, of three members, appointive by governor and holding office at his pleasure.

Tenement Houses

S. B. 1221 (Burnett) entirely recasts the law governing the erection of tenement houses in incorporated towns, cities, and cities and counties.

ASSEMBLY BILLS

Local Option

A. B. 37 (Wyllie) provides for local option by supervisorial districts, upon petition of twenty-five per cent of voters. In dry territory, liquors may be served to guests of a family, sold by druggists on bona fide prescription or for sacramental purposes, or delivered to purchasers in unbroken packages of not less than two gallons, or delivered to another manufacturer, or to a common carrier for shipment, or to a storage warehouse —and not otherwise.

Eight Hour Law

A. B. 248 (Griffin). "No female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment, or office, or by any express or transportation company in this state more than eight hours during any one day or more than forty-eight hours in one week." The harvesting, curing, canning or drying of perishable fruits and vegetables is exempted. Requires seats to be furnished by employers, and women permitted to use them.

Mechanics' Liens

A. B. 278 (Kehoe) recasts the whole legal basis of mechanics liens in this state.

State School Fund

A. B. 367 and 368 (Benedict) abolishes school census and apportions state school fund on basis of average daily attendance.

Regulating Employment of Minors

A. B. 662 (Mullaly) prohibits employment of minors under 18 years of age between ten o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning.

Sale of Tobacco to Minors Prohibited

A. B. 766 (Young) prohibits sale of tobacco to minors under 18.

Legalizing Irrigation Bonds

A. B. 781 (Griffin) makes irrigation district bonds legal investment for all trust funds and all banks and insurance and trust companies and for state school funds. Will greatly stimulate development of irrigation on scale too large for even corporate development.

Hours of Train Crews

A. B. 1030 (Williams), limiting hours of labor of train crews to 16 consecutive hours, with 8 consecutive hours of rest.

Capitol Commission Abolished

A. B. 1183 (Wyllie) abolishes capitol commission and creates office of Superintendent of Capitol and Capitol Grounds, appointed by governor.

THE DAY AT SAN FRANCISCO

By Franklin Hichborn

Reciprocity is a policy unknown to that element of higherupdom which took the wrong end of the San Francisco graft prosecution. Abe Ruef, by the way, of the many implicated with him, is the only one of those indicted who up to date has gone to his just reward. But to get down to our mutton—reciprocity and the anti-prosecution branch of higherupdom.

* * *

We have heard a whole lot of late about San Franciscans getting together for the good of San Francisco and the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The idea is fine. It had its start with the Panama-Pacific Exposition management, and one would like to see it blossom and bloom with the Exposition, until by the time the Exposition buildings are about completed, reputable San Francisco would be united in one solid army of San Francisco boosters, and every bribe-giver and grafter and municipal corruptionist, for the good of San Francisco, sent across to San Quentin to join their associate in crime, Abe Ruef. Such an outcome, if only as an advertisement, would be as great a benefit for San Francisco as the Panama-Pacific Exposition itself. Word sent out over the world that San Francisco, as a part of the general clean-up preparatory to the opening of the Exposition, had sent her bribe-givers to State prison, would bring the best element of pleasure-seekers and travelers and even home-hunters here by the thousands. Such a clean up would certainly be a fine thing for the Exposition. Inasmuch as the State has helped San Francisco generously in financing the Exposition, San Francisco would appear to owe it to the State to get together in this genuine spirit of practical advancement, and at least make a determined effort to convict her bribe-giving corporation magnates who are under indictment.

* * *

But alas! San Francisco, in getting together to organize for the Exposition, seems to have forgotten all about those good citizens who sacrificed time, peace of mind and fortune, yes, even personal safety, that the bribe-givers might be prosecuted.

On the list of Exposition directors, for example, one finds the names of several good men. But one finds, too, that practically every corporation which had officials indicted during the days of the prosecution for bribe-giving, has a representative on the Panama-Pacific Board. Thus, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company has its representative there, and the United Railroads, and the Parkside Company.

In the same way, those large financial interests and newspapers which opposed the prosecution are also well represented on the Exposition directorate. The San Francisco Chronicle has two representatives, the Evening Post, established for the purpose of opposing the prosecution, has one. The Union Trust Company, which advanced $175,000 to the Calkins Syndicate on curious security, about the time that syndicate started the Post, also has one of its men on the Board of Panama-Pacific directors.

But one scans the list of directors in vain for the name of a single San Francisco citizen who took prominent part in bringing Abe Ruef to book.

About the first name one would expect to find, is that of Rudolph Spreckels, whose good work at least rid San Francisco of Abe Ruef, even though we still have Abe Ruef's employers with us. But Rudolph Spreckel's name is not included among the list of directors.

James D. Phelan was also prominent in the prosecution of the corruptionists. To Phelan, too, is due largely the prominent rebuilding of downtown San Francisco. When the grafters, big and little, were looting the burned city, Phelan was raising money to reconstruct the Phelan block, the best-built structure on Market street. Phelan's faith in San Francisco encouraged the more timid Market street owners and San Francisco was rebuilt on the old site.

But Phelan's name does not appear among those of the directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

And so the list runs. When San Francisco got together to form a Board of Directors for the Exposition, the good citizens who were identified with the righteous side of the San Francisco graft prosecution, appear to have been left out. But, as was shown in a previous article, the public service corporations that have axes to grind in San Francisco, as well as those identified with the wrong end of the graft prosecution, are well represented.

* * *

This interesting fact has been growing upon the community for some time. There is a feeling that in the general getting together, anti-prosecution higherupdom has lost sight of the reciprocity policy, and squeezed the prosecution forces out.

With this dawning idea, has come suggestion that gentlemen whose violent opposition to the prosecution of the bribe givers made them—to put it charitably and mildly—ridiculous, resign from the Exposition directorate, to make room for men who have a higher sense of good citizenship and the well-being of San Francisco than themselves.

The objection to this course has been raised, however, that the gentlemen whom this policy would eliminate from the Board have the good of the Exposition too much at heart—they are fairly wrapped up in the Exposition, we are told—to tender their resignation.

To understand the logic of this curious objection, is very difficult. If gentlemen notoriously opposed to the graft-prosecution, who have places on the Board of Exposition Directors, really have the good of the Exposition at heart, why don't they resign, and, by working for the Exposition without title, limelight, or personal advantage, as thousands and tens of thousands of Californians are doing, give evidence that they are better citizens and better Californians than their attitude toward the graft prosecution indicated.

* * *

But if the representative of the public service corporations on the Board of Directors of the Exposition Company do not resign to make way for better material. What?

Why, still we shall have the Panama-Pacific Internatinal Exposition—and still we shall have a good one.

To be sure, the inability of the Directors to promptly decide upon a site, has not increased public confidence in the happiness of the naming of the directorate. But even more powerful than the Directors is the real executive behind the Panama Exposition—Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of this State of California.

In Governor Johnson, the people of California have confidence, confidence in this instance that so far as lies in his power the affairs of the Exposition will be honestly directed. This means more than mere dollar-and-cent honest, it means square-deal honesty.

* * *

California is a third partner in the Exposition enterprise, having put up $5,000,000 of the capital. As the largest partner in the company, the State, through the Governor, has appointed a State Commission to see that the affairs of the company in which it has so much at stake are not mismanaged or basely managed.

The Commissioners are four in number. Matt I. Sullivan of San Francisco, president; Chester H. Rowell of Fresno, R. Cameron Rogers of Santa Barbara, and Marshall Stimson of Los Angeles. The State has good reason to have confidence in this Commission.

When, for example, Francis J. Heney was shot down in open court during Abe Ruef's trial, Matt I. Sullivan and Hiram W. Johnson volunteered their services to carry on the prosecution where the stricken Heney had been forced by a would-be assassin's bullet to lay it down. Johnson and Sullivan carried the trial to successful ending. Ruef is in State prison.

Marshall Stimson, Chester H. Rowell, and R. Cameron Rogers, each in his community and throughout the State, have labored in the cause of good government, always. These four men are the agents of the Exposition Company's largest partner, the State of California. They are able, intelligent, honest—and fighters. They will see to it that an enterprise in which the State of California is so largely interested is made a success.

* * *

The State law governing the State's pecuniary interest in the Exposition gives the four commissioners practically unlimited supervision and power as follows:

1. To determine whether any of the State's $5,000,000 or any of the money shall be expended for any specific purpose in connection with the Exposition.

2. To determine the advisability, necessity or advantage of any act in connection with such $5,000,000.

3. To demand at any time and as often as it desires of the Exposition Company a full and complete detailed statement of the receipts of the company, of the company's expenditures to be made, or incurred by the company.

4. To examine the books, records, contracts, accounts, vouchers and all papers of every sort and character in the possession of the company. It is required that these documents shall be open to the inspection of the Commissioners or their authorized agents.

Failure on the part of the Exposition Company to permit the agents of the State to make such neeessary inspection of its records is made reason sufficient for the State Commission to refuse to make any expenditures, or to execute any contract, or to pay or disburse any sum of money.

* * *

Acting under the powers conferred upon it, it is not unlikely that the Commission—should the wrangling and squabbling of the Exposition Directors over the selection of a site continue—will step in and protect the State by means of a harmony program of its own.

On the score of expenditures, it has been suggested that every bill paid by the Panama-Pacific Company, be first submitted to the State Commission. If it be found to be a just bill, then the State will, out of the $5,000,000 appropriated for the Exposition, pay one-third of it. If the bill be found to be unjust or unwarranted then a sum equal to one-third of the bill's total, will be turned back into the State treasury.

It is not unlikely that some such plan will be decided upon.

* * *

The general public would, of course, have greater confidence in the management of the Exposition if on its Board of Directors were representatives of that type of self-sacrificing good citizenship which made the prosecution of the San Francisco bribe givers possible. But still there is no good reason for losing confidence in the Exposition, for back of the enterprise is the State of California, represented by Governor Hiram W. Johnson and a State Commission whose members have long since earned the merited regard and confidence of all classes who stand for law and order and the square deal.



The Rising Tide — Philadelphia Inquirer

One of the things we need most is a nation-wide anti-whitewash day.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BERKELEY ELECTION

By J. STITT WILSON

Mayor-Elect of Berkeley

Say, what shall be said of the great Bishop's town—
Bishop, and prophet, and poet, and seer?—
Why, pluck up a cedar, and set her fame down
In gold and in flower-fed atmosphere.
City of cities in stories to be—
Classical, schclar-built Berkeley.

Aye, write her fair story—as fair as a star,
As sweet as her sea-winds, as strong as her sea—
City with never a stain or a scar—
City of deeds and of destiny:
Sea-born and sun-bred Mecca to be—
Matchless, magnificent Berkeley.
—Joaquin Miller.

The misinformation supplied by the public through your columns in a recent issue by Mr. J. D. Galloway, on the significance of the Berkeley election demands a reply for the simple sake of the truth. The California Outlook is supposed to be a "progressive" magazine and professes to be the herald of the "advance guard" in state and municipal politics. Its columns therefore should give the people of the state the simple truth if possible concerning municipal affairs.

Mr. Galloway wrote his article he says in order to give the public "proper information" concerning the defeat of Mr. Hodghead, and to give people "a clear idea of the situation which is of far more than local interest." That is all that I wish to do in making this reply.

The first simple fact is that the Socialists of Berkeley nominated me for Mayor. On the 13th day of March I opened the campaign and in nineteen days from that time I was elected Mayor by a majority of 281 votes.

During these nineteen days, night after night, I spoke to the largest political gatherings ever held in Berkeley. Three times, once each week, the High School Auditorium, the largest in the city, was packed to overflowing. I held nearly a dozen small meetings among the students. Column after column of my speeches appeared in the "Gazette." We published our own little paper, "The City for the People," and placed one in every home. A full page of both local papers was published the day before the election containing my message to the electors. Two days preceding the election a personal letter from myself was delivered by hand to every voter in Berkeley.

Mr. Galloway characterizes the men who went to the polls and elected me as "cranks, soreheads, grafters," and last but not least, "criminals." He declares that it was the "bad element," the "forces working against decency and honest government in Berkeley," the "enemies of society" that carried me to victory. He goes further and declares to the public that Berkeley possesses a greater share of such people than is usually supposed.

First I want to say that, irrespective of campaign, election, or results, on behalf of my beloved city of which I am more than proud, whose fair name is our civic jewel, I resent with all my soul this malignant, and false characterization of any part of our citizenship, to say nothing of the splendid and royal people that attended our meetings and fought the campaign and carried me to victory. Mr. Galloway should publicly retract such a slander upon his fellow townsmen, upon his own next door neighbor, upon his own fair city. I am sure that he wrote these words in a fit of anger, and stinging with a sense of political defeat. Let him say so. Let him frankly confess that he wrote in haste and in a fever of chagrin, and our people will as frankly forgive him, and restore him to his place among us as good fellows irrespective of our differences in municipal politics.

Let the facts meet this second point of Mr. Galloway's attack. College professors, students, ministers of the gospel, school teachers, business men by scores, sturdy honest workingmen, even men of large means voted for me and elected me. In their name I resent this shameful attack.

But let the figures of the election talk. I carried a majority of the precincts, and six out of the eight districts of the city. Does the grafter and the criminal thus infest three quarters of proud Berkeley?

Mr. Hodghead and I are neighbors and vote in the same precinct. It is the largest but one in the city. Out of 351 votes cast therein I had 164, or but 23 less than my opponent. Are these neighbors of mine and of Mr. Hodghead's, grafters, cranks, soreheads and criminals? For shame!

In the two adjoining precincts in residential North Berkeley, out of 543 votes cast Mr. Hodghead beat me by one lone vote! Can these citizens be described as "the bad elements" and "enemies of society," simply because they disagreed with Mr. Galloway, the president of the City Club?

Some more figures. I was elected at the primary. Three weeks later came the final election. Two of my Socialist colleagues qualified. The attack upon us continued unabated, including Mr. Galloway's article in The California Outlook.

At the primary, John A. Wilson, Socialist candidate for the council, carried but 7 out of the 22 precincts over his opponent, Mr. Berry, of the Hodghead Club. At the final election, the figures were just reversed. Mr. Berry lost 400 votes and John A. Wilson gained 1000 in the three weeks, gaining in every precinct of the city, carrying 14 out of 22 and doubling and trebling his former vote in several. The other Hodghead candidate was beaten by 800. It is almost unkind to tell the story.

The Socialist candidate for the School Board, H. I. Stern, carried 17 out of 22 precincts with a majority of 800 votes over Mr. Galloway's candidate. In Mr. Hodghead's and Mr. Galloway's own precincts. Wilson and Stern both came off with majorities.

I submit to an intelligent reading public that our victory in Berkeley at both elections, the second greater than the first, is accounted for by the awakening social conscience, the civic spirit and municipal advance of the people, and these figures representing the votes of the people of Berkeley are to give the public "a clear idea of the situation which is of far more than local interest." They repudiate Mr. Galloway's slander on his own city, and indicate a new trend in municipal politics that will sweep the state.

This leads me to the third and remaining part of Mr. Galloway's misinterpretation of the Berkeley election, viz., the platform on which I fought and won.

Here again by the road of petty sarcasm and satire he gives the reader an entirely erroneous conception of our municipal platform which the people so enthusiastically endorsed. He represents me as a man with a glib tongue, deceiving the ignorant, in order to mass them with the "grafters and criminals" already under my banner. As a forceful speaker and an adept in misleading the unthinking I led on the "enemies of society" to "wreck the government," says Mr. Galloway.

Mr. Galloway discolors every proposal of our municipal program and ends up by stating that I promised to "give every one work," and "all the ills of humanity would be cured" if I was elected to office.

Presented to the people of Berkeley a very simple program of Constructive Municipal Socialism as follows:

1. Expert investigation of the physical valuation, investment, etc., of all public service corporations, the report of same to be placed before the people as a basis of constructive action with regard to these utilities.

2. On the basis of these investigations we urged the immediate exercise of the provisions of the charter to regulate the charges of these public service corporations. We especially considered water, gas, and electricity.

3 Beyond investigation and regulation we advocated the ultimate municipal ownership of our public utilities as soon as the legal steps could be taken to that effect. And in this respect we urged immediate steps toward municipal water and municipal light; and a municipal incinerator. These we declared should be carried to successful issue at no late date.

4. We distinctly stated that all our public services could not be socialized at once, but as a progressive city administration, we should take each step with the ultimate end in view of owning all of our utilities and operating them at cost for the people.

5. We urged upon the people a consideration of the taxation of the unearned increment of land values. This method of taxation is not now possible, but would be under an amended charter.

We added our approval of kindergartens, trade union conditions in city work, and a plank for the City Beautiful.

We challenge any fair criticism of the program. It was this program, as explained and illustrated from night to night, that Berkeley adopted by electing the Socialists.

I carefully avoided the least shadow of vain promises. I warned the people that the real battle with the corporations would come later. I distinctly and emphatically declared time and again that the city could not solve the question of unemployment. Mr. Galloway says "every man was to have work if I were elected." This is his manner of telling the truth.

I was overcautious in my promises to the electors; witness my last word to them repeating what I had said a score of times:

"I stand flat-footed for a program of municipal ownership of our public utilities, to be inaugurated and carried out as rapidly as the machinery of law can effect it, and the popular vote of the people shall decide. I believe that the city administration should seek to secure the necessities of city life and the advantages of city life, for the use and enjoyment of the humblest family, and to place these things at the lowest possible cost for the best service. But I hold before the voters no rosy hopes. I am too familiar with the powerful and relentless hostility of public service corporations to think that this can be accomplished in a day. I know better. It is no easy task to initiate such a program. But if you believe in my spirit in the matter it is up to you to decide whether or not you wish a man to be mayor of Berkeley who aggressively stands for these things on behalf of the people."

And they decided. In our campaign we discussed this program and nothing else. Not a man of us uttered an unkind, ungenerous, or unmanly word in six weeks of campaigning, and we won on our principles and program.

I have now placed before your readers my relation to the Berkeley Socialist movement; I have replied to Mr. Galloway's slander upon his fellow citizens; and by reciting my pre-election program and promises I have shown up Mr. Galloway's misrepresentation of our campaign and our municipal outlook.

MAYOR ALEXANDER OF LOS ANGELES URGED TO STAND FOR RE-ELECTION

The chief topic of discussion in political circles the past week has been the action of the executive committee of the Good Government Organization in adopting a resolution presented by F. V. Owen, formally requesting Mayor George Alexander to become a candidate for re-election. On February 18th the central committee unqualifiedly endorsed his administration and pledged him its full moral support "in his determined fight for good government and the people's rights." The action of the executive committee Monday was not only a ratification of the act of the larger body of good government workers, but it took the form of a demand that the Mayor "consider himself as the Good Government candidate for the mayoralty in the coming campaign."

From Good Government headquarters comes the information that the rank and file in the organization are practically a unit, so far as can be learned, in insisting that Mayor Alexander run again, regardless of his personal preferences in the matter. He has not yet announced his determination. It is known that he prefers that some other man continue the work inaugurated by him, but the insistent demand from the ranks of his supporters that he devote two years more to the big tasks in hand, not yet completed, may induce him to consent to stand for another term.

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Economy in Road Repairs: Which pays better, to keep roads constantly in good repair by having men at work on them all the time, or to allow them to wear out to a point where they become really troublesome, and then turn in a gang to put them in good order again? The Fort Worth, Texas, authorities propose to find out by keeping a careful record of repairs made under each of these two systems, and comparing the cost through a period of years. It would seem to depend in a large measure on the original construction of the road and the character of the wear to which it was subjected. California people were the first to discover that it paid to keep a country road well sprinkled—if water could be obtained on reasonable terms—because the cost of sprinkling was less than the cost of constant repair on the dry road. The same general law would apply to the work of keeping a road in repair. Given a well-constructed oiled macadam road, for example, and it would probably pay best to keep it in almost perfect repair.

Advanced Housing Code: Columbus, Ohio, is said to have the most complete and up-to-date housing code of any city in the United States. It is based on the "Model Tenement House Law" of Lawrence Veiller, modified to meet local conditions. The law includes not only tenements but dwelling houses as well, guaranteeing to the tenant a minimum standard of light, air, yard, water and toilet facilities. No tenement or dwelling may be higher than the width of the street on which it stands, rear tenements are not allowed, non-fireproof tenements are limited to three stories, wooden houses must not contain more than two families, basement and cellar rooms are not to be used for living purposes, tenements are not permitted on streets without sewer and water pipes; these are some of the provisions of the act.

May Move Factories Out of Town: Brought up against the concrete problem of how to safeguard a fifteen story building containing inflammable work-materials, so that the hundreds of operatives will not be injured by a sudden fire, the authorities of New York city find it necessary to impose so many restrictions that it will have the effect of driving many of these factories outside the city. Everybody agrees that this probably will be the very best thing that can happen. Why should Manhattan Island be 15 stories deep when all around it is clear open country? Perhaps the essential error of the situation lies in trying to conduct a factory in a sky-scraper, and like enough the problem has no solution except the simple one that it must not be done.

Child Labor: Georgia is now the only state in the Union where children under twelve are allowed to work over 60 hours a week. North Carolina put in a 60 hour limit this year, but it allows thirteen-year-old children to work all night. The laws are somewhat better in South Carolina, but there is practically no inspection. A bill providing for two inspectors passed the legislature but was vetoed by the governor. Carnegie gives millions for libraries, and Rockefeller gives millions for universities, and our churches send millions to convert the heathen, but the tenth part of one million wisely expended in agitation through the South and in making the people understand these conditions would remedy this hideous and sickening wrong.

Pays to Get a Good Engineer: Providence, Rhode Island, has employed Engineer John R. Freeman, formerly of the Panama Canal Commission, to plan the best method of cutting through a broad street from the business district to the residence district of that city. The work will probably cost about a million and a third of dollars, and it is believed that good engineering advice will be worth all it costs in such an enterprise. The good old doctrine was that our local city engineer, who was nominated by the boys because he was a good mixer and belonged to 15 varieties of secret society, was just as good as any of them. That notion still prevails with respect to most things but not with regard to engineering questions.

Women in Police Work: Women vote now in Washington, and the police authorities of Seattle have decided that it will be wise to find some places on the force for a few of the gentler sex. There are to be some women detectives, and places about the jail are, several of them, to be taken by women. In Wakefield, Vermont, it happens that the acting night chief-of-police is a woman. She is chief operator of the local telephone exchange, and, as the watchmen report to her, it was thought best to make her deputy chief for the night hours. Wakefield has the red light signal system, so she can call up the men on their beats whenever it is necessary.

Ventilation and Efficiency: In the new study of efficiency the matter of ventilation and proper sanitary conditions in factories plays an important part. Experiments show that the noxuous effects of carbon-dioxide or used-up air increases with the increase of temperature, and work rooms are usually overheated. By a systematic care of the ventilation of its work rooms, the Pension Department at Washington reduced its annual sickness absences from 18,736 to 10,114. The effect of bad air is to make workers sluggish, sleepy and depressed. Pure air means better work and more work.

First in Line: California was the first American state to pass a law for the compulsory reporting of diseases of occupation. This law, which is under consideration in many other states, requires the attending physician when the disease is one that grows directly out of the occupation to send an account of the case to the State Health authorities. England has had this law for several years, and has gathered valuable statistics, whereby measures of reform have been accomplished and the death rate lowered.

Electric Fans for Playhouses: Experiments carried on by the Board of Health in playhouses and moving picture establishments in South Bend, Indiana, by means of clouds of smoke thrown into the auditorium and allowed to stand until removed by natural drafts, show very plainly that the air in most of these places stands still and must be very deleterious to the health of the people witnessing the show. Most of these houses will be required to put in electric fans to clear the air.

Widening Streets Campaign: St. Paul, which, like many cities in California, is laid out with narrow streets in its business district, proposes to undertake an active campaign for widening them. It contemplates using the same plan that has been used with success in Philadelphia, by which new lines are set for a street, and a long period of time, from ten to twenty years, allowed for the moving back or reconstruction of buildings.

Effect of Dry Year: The long drouth of last spring and summer has awakened many eastern cities to the dangers of a limited water supply. Northampton, Massachusetts, having put in a reservoir of half a million gallons, had fondly supposed it was fixed up to run 100 years; but now the water experts report that a reservoir of half a billion gallons is needed for complete safety.

Cleaning Street-car Streets: The city of Pittsburg got a decision from the courts that the street car lines were responsible for the cleaning of their part of the street, and it proceeded to bring suit to collect for past work with interest. The sum demanded was over seven hundred thousand dollars, and a verdict was recently rendered giving the city $225,000.

Women in Office in Colorado: As a result of recent elections a number of important municipal and county positions in Colorado will be held by women. One of the County Commissioners of Denver is a woman, and there are four in this legislature. Pueblo has a woman auditor, and Leadville, Greely and several other cities have women treasurers. Some places have women for city clerks.

Open Air Schools Needed: A report on conditions in the Philadelphia schools shows that there are over 1000 children with marked tendency toward tuberculosis who should be kept in out-of-door school rooms; but although the Bureau of Health has repeatedly made demands for action on the Board of Education, nothing has been done.

Commission Government: After noting the success of municipal lighting and the business-like methods of a commission form of government in other Michigan cities, the people of Saginaw are agitating in favor of those two things.

Public Drinking Cup: About one-third of the States of the Union have now abolished the public drinking cup.

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THE RECALL OF JUDGES

By State Senator LEE C. GATES

A strong argument in favor of the recall of the judiciary was presented to members of the Los Angeles City Club at the regular weekly luncheon of the club last Saturday.

The speaker of the occasion was State Senator Lee C. Gates, author of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 23, which provides for the recall of State officials, including the judiciary.

Senator Gates spoke, in part, as follows:

The recall has been demonstrated here in this city, as it has in other cities, to be a necessary, as well as a very effective, weapon by which the people may take from one who is unworthy to hold it the power that they have bestowed and take it back where it belongs, to themselves, and bestow it upon some more worthy incumbent.

If there be any principle in American government that stands out preeminently above any other, it is the power of self-government that is properly administered, and if any individual be employed by the people in any capacity, administrative, clerical, executive or judicial, that agency ought to be revoked the moment that the individual proves himself to be either unworthy or incompetent or untrustful; and that power is the power that we intend to give to the people of the State by the amendment which has been prepared and will be submitted at the election which has been called for the tenth of October.

All will admit, I think, for the sake of the argument and by conviction, that an unworthy public servant should be recalled. So also will every man admit, I believe, that an unjust judge, an immoral judge, an incompetent judge, an oppressive judge, a judge who has become corrupt, a judge who is not loyal to his country and who has not the spirit of the institutions of America in his heart, ought to be recalled and be replaced by a man who will answer to the description of a judge, firm, just and incorruptible.

What is there in the office of the judiciary that makes a man sacred instantly when he has been clothed with the power that is his when he dons the ermine and ascends the Bench? Does he cease to be as human as before? Has he changed his characteristics? If he were a corrupt man before he was elected and placed in that office, does he become instantly incorruptible?

The history of the judiciary of every state of the Union, the history of the federal judiciary, the history, even, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has answered that question in the negative.

The main objection that was made to the recall of the judiciary at the last legislature was that it would put the judges in terror; that the judges under this recall measure, if it were adopted by the people, would be put into terror as to their duty. It was argued that the law was an exact science,—that, however, is believed by the layman mainly; there are few lawyers who believe it.

No man knows what the law is until he has carried the case to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has said that the legislature had the power to enact the law; that the legislature has enacted a law that is constitutional; that the legislature has enacted a law that is not against public policy; that the legislature has enacted a law that it has the power to enact; and until they have looked it all over and said, "This law is one proper to be enacted." After all that has happened the court has said what the law is and not your legislature; because there has grown up here in America a system of judicial interpretation which has become no more nor less than judicial legislation, and the legislation of the country and the laws of the country are made far more completely and definitely by the courts than they possibly can be made by the legislature, and that in face of the fact that our government is declared to be divided into three co-ordinate branches, legislative, executive and judicial. The judiciary of the country has usurped the functions of the other two without any single check against them, and unless you put that check upon them and reserve unto the people of the country the power that they pos-



Senator Gates

sess under the constitutions of our nation and state, you have established here a judicial monarchy.

The constitution of the State of California was adopted thirty-two years ago. For thirty-two years we have had the recall in the constitution of the State of California. Did you know that? For thirty-two years we have had the recall in the constitution; not in the hands of the people, it is true, but in the hands of the legislature.

Section 10, Article VI, of the Constitution reads:

"Justices of the Supreme Court and of the District Courts of Appeal and judges of the Superior Courts may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the legislature adopted by a two-thirds vote of each house."

What is that? What is that but the recall? Judges may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the legislature, expressed in a concurrent resolution, and that, too, without their being permitted to do more than appear and make explanation of the charges that are made against them. No trial necessary. That isn't an impeachment. It isn't a forum on that question. The Legislature of the State of California, at its recent session, could have called any member of the Supreme Court before it at that session; could have called all of the members of the Supreme Court before it at that session and could have removed all of them by a two-thirds vote if it had seen fit to do so. The Recall has been in the constitution ever since it was written.

The Recall has been there for thirty years and more, and to be exercised by whom? By the agents of the people? Well, not exactly. It was written there because the "interests" in this state wanted to control the judges of the courts, and knowing that they could control the legislature, put the power there where they could exercise it whenever a judge didn't do their bidding. Whenever a judge would stand out against those interests and they desired his recall, it was within the power of the Southern Pacific, up to the convening of the last legislature, to have invoked the recall and removed any judge that refused to do the bidding of that great corporation.

The recall is in our state constitution. It is in the constitutions and the laws of at least twenty-six other states of this Union. I investigated that far. There may be more, because in my investigations I didn't take the time to make the investigation complete. But I found it in twenty-six other states, and that, too, from the very time that those states were organized. In some states the Governor may remove a judge; after making charges and presenting the same to the Legislature, the Governor himself may remove. But in nearly all the states the power rested in the legislature.

Every opposition made to the recall of the judiciary is based upon a distrust of the people, and yet I say to you that every man who believes in a republican form of government, every man who is imbued by the spirit of democracy, every man who believes in the principles of the Declaration of Independence and that government is instituted by men for their own benefit, is willing to trust the people. They are honest; they are patient; they are long-suffering; they are forbearing; they are just, and in the end they are wise,—wiser than any of us. But whether they are or whether they are not, they are the supreme power in this country.

There are two places that I always have approached with the deepest awe. I enter the sanctuary of religion with an awe that is profound. I come into the presence of the courts, that tribunal that stands as the exemplar of liberty and justice and right, with the same deference that I approach the throne from which the religion of God is preached. I have that respect. It is inbred. It is inborn. To the lawyer it is not only inborn, but it is inculcated and cultivated. Not by right, but because we have permitted it.

Yet I would criticise the courts, as any other independent and self-respecting, thinking man must, when the decisions of those courts run counter to the decrees of sense and equity and absolute right and justice, because within the heart of every man there is that sense and judgment of right.

When the Dred Scott decision indicated to the American people that slavery had laid its polluting hand upon every branch of the government and had at last obtained control of the judicial branch as well, it was Abraham Lincoln, in that series of masterly debates with Stephen A. Douglas, who fought against that decision and declared that the American people must revise, must revoke, must rewrite the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the rights of common man.

Criticise the courts? I am going to quote something that has been said respecting the decision in the income tax cases decided in 1895 by the Supreme Court of the United States:

"In my judgment—to say nothing of the disregard of the former adjudications of this court, and of the settled practice of the government—this decision may well excite the gravest apprehensions. It strikes at the very foundation of national authority, in that it denies to the general government a power which is, or may, become vital to the very existence and preservation of the Union in an emergency, such as that of war with a great commercial nation, during which the collection of all duties upon imports will cease or be materially diminished.

"But this is not all. The decision now made may provoke a contest in this country from which the American people would have been spared if the court had not overturned its former adjudications, and had adhered to the principles of taxation under which our government, following the repeated adjudications of this court, has always been administered. . . .

"With the policy of legislation of this character, the court has nothing to do. That is for the legislative branch of the government. It is for Congress to determine whether the necessities of the government are to be met, or the interests of the people subserved, by the taxation of incomes. With that determination, so far as it rests upon grounds of expediency or public policy, the courts can have no rightful concern. The safety and permanency of our institutions demand that each department of government shall keep within its legitimate sphere, as defined by the supreme law of the land."

Who said that? Some anarchist? Some ranter upon a street corner? Some member of the legislature that has just adjourned? Not by any means. That was said by Judge Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States, reflecting upon the decision that had been rendered in that case, where five members of the court had overruled five decisions of the Supreme Court, had overruled the other four members of that court, had overruled the entire legislative branch

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of the government, had overruled the executive of this country, and had declared that to be law which never had been declared law before.

Here is what somebody else said of the same thing.

"Even the spectre of socialism is conjured up to frighten Congress from laying taxes upon the people in proportion to their ability to pay them. It is certainly a strange commentary upon the Constitution of the United States and upon the democratic government that Congress has no power to lay a tax which is one of the main sources of revenue of nearly every civilized state. It is a confession of feebleness in which I find myself wholly unable to join. While I have no doubt that Congress will find some means of surmounting the present crisis, my fear is that in some moment of national peril this decision will rise up to frustrate its will and paralyze its arm. I hope it may not prove the first step towards submergence of the liberties of the people in a sordid despotism of wealth."

What said that? Justice Brown of the Supreme Court of the United States in his dissenting opinion.

I want to quote two more:

"The practical operation of the decision is not only to disregard the great principle of equality in taxation, but the further principle that in the imposition of taxes for the benefit of the government the burdens thereof should be imposed upon those having most ability to bear them. This decision, in effect, works out a directly opposite result, in relieving the citizens having the greater ability, while the burdens of taxation are made to fall most heavily and oppressively upon those having the least ability. It lightens the burdens upon the larger number in some states subject to the tax, and places it most unequally and disproportionately on the smaller number in other states. Considered in all its bearings, this decision is, in my judgment, the most disastrous blow ever struck at the constitutional power of Congress."

That was said by Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court in his comments upon the decision that had been rendered in that case.

I have one more:

"The injustice of the conclusion points to the error of adopting it. It takes invested wealth and reads it into the constitution as a favored and protected class of property. . . .

"It is, I submit, greatly to be deplored that, after more than one hundred years of our national existence, after the government has withstood the strain of foreign wars and the dread ordeal of civil strife, and its people have become united and powerful, this court should consider itself compelled to go back to a long repudiated and rejected theory of the constitution."

Who said that? Another Associate Justice at that time but today the Chief Justice of the United States, Justice White.

So when you say that I have no right to criticise the courts, I answer that, so long as four members of the Supreme Court of the United States have used that language with respect to their colleagues upon that Bench, every citizen has a right to look into their decision to see whether or not it intrudes upon his rights and invades the rights that belong to him under the constitution and the law.

We created a government in America founded upon the principle that men were equal and each entitled to a voice in that government. We created a government here that was founded upon public opinion and upon public will. The constitution, by and through the people, declared that there should be three co-ordinate branches of government. In the debates before the constitutional convention it cannot be found that it was the opinion of the framers of the constitution that there should be a power upon the part of the judiciary to override the others; that they should have the power to declare a law unconstitutional.

Is there any branch of this government that can, under the spirit and the theory of our government, have supreme arbitrary power? Is there any branch of the government that, under our form of government, should be clothed with a power beyond the people themselves?

We have no power over our judiciary,—I say the national judiciary,—we have no power over them—who say what your laws mean. They say what the effect of your laws shall be; they declare whether the legislature has acted properly and legally in the enactment of legislation, and yet there is no power whatever over them. Witness our struggle to obtain the power to levy an income tax in the United States today. Why haven't we that power? Because the Supreme Court has said we haven't it. The legislature has said we have. The executive has said we have. The judiciary had said at least once, and in my opinion five times, before, and as was said by these men, the associate justices, before that decision was rendered, the judiciary has said such power existed; but it is now said that it doesn't exist. And I say that, under the spirit of our law, under the very spirit of our civilization, and our government, the essence of our political existence requires that we put the creator above the creature by giving to the people the power to withdraw the judiciary if it violates the trust imposed in it by the people.

There is but one agency in which should rest supreme arbitrary power. We are told that we can remove judges by impeachment. In all of the history of the United States we have only impeached two men. Two judges I am speaking of now, two judges of the federal courts. Only two. One for drunkenness and debauchery; and the other because of disloyalty to the Union. Those two are the only men we have removed under the impeachment process in the United States.

The impeachment proceeding against Warren Hastings lasting eight years, and then failing to remove him from office, is an example of the swift and energetic methods provided for the removal of public officials by that route.

Justice Brewer, in one of his opinions, said that the protection of property is a supreme power of government I would have that doctrine changed to mean that vested rights and property and public rights and individual liberty should stand equally within the pale of the law and be equally entitled to protection of the courts; but when the two conflict and vested rights and property rights are in opposition to human rights, the property rights are not supreme but that human rights rise above all others.

Lincoln Steffens to Address Commonwealth Club Today

At the regular weekly luncheon of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco today (Saturday) Lincoln Steffens will deliver an address on "What San Francisco Should Do."

"Citizenship Above Partisanship"

The Good Government League of San Francisco which did excellent work in the campaign of 1907 and which takes as its motto, "Citizenship Above Partisanship," is still in the field and prepared to co-operate with any practical movement for the election of worthy municipal officials.

William Kent on the Tariff

April 26th Mr. Kent took part in the debate in the House on the free list. His remarks, in part, are given below. Looking through the scores of speeches made in this and the reciprocity debate we find few to be compared with that of Mr. Kent for clear thinking and for attractiveness of expression. Evidently the talk made a "hit."

Mr. Chairman, we novices in the art or profession of manufacturing Federal law, subject, of course, to revision by the Senate, the President, the Supreme Court, and the powers above, have eagerly absorbed what has been said and have learned much that can not possibly be true. How could it all be true when judged by the votes on the reciprocity treaty and by the explanations given for those votes? There is no concensus of opinion on either side of the House, even amongst the most experienced and tutored as to the causes or probable effects of that measure.

In so far as the discussion relates to the protective-tariff theory, there is, however, some unanimity on one point, at least a partial agreement that the protective tariff should be regarded as a "local issue." That this particular national policy must be wrought out of the clash of class, section, district, and other special interests, and settled by a sort of mutual give-and-take, less euphemistically known as log-rolling—this makes of the tariff a sort of a grab bag, and we may reasonably expect that the more powerful get the first, last, and biggest grabs.

I am a Republican, or what used to be a Republican (applause on the Republican side), because I believe in the protection of infant industries that stand some eventual chance of becoming self-sustaining. That many of these industries, once fostered by protection, are now self-sustaining and do not need a protective tariff is abundantly shown and notoriously confessed as to the great steel industry by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Many industries, having outgrown the cradle, have not been required to hustle for their livelihood, but have been carried bodily to a ward in the hospital where our standpat friends advocate keeping them during all eternity, to be doctored, nursed, and nourished at the public expense. One is reminded of the prayer of the man who possessed a cantankerous invalid wife: "Oh, Lord, let her get well, or —or—something." (Laughter.)

It is argued that by taxing one industry for the benefit of another industry, and vice versa, we create a home market that is productive of wealth. This brings to mind a story told by David Starr Jordan concerning the eagle and the blue-tailed lizard. It seems that the eagle one day swooped down upon the lizard and bit off and ate the lizard's tail; whereupon the eagle acquired sufficient energy to lay an egg. The lizard climbed the tree, sucked the egg, and, through the encouragement thus afforded, grew a new tail. This process continued through many years, apparently, without much profit to either party save as it added to the interest of existence. (Laughter.)

A tale of similar import, but more profitable sequence, was related of a man who lived near the Petaluma marshes and started to raise carp. He was doing fairly well selling carp from his pond, when he suddenly conceived the idea of raising a side line of cats for the fur. He discovered that he could feed the carp to the cats and the cats to the carp, so that he increased mightily in his output of cats and carp and became wealthy. (Laughter.)

Concerning the change and evolution that has come over the early Republican protective doctrine, designed to foster infant industries, I would further submit the following:

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow;
It followed her to Pittsburg,
And now you ought to see the darned thing.

(Laughter and applause.)

The old idea of encouraging new industries is being destroyed by the present system, for, in so far as



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Trusts and monopolies are being encouraged, individual enterprise and personal initiative are being suppressed. A monopoly need not confine its charges to a high percentage of profit on the product, but it can charge up to the public all the graft and mismanagement that may go to make up its costs. It is not compelled to be efficient. It can afford to dispense with improvements in machinery and methods. It can put valuable patents in cold storage. Thus the tariff, in so far as it aids the trusts, throttles progress instead of fostering industry.

In song and oratory we are properly reminded of the gratitude we owe to the Providence that placed us in this land of liberty and plenty. Is there not shown a lack of appreciation when we hear the solemn assertions made by some of the gentlemen that our prosperity is not due to the natural bounties of our country, not to the genius and efficiency of our people, but to a system of taxing ourselves. (Applause on the Democratic side.) Whenever protest is made against the existing protective tariff an argument promptly adduced in its favor is one which was best phrased by the Hon. "Bathhouse" Coughlin in the city hall of Chicago. He asked a fellow alderman how he could advocate the creation of prohibition territory and consequent loss of revenue from saloon licenses, when, as he stated it, "we are all of us heartily in need of funds." If either the Government or any interest happens to be "heartily in need of funds," there is always a means of raising revenue by boosting the tariff. I do not believe that it helps matters much to hold that we ought to lower the wall to such a point as to provide only for the higher wages of American labor plus a profit to the manufacturer or producer. This amendment still justifies the establishment in our country of industries that do not belong here. It would justify the raising of cocoanuts in hothouses. It would justify a tremendous tax upon tea in order that the laborer engaged in tea culture could be recompensed at upward of a dollar a day, while he is now receiving probably less than 10 cents a day on the other side of the ocean. I am unpatriotic enough to be grateful to the heathens who in their blindness are picking tea for us at that rate of wages, and I would not advocate forcing them to adopt our standard of living by the wearing of American clothes, or even the drinking of Missouri champagne, Mr. Speaker, for I fear they might be brought to feel the necessity of charging us more for doing us this service.

No one has ever shown any fund from which can be drawn the tax levied by the tariff and paid out in subsidies to the protected interests except the fund that resides in the pockets of the people. Those who assume that the tariff is a means of creating prosperity or of creating wealth are much better at juggling and at picking coins out of the air than was Herrmann, the magician. If we can tax ourselves rich, we can prove poker to be a productive industry. (Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.) Equally, an individual may become opulent by shifting coins from one pocket to another, and the Nation can acquire wealth, if not merit, by unanimously consenting to the reciprocal picking of pockets by all the people.

Economists would doubtless urge that this universal and fairly distributed pocket-picking system would be unproductive, but we have had too much of the doctrinaire teachings to listen to any more of it.

It might be surmised that should the pocket-picking system become thoroughly established it would not be equally enjoyable to all the people. There would be some more adept than others. There would probably be coteries formed in the profession that would band together in "strong-arm" or "holdup" work, and when, if perchance through popular clamor, because of overactivity, the practice were put into partial disrepute, and there arose the question of proper limitation, it would be found that the least skilled and the unorganized would first be deprived of the privilege of picking pockets. (Laughter.)

Through many of us newly-elected members the people are protesting, not against the wealth of the country, but against the present system of distribution, which fully deserves the bitter resentment it has incurred. The evils of distribution are caused by special privileges and the protective tariff creates and licenses privilege. It would not interest the men described in the Pittsburg Survey, who are worked to death and thrown on the junk pile, to figure out and to ascertain how many wives per annum a Pittsburg millionaire could afford out of the dividends of the Steel Trust. (Laughter.) Rather would he be interested in supporting one wife and some few children with less work and more pay. There would be little satisfaction to a cash girl working for the Marshall Field Co. at a weekly wage of $3 to know that she and that corporation were jointly worth over $50,000,000. (Laughter.) The people are not satisfied with statistics of national wealth, they want better conditions for themselves.

But after all, the greatest sin that can be laid at the door of the protective tariff is the economic waste which it encourages. The fortunes piled up by the richest men of the country amount to nothing when set against the annual loss caused by the employment of men in unjustifiable occupations.

A subsidy which supports those occupations must come from other occupations which belong on our soil and in our country, and the men engaged in either the wrong thing or the right thing in the wrong place form an army which we might call the "army of the mal-employed." They have to be supported by the well employed, just as much as every standing army is a charge upon industry.

Some day I expect to hear our standpat Republican friends making the old confession, "We have caused to be done those things that ought not to be done; we have left undone those things that ought to be done, and there is no health in us." (Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.)

The Record, with its vast compilation of statistics, shows a mathematical ability engaged in proving out what is logically absurd. The accuracy of the almanac does not prove the value of the nostrum it advertises, nor can questions of ethics be determined by the use of logarithms. One is rather inclined to doubt the efficacy of such figures when they are used to prove views diametrically opposed. We certainly get into "topsy-turvy land" when we try to follow the statistics. You must remember the old rhyme—

Down here below two and two make four;
Perhaps up in heaven they make six or seven.

The statement was made on this floor that the dividends paid on the stocks of the great corporations were the proof of the wealth of the country and meant prosperity. There might properly be query made as to whether dividends represent the fruit of production or extortion, whether they were produced by the use of plow and ax or spindle and loom, or whether they were "produced" at the point of a revolver or searched for in the pockets of victims rendered unconscious by sandbag or lead pipe.

As a freshman in this course of education, I can not understand how a country can get rich by sharing its natural resources with all who choose to come, dividing our patrimony, as it were, and at the same time keeping out all possible things that can be excluded that would go to increase the size of our hoard. Privilege clamors for cheap labor and immediate development of everything. Statesmanship calls for readjustment of opportunity for ourselves and our children.

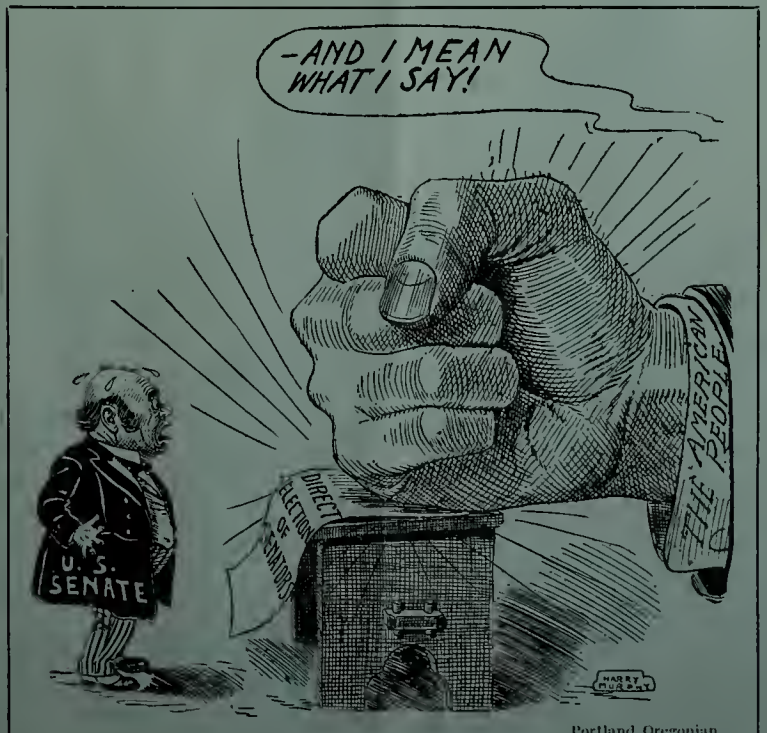
The balance of trade argument is not entirely convincing to some of us. Whenever China or Russia improve their balance of trade by exporting foodstuffs in time of famine, there seems to be something the matter with the mathematical self-sufficiency of this theory. If a freezing tramp should sell his clothes, he certainly would improve his balance of trade, although not his condition. (Laughter and applause.)

Anyone who has lived on the Pacific coast can not fail to entertain profound respect for the self-helping ability of the Japanese. They are the most remarkable self-helpers in all the world, and no one need ever again invite them to help themselves. Some two years ago, in the islands of Hawaii, just at a time when the cane-grinding season was at hand, the Japanese engaged in that industry unanimously struck. They did not appear to be satisfied with their wages nor disposed to recognize the contract they had made with the planters, which procedure was not entirely original on their part. In the course of the dispute they wrote a series of resolutions to the planters to the effect "that it was the duty of the planters, in accordance with the true American principle of protection, to get an increase in the sugar duty and thereby raise the value of sugar, and then out of the added profit they they should divide with the laborers." Strange that this simple and excellent and wholly American plan was not at once adopted. (Laughter.)

I can not agree with those gentlemen on the majority side who believe in a tariff for revenue. There is doubtless justification for a high tariff on certain luxuries, but there is no fairness in a revenue tariff laid upon necessities. The burden is not upon the proper shoulders. Mr. Rockefeller probably pays less Government revenue on the food he consumes than does the average hod carrier. He would doubtless like to pay as much, but he can not without eating as much. For the present we must look to the tariff for revenue. Eventually we shall provide for Government funds from income tax, from heavy taxation of community-created land values, from rentals of the public domain, all of them direct and comprehensible. We shall have internal-revenue taxation on articles not necessities.

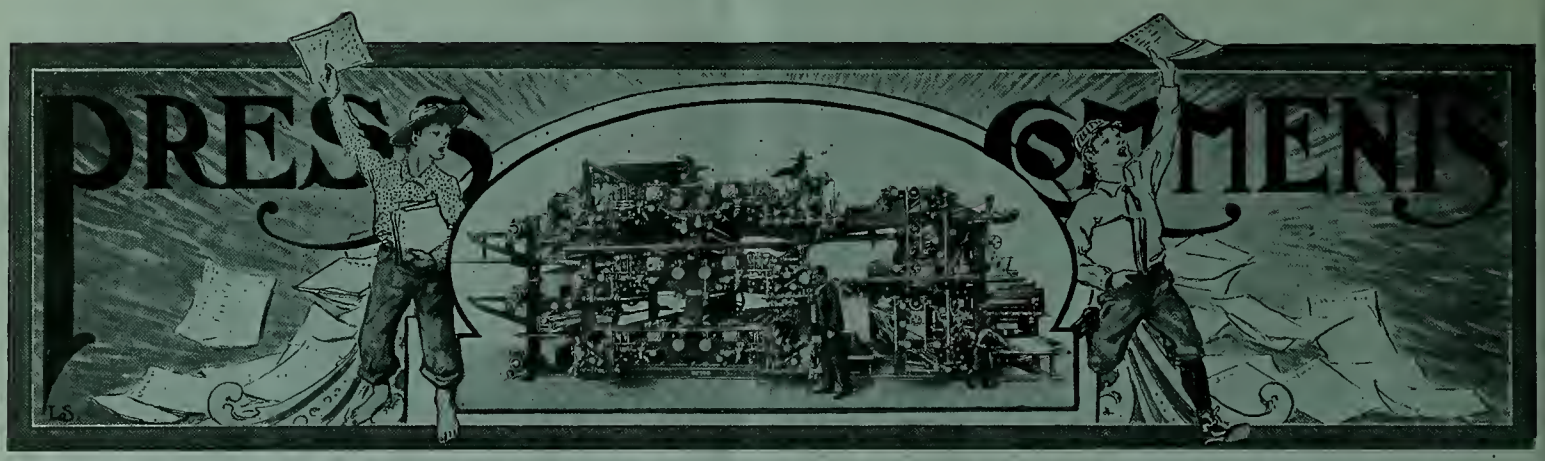
I have discussed theory without any idea that we could afford or should make any sweeping changes at once. Too many people inhabit the rickety structure to permit of its immediate demolition. A revision downward, schedule by schedule, is the beginning of the work, and a notice to make preparations to vacate. (Applause on the Democratic side.) At some time or other these patients, the "invalid industries," must leave the hospital, whether to turn their steps to self-support or to the cemetery. (Laughter.) They cannot forever remain parasitic. The tariff has been too often revised upward by its friends. The people have commissioned its enemies to revise it downward. That we may have a more just system of distribution and a more equitable system of taxation, we must study the sources of our wealth and the means whereby this wealth may be saved and increased for the benefit of the many.

There is great hope in the growing ideals and the clearing outlines of the great policies of State and National conservation. By saving the common wealth for all our people and by wiping out the great special privileges in land and other natural resources, by breaking down the extortions of monopoly and by regulation of our public utilities, we shall make this country better for the average man, and no worse for any man. (Prolonged applause on the Democratic side.)



Portland Oregonian

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Pertinent Editorial Extracts From Our State Exchanges

Double-Session Amendment Merits Popular Endorsement

Several times in the days when the machine was in control of affairs at the State Capitol attempts were made to put through a constitutional amendment providing for a double session of the Legislature. The object was to give the people an opportunity to become familiar with all important measures before the final vote was taken, but as such a plan would have worked to the disadvantage of the machine extreme care was always taken to program both houses against it. Now the machine is out of power and a progressive Legislature has decided to submit a double session constitutional amendment to the people.

The proposed amendment provides for two thirty-day sessions of the Legislature. After the first session, which would be devoted to the introduction of bills, there would be a recess of thirty days. Then the legislators would meet again and take up the work of separating the wheat from the chaff. Introduction of bills at the second session would not be forbidden, but no member could offer more than two new measures.

Such a plan would be a big improvement over what we now have. The work of the Legislature would be systematized, the people would know more about pending bills, and with public opinion keeping close tab on the second session even the keenest survivors of the deluge that swept over the ancient regime would have little chance of "putting something over." Divided legislative sessions are a step in the right direction, and when the plan comes before the people at the special election next October it should be given the endorsement of all progressive voters.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Momentous Railroad-Rate Decision

The Interstate Commerce Commission has rendered a big decision in the case of a little railroad—a decision which, applied to the big railroads, as it will be, means great reduction in railroad rates.

The case decided was that of the electric road running from Washington to Mount Vernon, which was ordered to reduce certain rates from fifteen cents to ten cents.

The momentousness of this decision arises from the fact that the Commission ordered the reduction in rates on the sole ground that, while the real value of the nineteen miles of road is only $988,000, or $52,000 per mile, it is capitalized at $3,933,000, or $207,000 per mile, and the public has been compelled to pay returns on the latter sum.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's decision means that value, not paper capitalization, shall determine railroad rates.

The decision also means that "value" shall not be defined as "earning power capitalized," but as actual investment.

The decision applied to all the railroads and other public service corporations of the country, as it soon will be, will greatly lessen the burdens the public is now compelled to bear in order that the vastly overcapitalized public service corporations may pay dividends and bond interest on oceans of capitalized "water."—Oakland Enquirer.

Postal Banks a Success

The government postal savings banks recently opened appear to be attracting the people who want to save, and are succeeding beyond the fondest hopes of the advocates of the proposition. The small depositor who really wants to save is impressed by the absolute safety of the postal banks and is willing to accept the low rate of interest offered provided he can feel that his money is where it cannot be gotten away with. People who desire a larger rate of interest will continue to patronize the private concerns or to invest their money in what is termed gilt edge securities.—Ukiah Republican Press.

Kent Rings True

When we read the first announcement of William Kent last spring it rang true. It was as straightforward, honest and clear a bit of political literature as we had had the pleasure of seeing and this paper a short time after entered heartily into his support for congress.

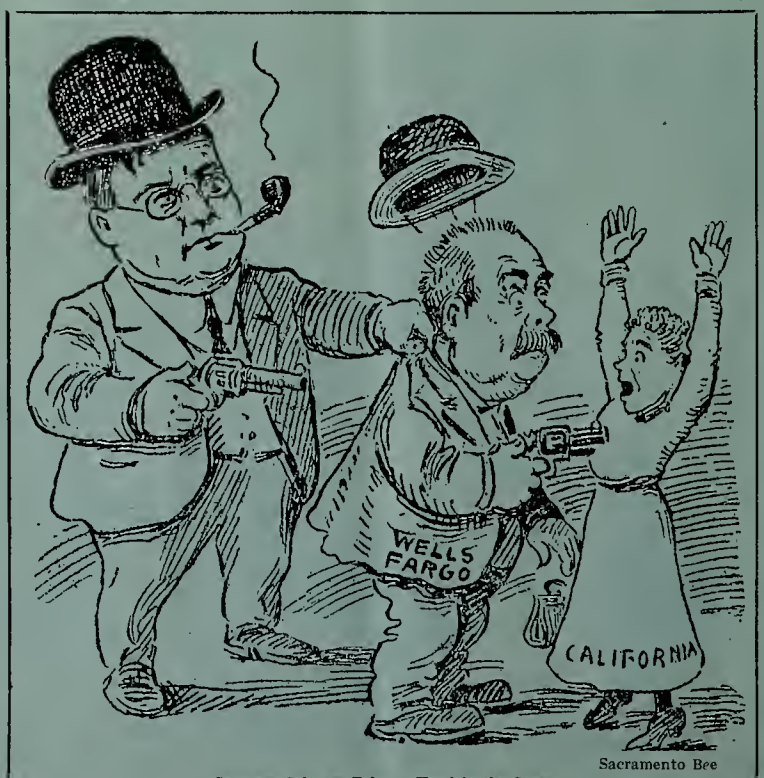
Kent's subsequent course would seem to indicate that our faith was justified, for he is proving himself a statesman rather than a politician.—Colusa Herald.

The Improvement of Streets

A bill amending the Vrooman act, and giving to municipal governments added powers in the matter of street improvements, signed by Governor Johnson, will have important bearing on future movements for the betterment of highways and the building of permanent roads in California cities.

By the provisions of the amended act it is now within the powers of the city council to override the protest of property owners by a four-fifths vote of the members of the council. This puts final action on all street improvements in the hands of the council, and it is now impossible for the property owners to block paving or grading projects, if in the opinion of the city fathers, the work is of sufficient importance to justify them in disregarding the wishes of the protesting owners.

It is generally conceded that the new act increases the responsibilities as well as the powers of the city council, hut that with progressive men at the head of city affairs it will be possible to make great strides toward better streets and a more up to date municipality.—Salinas Index.



Sacramento Bee

Governor Johnson Takes a Hand in the Game

A Square Deal in Either Case

LaFollette, of Wisconsin, will be in the running for the presidential nomination next year. With LaFollette on the republican ticket, and either Wilson or Folk on the Democratic, the people would be assured a square deal in the White House with the beginning of the new administration.—Roseville Tribune.

Right Must Prevail

In all your meanderings among men do you find any who down deep in their hearts are not in sympathy with the revolutionists in Mexico? If you do you can just bet your bottom dollar that one has financial holdings in Mexico. The almost four score years of tyranny has become too galling and the end must come and is coming.—Norwalk Call.

Making a Good Start

Good roads is a prime factor in getting outside people to locate in a given section of a country, and a country that can boast of good roads will always have and hold all the people that locate in that given section. The subject of good roads is the most important question before the people today, and those districts that first solve this question will be the ones to reap the primary benefits to be derived from same.

The good roads agitation is bearing fruit in more ways than one. In the bonding of the state at the last election, the people of the state went on record as wishing good roads, and this one thing alone is doing more in the line of getting the various counties interested in the roads question than any one thing. Different communities of the state are awakening to the advantages that will accrue from good roads and are endeavoring to influence the expenditure of state money in getting the proposed state highway through their locality. * * * * * —Delano Record.

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Chief Clerk Helps Legislative Economy

One of the men connected with the recent session of the Legislature who deserves high commendation for splendid service is Chief Clerk L. B. Mallory of the Assembly. Constantly on the alert to facilitate the vast and complicated clerical business of the lower house, his genius for systematic handling of details no doubt saved the State many hundreds of dollars in time economy alone.

Contrary to the usual practice, legislative employes were this year required to perform their duties. Chief Clerk Mallory also practiced other economies. The stationery issued to committees at the session of 1909 cost $615.50, this year $199.96, a saving of



L. B. Mallory

$415.60. The postage bill of 1909 was $950, this year $750, notwithstanding the fact that 115 libraries, chambers of commerce, etc., were supplied with all of the bills introduced and the printed matter issued this year. The codes for the members were secured at a reduction of about $200 from the cost in 1909. The present session was the longest in the history of the State (eighty-five days), yet its cost was nearly ten thousand dollars less than that of two years ago.

Political Table Talk

(Continued from page 5)

What To Do With Our Governors "What shall we do with our former presidents?" has long been a question in the public mind, still unsettled. The same query, applied to our governors, here in California, has proven less difficult for the reason that, with the exception of Perkins and Pardee, they have emerged from office so politically dead that it mattered little what became of them. Not one man in forty knows, today, whether former Governor Markham is dead or living. Henry T. Gage emerged from obscurity long enough to be seen tucking his trousers into his boots preparatory to embarking for Portugal, but he was never heard of after. Former Governor Gillett is as out of mind as though he were forty fathoms under the sea. Our governors not only drop the office but the title that goes with the office, whereas a judge or colonel is judge or colonel to the end of his days. Perkins declined to be a political cadavar when his gubernatorial term was out and, as for Pardee, well, he merely rested up a bit and then went at it hammer and tongs just as though he expected to live right on to his three score and-ten. To be sure he did not go office seeking, but he went forth seeking that which was better, a place to serve his State, in the ranks or anywhere where a boost was needed. He helped to organize the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League and aided that cause all that he could, but his heart went out toward the conservation of the resources of his State and country and into that he has thrown a fine enthusiasm. He has attended all the conservation and irrigation congresses and was a wall flower at none of them. Now, as president of the California Conservation Commission, he will render a service only less valuable than he rendered as Governor of his native State. It will prove no insuperable obstacle to honorable mention, if not to fame, to such a man to have been Governor of California. Indeed, in the light of subsequent, unselfish and ungrudging services to his State, it will become increasingly evident to his fellow citizens that, notwithstanding his being "sot down on" by the Santa Cruz convention, George C. Pardee made a mighty good Governor, and what his fellow citizens hold in their maturer judgment to be true, is extremely unlikely to be questioned by posterity. Pardee cherished no grouch, he refused to be mummified and laid on the shelf, but went to work.

The Political Odd Jobs Man Report has it that the San Francisco Harbor Board is having a sorry time of it trying to place all the political odd jobs men who are seeking berths along the water front. There is said to have been over 700 applications filed, by representatives from every county in California except one, for places under that board. What can such men be thinking of? Are they pot-bellied ripe cucumbers thrown up on the woodpile to go to seed that they covet places, just anywhere, doing just anything, so that they can be relieved, for a few years, of the task of taking care of themselves? It were well for the State if it were rid of that whole shooting-match of political troubles, for San Francisco's water front has been chiefly a barracks for small politicians to do politics in the interests of some boss ambitious to be a factor in metropolitan, rather than state, politics. It might not be a bad idea to turn out every mother's son of the 291 San Franciscans now employed in that service and put in their places men from Del Norte and Modoc, men from the mountains of Madera and oil wastes of Kern, but this does not excuse wholesale volunteering to enter the State's service in the bilgewater district. In such cases the volunteer is to be looked upon with suspicion. The draft would be likely to yield better men for the places.

A Public Refutation Mr. A. J. Pillsbury, Piedmont, Cal. Dear Sir and Friend: I am surprised and grieved that you should allow your paper to so grievously misrepresent and give Berkeley such a black eye.

Through your undisputed correspondent, you annonnee to all your good subscribers all over the country that Berkeley of which we are so proud, and of which the entire state is proud, has become most vile and is dominated by the worst element of society. Speaking of the late election your correspondent says:

"It was a triumph of the grafter, the criminal, the sorehead, the crank and the push." What a charge to go out against Berkeley, a criminal libel. It represents that the voting majority of Berkeley's citizens uphold crime and graft. You are so well acquainted with the people and spirit of Berkeley I see no excuse for you. You devote nearly a page to the correspondence but not a word to deny the foul slander. I know you are no friend to the socialist but I did not suppose you would be instrumental in blackening the reputation of a fair city to hit their party. I shall expect a public refutation of the article. Yours truly,

E. A. May.

Where Arguments Fail

N. J. Bachelder, master of the National Grange, P. of H., has written a letter to President Taft, protesting against Canadian reciprocity. Some of the arguments advanced by Mr. Bachelder would lead one to believe that our natural resources and fertility of soil are inferior to those of Canada. He says the American Farmer expends millions for fertilizers which are not required by the Canadian farmer. He says the cost of living is much cheaper in Canada than here owing to that country's lower tariff. If that is true it is an argument against high tariff here. If living can be cheaper in the Canadian northwest where the bulk of Canada's export crops are raised and where the cost of transportation is high, it is high time that Americans were bestirring themselves to remedy conditions here. His statement, however, that labor is cheaper in Canada than here is not borne out by the facts. If labor were cheaper the exodus of laborers would be from Canada to the United States instead of from this country to Canada as at present.—Fowler Ensign.

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RESOURCES		LIABILITIES		
Balance due on houses being sold on monthly instalments, mortgages, secured loans and houses under construction	$2,975,447.63	Dividends payable (uncalled for)	$ 5,351.26	
Building Material Co. stock, including two lumber yards, lumber and planing mills, warehouses, shops, factories, wagons, etc.	164,740.00	Gold Notes	124,500.00	
Stocks and Bonds	442,949.75	Home Certificates	464,553.61	
Real Estate (market value $2,732,650.00)	2,360,820.09	Mortgages on property purchased (not a legal liability)	68,905.23	663,310.10
Fixtures	5,681.75	NET ASSETS:		
Cash on hand	419,645.00	Capital stock paid in cash	2,206,624.00	
		Reserve (surplus and undivided profits)	3,499,350.12	5,705,974.12
	$6,369,284.22			$6,369,284.22

THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF PROFIT FOR LAST YEAR WERE:

REAL ESTATE	$345,310.53
INTEREST	240,586.36
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	11,292.36

There were also miscellaneous profits from architectural, legal, insurance, rental and publishing departments. Quarterly, cash dividends were divided among the stockholders amounting to $448,392.11.

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THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

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A LEADING PROGRESSIVE



WILLIAM THUM, Recently Elected Mayor of Pasadena

Pasadena is coming to be a well united city on local questions. There is a general feeling of harmony and hope among its citizens, based in part on the success of the people's first real venture in public ownership—municipal electric light—and also founded in part on a few fundamental laws recently passed at Sacramento in the interest of all men.

This same feeling is apparent in many California cities and, if traced to its very source, is found to have originated in that new and healthy gathering of mental and moral forces which are responsible for the direct primary and other pioneer laws of the present political movement.

Pasadena is entitled to a prominent position among progressive cities of California.

William Thum

Works at Work

IF THE STANDPATTERS thought they were shoving Senator Works off into a corner where he would never be heard of, when they made him chairman on the government of the District of Columbia, that is where they made a mistake. He is up and at 'em already. It has always been a desire on the part of the moral element in America to have the nation's capital city made as decent as possible, a moral model as well as an architectural. They wanted slavery abolished there first, it will be remembered. Why not the slums also? Why should not the liquor saloons be confined there into the narrowest prudent limits and why should not the street car systems give universal transfers? These are some of the questions that suggested themselves to the militant mind of Senator Works and he "went to the bat" at the first opportunity. They say back there that these reforms stand as much chance in Washington as an icicle would in Yuma, but wait a bit. Give the Judge a chance. He has seen service in Los Angeles where they do just such things and do them up brown. Washington may yet become the model license city of America.

Thirty-seven Millions to the Good

IT IS STATED that the trainmen of America have, within the last twelvemonth, won an annual advance of aggregate wages amounting to $37,000,000. Of course there are many brave fellows to divide that jackpot among, but it is no small sum however divided. And who has the hardihood to say that it was effected through the law of supply and demand? Who will venture to declare that it was not won by a wholesome respect on the part of railroad managers for the power there is in organization of a militant manhood in a common cause? It took nerve to make such a demand and so to insist upon it as to command it. Organized labor may venture too far. It may abuse its power as pitilessly as organized capital sometimes abuses its power, but the trainmen, unorganized and unmilitant, would have been as inefficacious in obtaining that advance as wishing it would rain has proven impotent to bring the deluge. The achievement of the Trainmen of America is to be gloried in. But how they must have made poor old Ripley weep!

Why the Gringo Is Hated

WE ALL KNOW that our Mexican neighbors love us not. Some say that it is because our swashbucklers go over there and tell them what we'll do to 'em when we get good and ready; others say that it is because there cannot be a Mexican senorita, with an estate, that some adventurous American Adonis does not swoop down upon her and take her, acres, cattle and all. Others say that it is because even the most polished and cultivated Americans are Boors in their eyes and do not know how to behave when they are away from home; but perhaps a more cogent reason, more recently suggested, is that our big financiers go (or send) to Mexico, get fat concessions, suck the opportunity like an orange and go back up North to spend the proceeds without leaving behind anything more important than the dried and shriveled peel. Not a school is founded, hospital built, library established or anything else done for the permanent development of Mexico or its people. In short it is the American exploiter who, in making himself detested abroad, as he is coming to be at home, taints the fair name of the whole American citizenship. There may be something in that view.

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Financial Neutrality

JAMES SPEYER has hit it. It is not international arbitration treaties that we need, although they would not do harm, nor will it suffice for the spirit of fraternity to so bind together in love the men of all nations that only those who make the quarrels would be the ones to fight. The thing to do is to convert the financial powers-that-be to the gospel of peace when, presto! the swords may be beaten into plowshares, the spears into pruning hooks and the dynamite and lydite may be used to split granite boulders into convenient dimensions for erecting monuments to our financiers of peace and pecuniary apostles of good will. War cannot be made without money. Easier said than done! What financier, himself secure from the draft, could refuse to underwrite a war loan with a possible margin of three or five per cent. for the service rendered? It is not in the nature of The Beast.

Another Term for Alexander

THE QUESTION of who is to be Mayor of Los Angeles for the years 1912 and 1913 was neatly and effectively settled a few days since by the response given by George Alexander to an inquiry from the Good Government Organization. The inquiry was to this effect: "Will you?" And the answer was substantially as follows: "Yes." After that nothing remained more serious than handshaking and smiles.

There will be some opposition to Mayor Alexander, of course, but it will probably not get beyond the primary, for under the new charter provision, if a candidate gets a net majority at the primary, he is elected thereby, and is not voted on again at the final. It is known that a former city auditor who failed to get by the primary two years ago is anxious to try it again. The Socialists and union labor people seem likely to combine on one nomination, and this one, as being the most promising center of opposition, will probably receive the support of the saloons, the wreck of the old S. P. machine and the Los Angeles Times. Much as that paper hates socialism, and much as it despises the laboring element, it hates and fears decent government a good deal more.

It was about two years ago that George Alexander was first elected mayor of Los Angeles. The fight was close, and his majority was small, for the recall of Harper had stirred up a great amount of feeling. But from the moment he took office, and announced the names of his commissioners, Mayor Alexander's stock began to rise. The people knew their friend, and they were with him. The citizens that desired good government recognized his sincerity and efficiency, and were ready to back him in all that he undertook to do. True he has had an advantage over all his predecessors in this office in an aroused and cooperative public sentiment and a general city administration made up of efficient earnest people, who stand on the good government platform with him. But this sentiment, we must remember, has been greatly strengthened by the good work of his administration, and although it is helpful, it is at the same time more exacting than ever before, and demands a higher standard in its public servants.

The California Outlook and the progressive element in both parties all over the State offer congratulations to Los Angeles on its prospect for two years more of sterling good government under Mayor Alexander.

C. D. W.

Wilson and the Recall

GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON, it appears, is against the recall of the judiciary. At first he was quoted as not having come to any conclusion, but later he corrected that statement, saying that the function of the judge is essentially different from that of other elected officers, and that there are valid reasons why he should not be subject to the intimidating influence of the recall. Governor Wilson adds, however, that he would rather be excused from talking on this particular matter, as it is a live, local issue, and he does not think it seemly that he should take sides in the middle of the discussion.

To consider the last point first, we can see no reason why Governor Wilson should hestitate to discuss a local issue with us when that issue is of a general character. If the matter at stake were an appropriation of money by the people of the whole State for the benefit of an exposition at San Francisco, for example, he might very properly look upon that as strictly a family affair. But the recall matter, including the recall of judges, is a general question that sooner or later is likely to come up in every State in the Union. Roosevelt also treated it as a local issue, but after a different fashion. He held that conditions had been so bad in California, that we were justified in adopting a plan of correction that in any other State would be extreme and perhaps dangerous. Here again we find a point of view that we cannot accept. Conditions may have been a little worse in California than in other States, but if that were true, it was a difference in degree not in kind. The recall does not present itself to the mind of the average Californian, who has been able to look at it with unblinking eyes for nearly a decade, as a matter of expediency here or

there, but as a foundation principle of government.

Dr. Wilson's attitude with respect to the recall of the judiciary does not in the least surprise us; in fact the surprise lies the other way about—in the extent to which he, a man of scholastic temperament, with conservative surroundings and in the difficult position of a prospective candidate for President, has been willing to go on the road toward absolute democracy. Many stout hearts that pass through direct nominations and direct election of Senators without a quiver hesitate at the referendum. Others go on until they come to the initiative, at which they balk. When we get to the recall, there is panic all along the line, and it is only the seasoned veterans or the reckless young enthusiasts that walk up without flinching. Yet these three principles are the very essence of real democracy. Without them there can be no rule of the people.

How rapidly we move in these days! Only three years ago when Mr. Bryan got back from Europe, in the speeches preliminary to the campaign he made for the Democratic nomination, he played up the initiative and referendum. He did not venture the recall. Straightway "Harper's Weekly" pictured him holding up two weird rag babies, and beneath, the legend: "The Sawdust Twins." This same paper is now ardently supporting Dr. Wilson, who goes about the country doing just what Bryan did and doing it better. Bryan, by the way, apparently made up his mind there was nothing much in direct legislation as a popular issue, dropped it and took up the guarantee of bank deposits by the government. All of Mr. Bryan's campaign issues have had the same congenital failing. They are real nice while they are fresh, but they will not keep over night. Free silver, anti-imperialism and guaranteeing deposits—all gone to join green-backery, anti-masonry and knownothingism in the limbo of the forgotten.

To the clear and open mind that is accustomed to regard these questions in their relation to the fundamental principles of government—and we use the word "accustomed" so as to omit the new convert Woodrow Wilson—the recall of judges is the inevitable supplement of the election of judges. If the judge is to be regarded as an officer who deals with technical issues outside of and beyond average human understanding—like an engineer, for example—he should not be elected and hence not subject to the recall. Democracy does not undertake to exercise its fundamental right to choose any and all of those who serve it. It elects only a limited number, and they such as carry on the original functions of government. For the rest it will accept appointments, on the principle that what one does through another he does through himself. Now is the judge one who exercises these original functions? We hold that, under our system, he is and therefore should be elected, and if elected, recalled. It is not a question of how it may work out—that is only guesswork in all governmental changes. It is a question of what is right—what constitutes a genuine rule of the people.

Dr. Wilson has gone too far on the road toward pure democracy to balk finally at the last way-station. If he wishes to contend that judges should be appointed, he has good holding-ground for an argument. But if he believes in the recall principle as essential to democracy, and if he accepts the election of judges by the people, his keen sense of logic and of justice must ultimately bring him to accept the reform that he now condemns.

And in the meantime the people of California will vote for it by at least three to one majority. C. D. W.

Civil Enlistment

MENTION WAS MADE in these columns some time since of the likelihood that, under government or municipal ownership, employes will be required to enlist for stated periods rather than merely to hire out, as in the service of individuals or private corporations, whereat the Coast Seaman's Journal retorted that, if men may not serve under government or municipality and still be free men, it were better not to have such forms of ownership. That issue is debatable, but that there is such an issue cannot longer be denied. The President, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on Sunday of this week, distinctly raised the issue.

The strike and the boycott are war measures and any union of employes that should undertake to strike against, or boycott, the utilities of government or municipality, would be in insurrection. Doubtless insurrection and revolution are, upon some occasions, justifiable. There seems not to have been any other alternative left our Mexican neighbors unless they were content to suffer a group of home and foreign plutocrats to exploit the nation for private advantage, but resort to these instrumentalities involved war and the shedding of blood and the risk of being adored as patriots or shot as traitors. These are possibilities to be well considered before embarking upon government and municipal ownership.

For, whatever else a government may or may not undertake to do, it must go on with its activities. It cannot suspend them and be a government. If it undertake the postal system it must carry the mails; if it extend that system to the parcels post it must receive and deliver express packages; if it undertake the operation of the railroads it must operate them or cease to be a government, and whoever enters government employ will be required to enlist in the civil service as surely as in the military, for stated periods and under stipulated terms which will insure the prompt and orderly discharge of assigned duties without hesitation, questioning, parleying and on pain of being summarily dealt with in the event of failure to obey orders.

This does not involve the sacrifice of freedom on the part of one who enters the civil service, any more than going into the military or naval service involves such sacrifice, but it does involve the suspension of certain civil rights during the term of enlistment and the surrender of industrial implements of warfare, such as the strike and the boycott, which would be mutiny and treated as such.

Postal employes desire to form unions, to have those unions assemble behind barred doors, to use passwords, to exclude their superiors in office, there to consult and plan, perhaps to plot, for their own advantage. The whole concept of unionism, as applied to the government service, is untenable. Associations, yes, but unions, no—associations meeting with doors open to their superiors, for mutual benefit and mutual conference, but to permit the federation of such associations with a militant power like that of the Federation of Labor, the Western Federation of Miners, the I. W. W.—the very idea is preposterous and no government can entertain it.

The President spoke at Harrisburg, in regard to the proposal to unionize the postal employes, with great moderation, but the shock lately sustained by France, relative to strikes against government authority, is not to be lost upon any thinking mind. Strikes against government are not to be tolerated nor is the machinery of government to be thrown out of order by obstructive demonstrations. Civil service enlistment will develop pari passu with the development of municipal and government ownership. Collective bargaining by nation, state or city, as party of the first part, and organized, embattled labor as party of the second part, or as a foreign power, is incompatible with the concept of sovereignty and cannot be endured.

The right of petition and the right to refuse to re-enlist for service under unsatisfactory conditions are the only rights that a sovereign government can recognize in a servant, whether military or civil, a self-evident truth that persons eager for governmental entrance into industrial activities need to ponder over. It does not follow that such entrance may not prove a good thing, the best possible safeguard against that long line of abuses that have grown out of the performance of public services by corporations, but an inevitable civil enlistment is not to be ignored as not being an important factor in municipal and government ownership. It is an inevitable concommitant of it.

A. J. P.

Inside the Unions

BECAUSE THE LABOR UNIONS present a homogeneous and united front to the public, we naturally think that the members of those organizations all hold the same view with respect to their essential policies. But on a moment's reflection we know that this is not the case, for the members are sane reasoning beings, like the rest of us; and while they all favor the union principle and all loyally submit to the will of the majority there are many of them that do not approve the entire course of action.

It is evident that all unions do not think alike, for some of them pursue entirely different policies from others. Take the issue of the open or closed shop, for example. There seems to be a determined effort on the part of the union people of San Francisco to make everybody there and in other coast cities believe that the closed shop is a positive essential of unionism, whereas there are any number of unions, in excellent standing as such, who do not maintain this doctrine at all, but on the contrary hold that it is a foolish scheme that does nobody any good and the cause of unionism a great deal of harm. Take the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, for example, with its membership of 65,000. No one will question its standing as a union of the highest and most valuable type. Its men as a whole get more pay than those of any other union in existence. Although 90 per cent. of all available places are held by members of the order, so they are probably in a position to enforce the closed shop idea if they should wish to do so, the sentiment is almost unanimous among them that they are better off under the open shop system. Any man who

would propose that they should engage in a strike to drive out the other ten per cent. and to compel the railways to employ only union men, would be looked upon as a crank and a maker of useless trouble.

Many of the older and more substantial unions, those that have money in the treasury and a record for winning without strikes, have deliberately accepted the open shop policy, both because it is right in theory and because practically it works out to the advantage of the union. Of course we are using the phrase in its true meaning and have no reference to the fake "open shop" clamored for by enemies of the unions, who propose a shop where no union men are allowed to enter. It is best theoretically because it does not hold the employer down to a limited number of men, in a labor monopoly. The public does not think much of monopolies, and it will never get over its feeling that a man is entitled to a chance to earn a living whether he is a unionist or not. The public is entirely willing the unionist should have the best of it, and is glad to hear that he has 90 per cent. of the places, and would like to have him get them all if he can do it by fair means, but it has little sympathy with the cinch idea.

As a matter of actual practice and experience, nine times out of ten the open shop strengthens the union. When animosity between the union and non-union men ceases and the matter is talked over good-humoredly at the lunch hour and on the way home, and when the non-union man learns that there is no purpose in view of striking or raising trouble, if he is a decent fair-minded fellow he is very likely in the long run to come into the union. There are always a few who are natural out-siders, a possible ten per cent., and these serve to maintain a principle of freedom which is more a theory than a fact.

A vast number of strikes have taken place on the question of the open shop and constant friction is likely to occur where it is insisted upon. Some large unions, like that of the molders, for example, have gone completely to smash on this issue, losing all in the pursuit of a thing that was worthless. In every union, however, there is a body of men who do not believe in fighting for a closed shop, and as time passes these men will win converts until they control, and one by one the unions will abandon this error. C. D. W.

Senate Constitutional Amendment Number 32

(This series of articles on the proposed constitutional amendments is intended mainly to open the discussion. The writer of them had not the advantage of hearing them discussed in committee and before the Legislature and the views he holds regarding them are confessedly inexpert, but these amendments demand attention and the writer will handle them as best he may according to his lights. Discussion of them is cordially invited.)

THIS PROPOSED AMENDMENT is supplementary to the Employers' Liability and Workingmen's Compensation law enacted by the late Legislature. That law leaves it optional with employers whether or not to come under its provisions, or take chances with the general law of liability as it now stands, with the fellow servant defense abrogated, the assumption of risk doctrine, which the courts were at much pains to reason into it, eliminated and the contributory negligence rule so far modified as to make it a rule of comparative negligence only, a rule for the apportioning of liability in proportion to the degrees of negligence involved on the part of employer and employe respectively.

The first sentence in the proposed amendment reads thus: "The Legislature may by appropriate legislation create and enforce a liability on the part of all employers to compensate their employes in the course of their employment irrespective of the fault of either party."

It cannot be foreknown whether or not the courts would interpret the term "all employers" to cover "any or all," but if not then the proposed amendment must be held to be, in that particular, defective, for the need is that certain dangerous industries, especially, should be subjected to such a liability while others, not so dangerous, might be left under the general law of liability for negligence only. However, this objection, if well grounded, does not lie against the amendment in any vital way and is not to be regarded as fatal.

Be it understood, however, that this provision will not, of itself, make the employers' liability law compulsory. Its adoption will only give the Legislature power to make it compulsory, if this may be done by a State constitution. The Court of Appeals of the State of New York lately suggested the probability that the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States might interfere with such an extension of the police power of a state. But it is to be said of that decision that scarcely a public journal or publicist has commented on it except to condemn it as unsound and unwarranted and an example of that fogyism of courts that goes as far as anything else to bring them into disrepute.

The second sentence in the proposed amendment reads as follows: "The Legislature may provide for the settlement of any disputes arising under the legislation contemplated by this section, by arbitration or by an industrial accident board, by the courts or by either, any or all of these agencies, anything in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding."

This provision is intended to avoid, if it may be avoided by a state constitution, the "due process of law" objection urged by the high court of New York to the methods sought to be employed in that state for making workingmen's compensation compulsory, again the shadow of the fourteenth amendment rising ominously to bar the way. To be sure the persons who drafted, and the millions who adopted, the fourteenth amendment never dreamed of putting it to any such use, but that cannot estop a court from legislating it into use if found convenient so to do. Courts are jealous of extra-judicial instruments for adjusting differences, but the inadequacy of the courts for meting out justice makes the people jealous of them and desirous of finding something better and, for this reason, resort to administrative boards and to arbitration is more and more being had. This amendment would constitute all these "due processes" of law.

The Legislature should be given full power to cope with all the phases of this great problem of meting out justice to those who, through no fault of their own not willful and gross, suffer harm in the performance of their industrial tasks. Roughly speaking, half the injuries inflicted through industrial accidents are without the fault of either the employer or the person injured. It has been the policy of civilization to suffer such accidents to be borne wholly by the injured and his family, whereas a sense of justice should long since have distributed as much of the consequent harm as possible to society as a whole by making it a charge upon the industry and an item in cost to the consumers of the industrial product.

European nations have gone much farther in establishing justice than has the United States or any of the states of the American Union, but the problem has not been perfectly worked out even in Europe. It is up to us. We must grapple with it. The adoption of this amendment will help. It should be adopted. A. J. P.

Investigate Him

POSTMASTER GENERAL HITCHCOCK is to be investigated. He ought to be. He has been charged with prostituting the second class postal rate law, not only to the mulcting of muck-raking magazines, but to the outlawing of publications whose political policy has not met his approbation. More heinous than this, however, he is charged with so conducting the affairs of the postoffice department as to have converted a sixteen million dollar annual deficit into even money if not actually into a surplus. That is suspicious. It savors of wildcat banking where enormous dividends are paid without visible means of support. Let him be gone at and looked into. Is he robbing the widows and orphans or only making the rich buy postage stamps. Such management was never known before. No other postmaster general was ever charged with making way with a deficit. How ever did he do it?

Noses Counted

IT IS CONFIDENTLY DECLARED in Washington that senatorial noses have been counted and there is a solid fifty-five who will stand pat and stay put for the Canadian reciprocity measure, whereat the President's smile grows so expansive that not even the embattled farmers can disturb his equanimity. By the way, it has been authoritatively figured out that we sell more agricultural products to Canada than we buy from Canada by the value of $10,000,000 and more a year right along and the business will be bigger when barriers are burned away. A few farmers along the border may be hurt a bit in their local markets by Canadian competition, but even these are more frightened than they will be hurt, whereas the agricultural interest of the nation is on the side of reciprocity, not alone with Canada, but with Mexico, Cuba and other neighbors near and far.

We Have Heard It Before

IN CERTAIN LABOR CIRCLES, where class spirit and fiery zeal have outrun discretion, it has been declared that the prosecution of the dynamite suspects in jail at Los Angeles, is not a prosecution, but a persecution. Where did we hear the likes of that before? Oh, yes, we do now remember. It was while Heney and Burns were striving to convict the rich rascals of San Francisco of high crimes and misdemeanors. The refrain of "persecution, not prosecution," was whistled and sung in every possible key and played upon every possible instrument that might torture the ear, from gutter snipe to metropolitan journal. It wasn't so then, as it isn't so now, but continual harping it made it seem so to many. Extremes meet, more frequently at the bar of justice, perhaps, than anywhere else.



Why Does Perkins Still Stand Pat? The Watchman asked this same question some weeks since, but only echo answered. Personally a most likeable man, a man self-made and not without ability, Senator Perkins has many friends who would like to see him cut himself loose from vicious political associations and square himself with the prevailing sentiment of his State. And there are at least some of his appointees who would like nothing better than to see their chief forsake the cohorts of standpatism and array himself with progressive Republican sentiment. One of these, not long since, in effect, said to The Watchman: "You folks complain of the standpat attitude of the Federal brigade in California, but how can we do otherwise as long as Perkins stands pat? I am under great political obligations to him and you folks are after his scalp. I would be an ingrate not to defend him, and yet my sympathies run your way. I see no course open to me except to get out of the place I am in, and I think that I shall do so at an early date, but until I do I cannot act as freely as I would like to. I do not want the Southern Pacific company to run this State any more than you do, and there are others in the Federal brigade who feel as we do, but what can we do as long as Perkins stands pat? We must either hold our peace or resign our offices, and we cannot all afford to do that." So not a little depends on the attitude of Perkins, and that is unfortunately standpat through and through. With a little of the Johnson pluck and resolution in the Lincoln-Roosevelt League Perkins could have been beaten for re-election two years ago last winter, and pity 'tis that he wasn't.

An Appeal He Sidestepped Anxious that Senator Perkins should put himself right with his constituents a long-time friend of his, Mr. S. M. Augustine, of San Rafael, addressed to Senator Perkins the following letter:

Hon. George C. Perkins,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—From an extended acquaintance with the people of this county, based upon thirty-seven years' continuous residence therein, I feel competent to speak for the Republican sentiment as well as the popular feeling of the county in the matter of reopening and properly disposing of the unsavory Lorimer case.

It would be an easy matter to flood you with letters and telegrams imploring you to protect the fair name of the great State which you represent as well as the august tribunal of which you are a member, by casting your vote to unseat a man, the method of whose election, as disclosed by recent investigations, has shamed and humiliated every patriotic American before the entire civilized world.

I believe, however, that a review of the causes that led to Governor Johnson's election and other recent political events should be sufficient to convince you that the moral sense of the great West is aroused to an insistence on cleanliness and honesty in public life.

Your friends in California are sincerely solicitous that your voice and vote may be with the forces of decency and reform.

With assurances of personal esteem I am,

Yours very truly,
S. M. AUGUSTINE.

San Rafael, Marian County, Cal.
April 29, 1911.

Characteristic Perkins' Reply The reply of Senator Perkins to Mr. Augustine's letter was eminently characteristic. He at once put the onus of the issue upon the State of Illinois. Note the words that The Watchman has caused to be emphasized with black type, that if it **"Should be conclusively shown that Senator Lorimer used money corruptly to secure his election,"** then, and in that event only, the opinion is ventured, that **"a second investigation will be ordered."** No such requirement should be insisted upon by the Senate. That which one does by another he does by himself and Lorimer cannot, with a far-away look in his eye, be the beneficiary of a "slush fund" and still be fit to sit with reputable men. Whatever was going on, Lorimer, shrewd politician that he is, knew of it and approved of it or it would not have gone on, and Senator Perkins, an adept in politics equal to Lorimer, does not need to be told that this is true. Enough has become known to warrant a more searching investigation of the Lorimer case than was made by the Senate last year, by men more likely to search, and Senator Perkins will not strengthen his position before the people of California by passing the buck to Illinois. But here is what he, himself, says about it:

Hon. S. M. Augustine.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter relative to reopening the Lorimer case, and am glad to have your opinion. The question of again taking up this matter is now before Congress, which must decide what action should be taken. An investigation is now under way in Illinois, and the discovery of new evidence there will undoubtedly have a controlling effect here. **Should it be conclusively shown that Senator Lorimer used money corruptly to secure his election,** I think there can be no doubt that a second investigation will be ordered, and if it should be proved that he holds his seat through corruption and fraud there can be no doubt as to what the action of the Senate should and would be.

In the investigation already held, such facts as were obtainable were brought before a body of able and conscientious men, many of them very able jurists, who are accustomed to weigh evidence, and the opinion of the committee was that no case against Senator Lorimer had been made out. In that opinion the majority of the Senate concurred. It is of course possible that a new investigation would bring to light many fresh and pertinent facts that would change opinion very materially. I am inclined to think that the **result of the Illinois investigation will determine the course of Congress.**

Yours truly,
GEO. C. PERKINS,
United States Senate.

Washington, D. C., May 4, 1911.

A Palpable Reason Why After mature deliberation The Watchman has reached the definite conclusion that the reason why Senator Perkins stands pat is that he is a standpatter and never will be anything else, that the "interests" have got him and got him to keep, else the rejoinder, quoted below, from the pen of Mr. Augustine, must cause him to take some new observations and set his course with the prevailing wind:

Hon. George C. Perkins,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—For your information and that you may understand how a very large portion of your constituency feels in the matter of the Lorimer investigation, I will answer your letter of recent date by saying that it seems hardly in keeping with the traditions and dignity of the United States Senate that it should practically abdicate its high function of purging its own body of members that have been corruptly elected, by delegating the responsibility for action to any body whatever, other than itself.

I can understand that if the Illinois investigation finds against Lorimer, the Senate will be in a position where it must act or stultify itself; but even if the corrupt influences that elected, should succeed in whitewashing him, I do not see how the Senate can ignore the overwhelming evidence now open to the world, that should be as convincing to the eminent jurist, of large experience in applying the rules of evidence, as it is to the average lay mind, without giving substantial grounds for a growing popular conviction that it is itself dominated by the same influences that dictated Lorimer's election.

I have taken the liberty of writing this merely to acquaint you with what I believe to be a sentiment that should be reckoned with and that might not otherwise make itself felt in the atmosphere of Washington.

I thank you for your patience in reading and answering my letter; this one does not require a reply.

Yours very truly,
S. M. AUGUSTINE.

San Rafael, Cal., May 9, 1911.

House of Barnacles Just what sort of a house of barnacles is our United States Senate anyhow? Recent investigations disclose that its payroll is padded to the last extremity, there being two or three persons to do each person's work, and all drawing pay that should be drawn by only one. As each new Senator came to take his seat, and to be served with his share of patronage, his hangers-on were accommodated without removing any of the old ones, until attaches became thicker than three-in-a-bed. Nothing more clearly indicates domination by the interests than just that sort of congested condition of the senatorial payroll. It is upon patronage that the interests feed. Nor is the House of Representatives wholly free from the charge of petty fraud. A rigorous execution of the pure food law, as to stuff sent out by both houses of Congress for the intellectual deglutition of their constituents would result in most of it being condemned as spurious. Leave to print speeches that were never made, applause and all, and to circulate them free—sometimes by trainload, has become a serious abuse and tainted with fraud. Is it unreasonable to expect the American Congress to be as reputable in these relatively small concerns, at least, as the California Legislature has become? They do fall short of it.

Not A Bad Cartoon The Sacramento Bee of the 12th contained not at all a bad cartoon in which the President is represented as "Getting the dope on California." The representation of Rowell bears no suggestion of the original, but that of the President, leaning forward with mouth agape, drinking in every word, is highly suggestive. There is no question that Mr. Rowell gave the President the "straight dope" without ifs or ands to qualify it, things he seriously needed, but the forces of progressive Republicanism were not then organized and there was no one to speak with authority. All we could do was to stay at home and grumble. Among other things, it may be surmised that Mr. Rowell told the President that he could not make sure of keeping California in the Republican column by distributing political plums, share and share alike, with standpat Perkins and progressive Works, for the Republican party in California can no more endure half standpat and half progressive than the nation could have endured half slave and half free. The President must be one or 'tother with all his might, and stand or

(Continued on page 12)

THE DAY AT SAN FRANCISCO

By Franklin Hichborn

The alleged exploitation of the tenderloin has involved San Francisco in a scandal quite equal to that of the French restaurants during the Ruef-Schmitz regime.

There are several methods by which one may live off the earnings of the women of the underworld, and still hold one's place in respectable society. The most popular, and at the same time safest, method is to get "a share" through the polite medium of extortionate "rent collections." Another method, which was very popular with Ruef and Schmitz, is to get "the share" as "attorney's fees." Still another, is through political "influence" to secure a monopoly of supplying bad wines and worse whiskies to the tenderloin trade, and charge all the traffic will bear. And yet another, is by selling immunity from prosecution—which is too often persecution—to the unfortunate women.

There are methods, it will be seen, in sad plenty by which the higher-up maquereau may collect his toll and continue "respectable," in social circles where no discriminating sense is shown of the smell of the taint of the dollars.

The present scandal seems to grow out of a confusing conflict of all the degrees of partnership in vice exploitation. The scandal began, as such things often do, in the name of "reform."

Segregation houses were to be established, the evil was to be restricted and placed under police and medical supervision. A committee of clergymen was even appointed to assist in the good work—as "a kind of advisory committee"—as the good souls put it over their own signatures.

Another assistant in the reformation of the t nderloin was Jerome Bassity, as notorious a wholesale dive-keeper as ever taxed the patience of a community. Mr. Bassity could not very well take on any worse notoriety than he possesses, but his assistants in the "reform," the committee of clergymen, could. In lieu of additional notoriety, Bassity seems to have been content with profits.

Incidentally, the committee of clergymen is no longer identified with the "reform." According to the printed account of a statement by Dr. George Lee Eaton, President of the San Francisco Board of Health, made before the Presbyterian ministers, the clergymen fled because they lacked back-bone. There is, however, a strong suspicion that they fled because they possessed noses.

The scandal came to a head with the publication of the letter of withdrawal of the committee of clergymen. After setting forth the good motives which got them into their astonishing predicament, the clergymen state:

"To our utter astonishment, we discovered that there was a crib-house, operated by and under the supervision of the Board of Health, for the purpose of housing the unfortunate women. We were informed that they were paying the sum of $5 per day, or $30 per week, for the use of this crib, and that about 100 women were housed there. As we knew nothing whatsoever of these plans, a letter was written by Rabbi Nieto, on the part of the committee, and directed to Doctor Eaton of the Board of Health, asking in the plainest terms whether the crib was thus run, and whether the sum of $5 per day, or $30 per week, was exacted. There was no answer by letter to this communication, but Doctor Eaton's answer to Rabbi Nieto only convinced us of the correctness of our attitude in this matter."

On the same day on which the letter was issued, Carroll Cook, formerly on the Superior bench of tbis county, made even more sensational charges in a local police court. In speaking in behalf of a woman charged with vagrancy, Cook said:

"This woman who has just been before your honor and who has been released on her own recognizance pending an investigation into the case, must either submit to the orders of these doctors, go to jail or leave the city. She refused to pay the fee of 25 or 50 cents twice a week and she was brought into court as a vagrant. There are 5,000 women in the half world of this city. and a fee is required from each of them either once or twice a week. If your honor will take the trouble to figure this out, you can easily arrive at the total amount derived each week from this business."

And there you have the scandal that has San Francisco by the ears.

Since these charges were published, a woman of the half world, Thelma Le Roy, has been before the Grand Jury and told an extraordinary story of graft and attempted extortion. By curious coincidence, this woman was within a few hours after she had testified under arrest as a vagrant. She has, however, been released. But no other woman has been so venturesome as to tell her troubles to the Grand Jury.

In her statement to the Grand Jury, the Le Roy woman has brought in the names of men prominently connected with the McCarthy administration, including that of "Pete" Fanning, a detective connected directly with the Mayor's office as messenger; E. C. Leffingwell, private secretary to Mayor McCarthy, and Dr. Eaton, President of the Board of Healtb. The three make vigorous denial of the woman's assertions. The Grand Jury is, at present writing, probing the scandal, and before this article reaches the reader, will probably have taken definite action one way or the other.

The affair has been given a side interest by a passage of arms between Mayor McCarthy and Carroll Cook—or perhaps it should be, passage of letters.

The two gentlemen have resorted to printer's ink, and are having much to say about each other, which is instructive to the onlooking citizen, if not edifying.

Simmered down to cold facts, McCarthy holds that the tenderloin flare-up is for the purpose of discrediting organized labor, and Cook claims that it isn't.

"The animus," says McCarthy in one of his "statements," "is not directed to individuals such as myself, the President of the Board of Health, my secretary, messenger, etc., but rather is Carroll Cook but one spoke in the wheel which has been built to crush organized labor, the small tradesman and merchant. . . . And I again, here and now, challenge Cook and all of his associates to carry out their threat, and I do so with a full realization of the fact that in the end the community will find Carroll Cook is, as usual, in the wrong."

This last statement. coming from McCarthy, is somewhat confusing. The popular understanding has been that Mr. McCarthy has assisted Judge Cook in his political ambitions and aspirations, and vice versa. But that is another story.

The McCarthy "statements" have brought forth warm replies from Cook, who is even more handy with his pen than is Mr. Leffingwell, the Mayor's private secretary.

"I do not remember," observes Mr. Cook in one of his "replies," "when McCarthy became the sole and perpetual representative of organized labor. I do remember that for twelve years I served on the Superior Bench of this State, and at each election, when I was a candidate, I had not only the nomination of my own party, but also the labor nomination."

After going into discussion to show how, as a judge, he was fair to organized labor always, Cook takes this parting fling at McCarthy:

"Further, by referring to scrap books in my office, I can produce statements made by McCarthy himself wherein he asserts that before me as a judge labor always had a square deal."

But to leave the interesting question whether Judge Cook has always given labor a square deal, or whether Mr. McCarthy is "sole and perpetual representative of organized labor," there is not a good citizen in San Francisco who does not hope that the tenderloin scandal will be probed to the bottom, and the beneficiaries of the graft of the tenderloin, be they plain dive keepers, or millionaire backers or public-official backers of graft-collecting dive keepers, brought to full publicity and punishment.

This sentiment is well expressed by the San Francisco Star, which supported McCarthy at the last municipal election, and has backed his administration at all times:

"As the charge is heard," says the Star, "the municipal clinic has been bartering with fallen women. It is a charge that must be sifted to the very bottom. If there is truth in it, those who are guilty of so foul a deed should be punished most rigorously as they deserve. There should be no half way measures in a matter that involves the honor of all the people of the city.

"Another thing, The Star is friendly to Mayor McCarthy. It believes in him, and is convinced, as it has been from the beginning, that he means to give San Francisco a good, clean, helpful administration. But his administration must be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. We believe in him wholly, but while such charges are afloat no other man can owe so high an obligation to him as he owes to himself and the city he serves.

"That obligation consists in giving the full force of his administration to ascertaining the truth concerning these shameful charges, and this should be done without fear, favor, or prejudice. If these men are guilty, the fact cannot be known, and punishment meted to them, one moment too soon; if they are not guilty, it is equally essential that the fact be known."

The Star then calls upon McCarthy to suspend from office the men against whom the charges are shouted until the truth or falsity of the charges is known.

Unfortunately there is some reason to believe that, sifted to the bottom. some of our reputable financiers whose names have not yet been mentioned in the scandal, would be found to be large sharers in the various tenderloin collections.

This was so in the days of the Schmitz-Ruef regime, and has probably continued so during the several administrations, "reform" and otherwise, which we have had since.

The official report of the commission, known, from the name of its chairman, as the Denman Commission, appointed by Mayor Taylor, to report on the causes of municipal corruption in San Francisco, sets forth that one of the largest assignation places in the city was on land "owned in trust by one of the largest, if not the largest, trust companies in the West," and the building constructed by the trust company according to plans satisfactory to the notorious character who kept the place. Commenting upon this astonishing fact, the Denman report says:

"The significant thing about such a transaction is, not that there are people who are willing to accept money from such a source, or financiers willing to put trust moneys to such uses, but that the facts, though well known, did not seem to detract in the slightest from the social recognition accorded to the persons so taking a share of the profits, while the officer of the trust company which made the lease of that particular house situated in the shopping district, was appointed a regent of the State University."

An even more striking example of higher-up participation in tenderloin gains is cited in the Denman report.

During a raid made by the Andrews Grand Jury, during the Schmitz administration, upon one of these places, which, because of its immunity from police interference had earned the name of the "Municipal Cub," 160 women were arrested. To get them out of jail, bond money exceeding $16,000 was required. Continuing, the Denman report sets forth:

"It was subsequently published—and never denied—that the money was furnished by a prominent liquor man who was, at the time of the publication, the president of one of the oldest, the most powerful, .and the richest of the associations of merchants in the city. That their president, a wholesale liquor man, might be also a wholesale backer of prostitution, did not arouse the merchants to the extent of even making an investigation, and he served out his term, which, at the time of the exposure had less than one-half expired. The fact that his company was, at the time of the raid, selling liquors to a large number of resorts whose licenses were dependent upon the Schmitz Board of Police Commissioners, was accepted by many as a sufficient excuse for his supplying the bail."

It would be a great thing for San Francisco, if these skulking capitalists could be dragged out into the light of full publicity. But whether anything would come of it is after all a question. The discouraging fact remains that although nearly two years have passed since the Denman report was published, the members of the Board of Regents of the State University, as far as known, have taken no steps to ascertain whether one of their number is an official of the Trust Company that had part in wholesale prostitution. Certainly his retirement from the board has not yet been accomplished.

And while the attitude of the public is such that a person of this description can hold place on the Board of Regents of the highest institution of learning in the State, what hope is there that the cruel graft of the tenderloin will be stopped? A few of the smaller beneficiaries, the sub-agents and collectors, may be "exposed," and even jailed; but the big beneficiaries escape, and the graft, with new sub-agents to collect, goes on as before.

The present scandal will be dubbed, no doubt, "The Shame of San Francisco."

But it is larger than "The Shame of San Francisco." Since the publication of the Denman report, now nearly two years old, it has been "The Shame of California."

Restoring Popular Government

By WOODROW WILSON

From a Speech Delivered in Los Angeles, May 13

Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey delivered the principal speech of his Los Angeles visit in Temple Auditorium, last Saturday, under the auspices of the City Club.

Princeton's Ex-President was introduced by General E. C. Bellows, Vice-President of the Club, who, in his introductory speech, briefly sketched the trend of modern politics and recited the causes which have led up to the wave of insurgency that is sweeping the country. General Bellows gave Woodrow Wilson a place among the possible candidates for the Presidential nomination in 1912, describing him as "that peerless statesman, that profound scholar, that champion of equal rights to all and special privilege to none, the Honorable Governor of the State of New Jersey."

Governor Wilson spoke, in part, as follows:

I thought, before I came to California, that I had certain political lines clearly marked in my mind. I knew that there were progressives everywhere, and I thought that I knew how to classify progressives everywhere. But I must admit that I find political lines so utterly obscure and gone to pieces in California that I don't know where I am.

I can't, for the life of me, in this place, be certain that I can tell a Democrat from a Republican.

I will assume that what we are discussing is a problem which it is impossible to state in party terms. And I will say to you very candidly that it is a very welcome circumstance to me that this should be the case.

I am not fond of debating party issues. And I cannot be mistaken in observing that audiences who meet upon occasions like this all over the United States are now very much less interested in the annals and the precepts of political organizations than they are in the discussion of the fundamental political questions of our life.

You do not rouse enthusiasm by referring to what are supposed to be the traditions of either of the existing parties, because those traditions, follow them but a little way, carry you back into a time that you now can scarcely recognize.

What is it in our day to be progressive? What do we mean when we separate ourselves from our fellows by saying that they are conservatives, they are stand-patters, and we are progressives?

The first thing that strikes me in thinking about the matter is, that the word "progressive" does not represent a mere state of mind. We are not speaking of an impulse. We are not speaking of a different temperament. We are not speaking of a vague aspiration. By progressive we mean a man who soberly is addressing his thought to the actual problems of the time and trying to find solutions of those problems.

What Distinguishes a Progressive

Now, there are all sorts of progressives. There are progressives who want to go very fast and there are progressives who don't want to go quite so fast. There are progressives who let the lines of their thought run into a far distant, future, ultimate solution; and other progressives who confine themselves modestly to the problems of the moment. But there is one thing that must distinguish all progressives. They must have an insatiable appetite for the facts of the case. They all of them must be men who are tired of being deceived by platform promises and insist upon having specifications, both in the matter of what is to be done and in the matter of what is done.

It is just as important to understand what the facts are as to devise remedies for the things which we think to be wrong, for you can't devise remedies until you know what is the matter.

I believe that Americans are less squeamish than they were a few years ago about the facts in the case. We used to be very punctilious and polite about not mentioning names. We would a great deal rather, in a great audience, have said, "the railroads," than specifically to have said, "The Southern Pacific."

We would have discriminated carefully in our thought between the street railways and the great trunk lines of steam railway, and would not have mentioned the circumstances that a great many of the street railways have been bought by the trunk lines and constitute one and the same interest and power; constitute a single net-work which has been woven around, so that you can't sway in this direction or in that without running up against the same persons, the same interests, the same obstacles, the same insidious influences.

We didn't go into particulars in our thought. But now we are getting down to what are known popularly as "brass tacks." We are getting down to the actual circumstances of the case, and we are asking ourselves what is it that we are in revolt against? We are not in revolt against the circumstances of our lives. We are not desirous of turning the world upside down with a sudden revolution. But we are in revolt against playing one thing and doing another. We are in revolt against making believe that we have control of our own affairs and are now ready to take control of them in actual fact.

What are the circumstances of our political life?

In the first place, we know that hitherto, in most parts of the country until the present moment, the persons who make up our so-called representative assemblies and fill our so-called representative offices have not been selected by the persons who voted for them. We know that they have been selected by small groups of persons whom we never elected to act for us in any capacity whatever. We know, in short, that they have been selected and elected by the preference and by the power of the political machine, and we know that the political machine is shut against us in the matter of actual choice on our part. We know that in nine cases out of ten the choice for us is between voting for the nominees,—or rather I should say the appointees—of one machine or the appointees of the other machine. And we know that it is a toss of the penny to choose between the machines. We know that when the minority party is about to enter a campaign it too often makes an arrangement with the majority party, and that the minority machine generally is simply a tail to the majority kite.

These are not conjectures. These are actual facts.

The Hudson River is a noble stream, but it doesn't divide New York and New Jersey in respect to political interest; it does not divide New York and New Jersey in respect of political control; because there is a community of interests in respect of control of this sort that knows neither boundary nor sect nor kind nor color.

These are the facts that we are beginning to realize. And we are beginning to realize that, while the political machine is not accessible to us, there are certain persons to whom it is extremely accessible. In other words, we are beginning to realize that the real motive power in politics in this country has been money, nothing more nor less than money; that political interests and political principles were neither here nor there; that politics was a means of controlling legislation in the interests of great business undertakings. That is what it had come to be.

Our Indictment Must Be Specific

Now, let us be just in this indictment. Do not let us make the mistake of including great classes of persons in an indictment which ought to pick out individuals whom we know to be guilty. You know that fine remark of the great Edmund Burke. "I do not know," he said, "how to draw up an indictment against a whole people." And I do not know how to draw up an indictment against those men of energy and genius all over the country that have been building up the great material enterprises of America.

No indictment drawn up against all of them would be a just indictment. But there have been managing spirits amongst them, and these managing spirits have known what they were about when they were contributing to campaign funds.

A witty friend of mine used this



GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON

This picture of California's distinguished guest is a copy of a charcoal sketch made by Fred Yates, the eminent London artist. Mr. Yates was recently sent for by Princeton College to do an official portrait in oil of Dr. Wilson. This picture is loaned to The California Outlook by Mr. J. D. Hooker of Los Angeles, to whom Mr. Yates recently paid a visit. The artist is now in San Diego where he has done a portrait for Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and he will presently visit San Francisco where he is to do Judge Melvin for the Bohemian Club.

illustration a good many years ago, when he was speaking of a certain campaign fund then considered very liberal, which had been collected chiefly in the cities of Philadelphia and New York. He said, "Down in Kentucky, where I live, we get most of our water from pumps, and you know that it is a peculiarity of a pump that sometimes the plunger will get dry and won't suck; so that the prudent housewife, before she goes to bed at night pumps up a bucket of water and leaves it standing until morning. Then, in the morning, if the pump won't suck, she pours the water into it to swell the plunger. Then it begins to suck, and, of course," he said, "the first water that comes out is that same water that she poured in. Now," he said, "I am not saying with regard to this campaign fund that it was intended for the grosser kinds of political corruption. What I am intimating to you is that it was water poured in to make the pump suck. And the gentlemen that poured the water in knew the law of nature by which that same water would be returned to them."

There has been an extraordinary, systematic care to see that the pump sucked; and these gentlemen always with calculation have contributed what they did contribute to these great campaign funds. Almost without exception they have made terms. They have said, "Yes, we will contribute, provided you assure us that our interests will be safeguarded." And so soon as they were assured that their interests would be safeguarded they have contributed money. And the men who accepted the money were under explicit and tacit agreement and obligation of honor that they would not permit anything to be done which was detrimental to the interests of the men who had given the money.

Do you not know that our legislatures are more numerously attended from the outside than from the inside? Do you not know that there are more persons who go to watch what is done in the interests of somebody or other than who go there to do the things? The lobbyists outnumber the members. What does it mean that the corridors of the state houses are thronged when certain measures are expected to be up for consideration?

Have you noticed any violent amount of debate in many of the American legislatures recently? Have you noticed important bills discussed upon the open floor every day? What is it that you hear about most in our legislatures? It's about the action of committees; the make-up of committees; the whole politics that lies in the hands of the speakers of our various houses of assembly in making up the committees; and the maneuvers on the floor of those houses. The measures which do not clearly and inevitably belong to a particular committee shall be referred to a committee that is friendly to the interests that are watching the matter.

I am not telling any tales out of school. Anybody who chooses to keep his eyes open at all knows these things.

"Representative" Government

Have we representative government? Yes, we have representative government. The question is. Whom does it represent? How we are going to make our government represent our communities; represent our people; instead of representing particular interests? The question of this moment is to release from our institutions the strangle-hold which particular interests have got upon it.

I don't want to cut the sinews of that hand. It may be necessary to do it. But that is violent. I want to convince the person who exercises the muscles of that hand that he had better let go; that on the whole the handsomer game is the more profitable game. For I believe that, while America suspects the great interests of the country, if they will but serve her, she will serve them.

After all, we can't depend entirely upon a moral awakening. The moral awakening is coming and it is coming by those processes so characteristic of America—the free, outspoken opinion of common men everywhere, who intend to have their own way.

Instruments of Reform

But we must have something in which opinion is to form itself. We must have instruments of reform which will constitute definite measures of rectification. What are we going to use by way of remedy? Why, we have made up our minds from one end of this country to the other that, in the first place, we are going to use the direct primary. We are going to dispense with the machine.

Remember that the direct primary is not a means of making us any better or any smarter than we are. We don't improve our wits and we don't improve our processes of choice merely by taking them into our hands.

In the little borough where I live I seldom have to vote a ticket of more than thirty-five or forty names. But think of thirty-five or forty names! I have been a busy man, and I can't find out between the time of nomination and the time of election the records of thirty-five or forty men nominated for every kind of obscure office. The best that I can do is to find out who the men are who are nominated for the principal offices that I am to vote for. And you know how the politician takes advantage of that. If the people are watching and are critical at that particular time, he puts very respectable names at the top of the ticket and depends upon those names to pull all the rest through. That is the well known process of politics. He is a little bit careful sometimes about whom he nominates for Governor. He scrutinizes the candidates for Congress. But for the rest nobody knows, generally, who the men are, and he can pad or fill in the ticket with any number of tools that he chooses to put on the ticket.

I have voted tickets as big as a newspaper. I can show you a ticket in one of the most advanced states of this Union that contains 700 names. Now, there isn't a man in this house that can intelligently vote a ticket of that kind.

Now, it takes machine politicians most of their time to work that trick on you. Are you going to take the time to make up these long tickets? If you don't know who you are voting for, after the ticket is made up, how are you going to make up the ticket?

What is your remedy, then? The direct primary? Yes, the direct primary, if you will have something else; if you will shorten your ticket.

The way the American people have been cheated in this business is by being given something to do that they can't do: that they didn't have time to do. A man can't make up a ticket of one hundred names and earn his living also; unless he earns his living by picking out the hundred names. You have got your choice, then. If you are going to govern yourselves, reduce the thing to what is practicable. Choose a few men whom you can pick out with discrimination and then hold them responsible. That, in my judgment, is the initial step in restoring self-government in the United States.



Philadelphia North American

"My! It's Nice to Have a Man Around the House!"

Fix the Responsibility

I daresay that many of you remember a famous cartoon of Thomas Nash, regarding the Tweed Ring in New York City. It represents a circle of men, each one of them has his thumb to his neighbor, and the thumbs go all around the circle, and the cartoon is labeled, "Twant me." Now, the point to that cartoon extends far beyond the history of the Tween Ring. What we have invented for the benefit of our politicians is a "twant me" system of government, and what we have got to substitute is a "tis you" system of government, so that we can elect few enough men to watch, and then watch them.

When a man wishes to run a great complicated business, he attends to the business. He doesn't attend to the appointing of all the people who are conducting the business, from the superintendent down to the office boy. If any man at the head of a great corporation were to undertake to pick out all the employees of that corporation, he couldn't run the corporation.

Very well, the analogy is perfect to your own cases. If you are going to pick out all the employees of your government, you can't run the government. You can't do anything else. You can't even earn a living.

The first prescription, then, is to do for all of your governments what we are very rapidly doing for our city governments. That's the whole moral of the extraordinarily rapid spread throughout this country of the commission form of government. We find that when we put the government of a city in the hands of a small board of responsible managers we have at last got control of the government of the city. That is the solution of which America already is convinced in respect of our city governments. Now, she presently is going to be convinced of it in respect to our state governments also.

Restoration of Self-Government Not Radical

But there are other means of restoring government into our own hands. You don't need to have me discuss before you, who have discussed them so thoroughly in this part of the country and so convinced yourselves as to adopt them, the principle of the Initiative and the Referendum and the Recall. What I want to point out to you, however, is that in using these instruments supposed to be new, you are not as radical as you supposed yourselves to be. I don't think it is radical to restore a government to its original purpose. I don't think it is radical to take a popular government into the hands of the people. And I do not, and you do not, expect that your ordinary method of legislation will be to initiate the laws and put them through without so much as consulting the legislature, or that you will insist on having the legislature refer every law that it originates for your sanction, or that you will overnight and carelessly and frequently recall officers from the offices to which you have chosen them. Nobody expects these to be the ordinary processes of government in this country. The purpose of all three of those is to keep men whom you have elected always in mind of the fact that they are your servants; that, if they do not serve you, you have means to serve yourselves, and that, if they will not carry out the laws that you make or sanction in the spirit in which you made them, you will recall them and substitute others who will.

That is the principle of the initiative and the referendum. They are means of resuming control, just as the short ballot is the means of resuming control: just as the discovery of all the deviltry that is up and the exposure of all the deviltry that is up is a means of resuming control. You are giving free course to the processes of public opinion.

But don't stop with these matters. These are local matters. You do not need to have me to tell you that the Federal Government does not determine questions of suffrage, does not determine questions of control, such as these that I have been discussing; and you do not need to be reminded that there are federal matters after which you had better look with equal keenness of scrutiny and equal determination that you are going to take things into you own hands.

What do you think of the tariff, for example? And what do you really think of the tariff, now that you are beginning to see the inside of it? How careful everybody used to be to let

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Forward Movements of a Progressive City

Some Things Pasadena Expects to Accomplish

By WILLIAM THUM, Mayor of Pasadena

During the next two years we shall try to continue the forward movement of our city. There are in Pasadena many laymen and specialists who are particularly qualified in certain branches of municipal business and municipal government. As a rule, these men are public spirited and many of them are experienced. From these men I expect to choose a number to act on commissions and shall make it a point to pick out such as have acquired an understanding of human nature. This latter qualification is necessary in order that any friction between city officials and employes and the commissioners may be reduced to a minimum, or obviated altogether.

Three excellent men have consented to serve on a Street Commission, the purpose of which commission will be to co-operate with our engineering and street departments and, in time, to make Pasadena one of our foremost cities in street development.

A commission of three on a "Municipal Accounting and Purchasing Department" will be tried. Two good men have practically agreed to serve on this commission.

The study of municipal government, with a view to suggesting improvements for the charter of Pasadena, will be taken up by a commission. Three good men are in prospect for this work.

The question of temperance regulation will be handled by a carefully selected committee of men who will have a most complicated and difficult subject to treat.

There are a number of other commissions that should be organized as soon as qualified men will consent to take up the several tasks.

Our municipal electric light has been fought for step by step and its present state of success is another evidence that we of Pasadena stand together firmly when attacked by an enemy of the city's best interests. A great many of Pasadena's citizens are standing unselfishly by the Electric Plant, principally for the reason that its success or failure is a matter of vital concern to every patriotic citizen of the United States. The general desire of our people is to see the plant forge ahead with a healthy growth. The present administration was elected on a strong municipal light platform, and for this reason nothing could better please Pasadenans than to have Los Angeles make a great success of its power and water project.

Los Angeles is in a position to offer us a most ideal solution of the water problem. By her permitting us to conserve and use some of the higher Tujunga water, we could supply all of our highest territory—that is, the land between Devil's Gate and the very base of the mountains. The Devil's Gate water could be applied to the intermediate section lying between Devil's Gate and Colorado street, and a pipe line from the proposed San Fernando Reservoir through Eagle Rock Valley could be made to supply our lower section. This plan would supply gravity water to every part of our city and vicinity, thus eliminating for future citizens the perpetual expense of pumping. The electrical energy inherent in the Tujunga water could thus be conserved and such Owen's River water as we would use would be taken from the San Fernando Reservoir after all power had been utilized. Consequently, no power would be lost.

Other plans for water have been offered and they are being carefully considered by our "Water Committee." Thus far, none of the other propositions look quite as good to me as that which Los Angeles could offer if she would.

Los Angeles will, I believe, come to appreciate Pasadena's ambition to develop an almost ideal city government, which means an almost ideal city, and will aid and co-operate with Pasadena in attaining its ambition, not alone in respect to the latter's water supply but in other and perhaps more important ways. That there is a strong desire upon the part of the people of Pasadena that this city maintain its identity and continue with a full measure of local self-government does not mean that there must be a spirit of distrust or antagonism between the two cities. Both are working for high ends. Each can help the other. And I for one anticipate only the most friendly relationship between the two cities.

"THE BETTER COUNTRY"

A Valuable New Work by the Rev. Dana W. Bartlett

Los Angeles and the State of California has no more useful citizen than the Rev. Dana W. Bartlett, social worker, evangelist, author and man of affairs. For many years he has had charge of a social settlement enterprise known as Bethlehem Institute, located in a district in Los Angeles where foreign immigrants and laborers live, which he has built up to potent influence and valuable service to the people of that region. The "Good Doctor" is a member of the Housing Commission and an influential advisor of the Alexander administration in Los Angeles, and he is widely known and highly respected in all classes of society.

A year or two ago the Doctor wrote a book entitled "The Better City," which was a review of the work in progress in California and all over the Union to improve political and social conditions in the cities. Now he has turned out a companion volume entitled "The Better Country," in which he does for the rural districts and for the nation at large what he did before for the city, viz., presents a rapid, up-to-date survey of all the various agencies that are making the country better to live in and that are helping to open the field of opportunity to all men.

A brief enumeration of the principal topics covered in the 550 pages of this volume will give the reader some suggestion of its scope: Organizations at work in the human uplift; work in other countries than ours; our land laws and reclamation work; conservation, its history, purposes and progress; harbor and waterways development; the struggle with special interests; work of the National Government in improving agriculture; getting people out of the city into the country; stimulating the rural spirit; enrichment of country life by parcels post, good roads, etc.; conservation of human life by sanitation and laws protecting workers; educating the people; caring for the nation's wards; transforming foreigners into fellow citizens; developing our esthetic side; the agitation for permanent universal peace; democracy, the bona fide rule of the people.

In the form of appendices at the end of the book are presented the full text of a number of laws and other matters that are referred to in the main body of the work. These and a good index make the volume one of special value as a book of reference.

But the greatest service that Dr. Bartlett renders us in this book is to give us solid ground on which to base the optimism that inheres in the souls of most of us and to stimulate a hope for better days, without which life would be almost unendurable in this world of trouble. Existence is smooth enough for those fat and greasy citizens who have all they need themselves and do not care a hang how much the other fellow may suffer; but it has a large element of tragedy for those who have the sympathy and the insight to comprehend what those whom we carelessly denominate "the poor" actually endure. But things are growing better; this book shows us how and where and why and how much. And it makes clear to us that the reforms and changes of the present day—great as they are—serve merely as a suggestion and outline of the great social revolution just ahead of us.

C. D. W.

THE STEEL TRUST

Constituent companies of the Steel Trust are today delivering steel rails for $24 a ton in Mexico, South America and other foreign countries, in competition with Belgian and English manufacturers. In the United States, for ten years past, the Steel Trust has not sold one steel rail under $28 a ton.

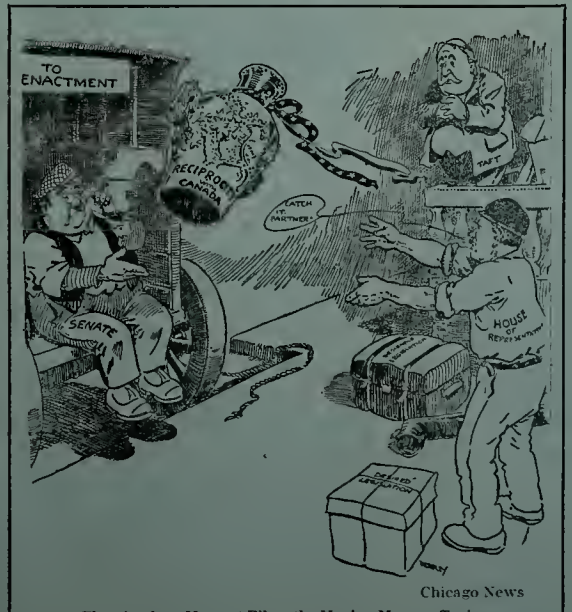
Mr. Brandeis said that scientific management would save $1,000,000 a day to the railroads of the United States. If railroads bought their rails as Mexican and other foreign roads do, at $24 a ton, they would have saved just $16,000,000 on the rails which they bought last year from the Steel Trust at $28 a ton. The way to put this particular detail of scientific management into effect is for the railroad officials to go before the Democratic Ways and Means Committee and ask to have the tariff taken off steel rails. But they won't. The reason they won't is that most of the dominating officials of the railroads are participants in the profits of the grossly improper relation which exists between the railroads and the Steel Trust.—Collier's Weekly.

Dangerous

Willis—"He calls himself a human dynamo."

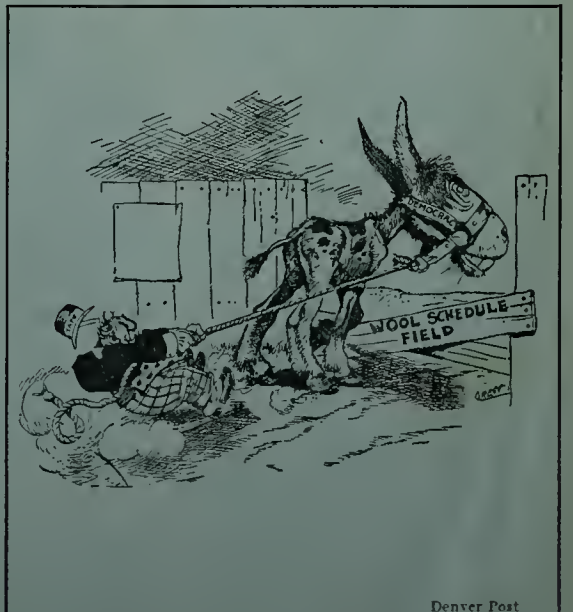
Gillis—"No wonder; everything he has on is charged."—Judge.

Presidential Anxieties



Chicago News

That Anxious Moment When the Moving Men are Toying with Your Treasures



Denver Post

First Chance in Sixteen Years



Great Municipal Display: The International Municipal Congress and Exposition will be held in Chicago from the 18th to 30th of September next. For particulars respecting this event one should address John MacVicar who is commissioner-General of the affair and who has offices in the Great Northern Building in Chicago. By the way, somebody should suppress, or at least tone down, the individual that writes the advertisements for this enterprise. In large type he is announcing that in addition to municipal exhibits of every variety it will show the work of "the great inventors and manufacturers of the world who are manufacturing and providing municipal supplies for the universe." For the universe, eh? Will he give us the address, please, of some firm that is making irrigation machinery for export to Mars? Or that makes vacuum cleaners to take the spots off the sun? Or that manufactures voting machines to break up the rings on Saturn? Or that has patents for testers to be used on the Milky Way?

Los Angeles Municipal League: The Municipal League of Los Angeles held its annual meeting on the 11th of this month. James A. Anderson, who has served as vice-president during the last three years, was elected in the place of J. O. Koepfli, who is traveling in Europe. Mr. Anderson was for four years president of the city Board of Public Works and has a large knowledge of municipal affairs. R. W. Burnham, who has been a member of the Executive Committee of the League from its beginning, was made first vice-president. Others chosen who have been in service a year or more were Frank Simpson, A. L. Stetson, B. N. Coffman, L. W. Myers, Dr. Elbert Wing, Fred L. Alles and S. M. Newmark. New members elected were Dr Elmer A. Clark, Clarence Drown, J. H. Francis, W. E. Hampton, E. J. Stanton and R. D. Wade.

Too Much Strain for One Man: The city of Staunton, Virginia, some time ago undertook to go the commission plan one better, or four better, and put all its affairs in the hands of a business manager. There was a city council, but it merely went through the form of voting assent to the manager's acts. This went on successfully for nearly a year, and then the manager collapsed with nervous prostration, chiefly, it is believed, as a result of the importunities of place seekers. This result is discussed by newspapers as though it had peculiar and definite significance —which it has not. The plan may or may not be a good one, and the fact that this particular individual failed in health from overwork is important to him and his friends but not to the question at issue.

A Galveston Opinion: Galveston, Texas, was the first city to try the commission plan (not counting Washington, where the commission is appointed) and it has had now nearly ten years of genuine business-like good government. Now this is what its City Club says in an official manifesto on the election that is about to take place: "An honest, efficient and progressive city government encourages the citizen, secures new people and enterprises, increases the value of property and brings prosperity. It has more to do with the progress, advancement and general improvement of a city than any other agency."

Killing Dandelions: The dandelion has become a serious pest in lawns in California. If allowed to have its own way it is likely to run the grass out almost entirely. Several methods of treatment are suggested. One is copperas, or iron sulphate, dissolved in water in the proportions of one and one-fourth pounds to a gallon of water. It must then be applied by a sprayer that will thoroughly cover all the leaves. It will blacken the grass but do it no permanent injury. Another treatment is with creosote, which can be poured into the plant at its center and will permeate to the roots.

Correcting Election Abuses: The new corrupt practices act in the State of Illinois contains pretty strong medicine. Treating to drinks or meals in politics, is forbidden, and one is punished for asking a candidate to buy a ticket to a ball or picnic. Paid matter in newspapers must be so marked, and all election literature must bear the name of the author. Political meetings must not be held in dram shops. In the election of a United States senator it is a felony to give money or to promise position to any candidate for the Legislature.

The Wife's Bank Account: Under the new law in California, worthless and drunken husbands are no longer able to draw their wives' savings out of the bank. The wife is allowed to conduct an account in her own name and no one else can draw the money. This is one of many things that have waited long for just action by man-made legislatures. No doubt even now it will strike the stand-patters as another melancholy evidence of woman's disposition to leave her proper sphere, the home, that she wishes her bank account let alone.

In Favor of Revocable Franchises: A new provision in the constitution of Michigan forbids the granting of utility franchises without a referendum unless they are revocable by the "indeterminate" plan. The effect of this is likely to be to make all future franchises of the indeterminate kind.

No Street Car Killing: The report on street car accidents for the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul for the year 1910 shows not one loss of a life, which is most extraordinary considering that the population aggregates nearly half a million. The railway people themselves lay this immunity to the use of gates, which they were compelled by law to put on their cars several years ago. No one can get on or off while the car is in motion. The rate of speed also is low.

More Elections: Chicago has had five general elections in the last eight months. The direct primary doubles the number of elections and direct legislation and freedom for the people to alter their charters by amendment will add to the number. That the people should be called upon to give up an hour or so of time to civic duties several times a year seems to the reactionary editors quite a terrible thing. Politicians are deeply worried about it. The people themselves, however, seem to be quite calm.

Directory of Organizations: The Civic League of St. Louis, which is one of the most original and effective municipal organizations in the country, is preparing, as a basis for better coordination of civic forces, a directory of organizations, which will contain the names of all officers and members and description of the purposes of every civic and business body in the city of St. Louis. A volume of this sort would be of service in any city.

Level-headed People: Judge McBride of the Supreme Court of Oregon calls attention to the fact that no law thus far passed by the people of Oregon, where the initiative has been in force a number of years, has ever been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, whereas many laws passed by the Legislature during the same time have been thrown out for that reason.

Women for Police Head: Mrs. Kate Kane Rossi, one of the best known women lawyers in Chicago, who has done a great deal of work in that city for the welfare of women and children, has made application to the newly elected mayor of Chicago for appointment as Superintendent of Police. She says she can make Chicago the best regulated city in the nation.

Garbage by Night: New York has adopted the rule of removing garbage by night instead of by day so as to get rid of offensive odors. Several cities that have used this system for a time have abandoned it, because they found they could not get as clean and thorough work done by night as by day.

Reducing Cost of Government: Under the commission form of government the expense of running the government of Birmingham, Alabama, is $74,000 less per year than under the old system.

McClellan at Princeton: The professorship of public affairs in Princeton College will hereafter be held by George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York City. Cleveland, Woodrow Wilson, McClellan—Democrats —seem to be in particular favor at that institution of learning.

Teaching Municipal Government: Over forty universities and colleges in this country now present special courses in municipal government. Yale has a class on this subject numbering about 500.

Loss Through Smoke: Chicago figures its annual loss through the smoke nuisance at $50,000,000. Cleveland puts its loss at $4,000,000 and St. Louis estimates it at $1,000,000.

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GOOD GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION PLANS

Officers of Los Angeles Organization Elected and Plans Perfected for 1911 Campaign

The action of the Good Government Organization in unanimously and enthusiastically adopting resolutions endorsing without reservation the administration of Mayor George Alexander and asking him to stand for reelection has greatly clarified the political atmosphere in Los Angeles. The Mayor's letter of acceptance was



Fred C. Nelles, First Vice-President

characteristically brief and to the point. Acknowledging the receipt of the request, he wastes no time or effort in circumlocution:

"I answer directly that I will."

Mayor Alexander's letter was read to the executive committee of the Good Government Organization at its meeting last Monday. It was presented to the city central committee also at a meeting held last night in Blanchard hall.

At the latter meeting the city central committee and the city executive committee jointly considered the declaration of principles, or platform for the municipal campaign of 1911. Copies have been in the hands of all the members of each committee for several days, giving them time for



George Baker Anderson, Secretary

careful consideration of the various planks proposed.

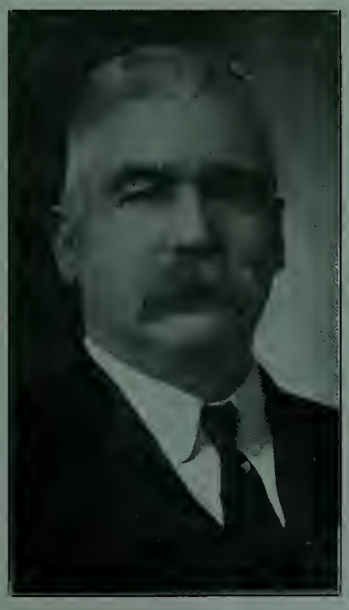
The platform contains the following principles:

1. Rigid adherence to the policy of non-partisanship in the administration of municipal affairs, and, as a means to this end, the nomination, election and appointment to municipal office of men selected solely on account of their fitness for positions of public trust and pledged to work for the advancement of the general principles herein enunciated.

2. Vigorous opposition to the relinquishment by the people, through their agents or representatives, of any of the property holdings of the people which may be required for the comfort, convenience or profit of this or a future generation.

3. Ultimate municipal ownership and operation of all public utilities in the city of Los Angeles.

The specific application of these principles is given in a statement of ten important points, viz: The distribution of electric power and light by the city, the construction of the harbor railway, consolidation of city and county, establishment of public forum, public inquiry into industrial conditions, framing of a new charter under the commission plan, regulating the granting of franchises to privately owned, public utility corporations, the prohibition of further mutilation of the surfaces of streets by



S. C. Graham, President

public service corporations, redemption by the city of pre-annexation pledges made to the inhabitants of that section of the city adjacent to the harbor, and providing that hereafter no territory should be annexed to the city of Los Angeles unless it assumes its equal portion of any indebtedness the city may have assumed prior to such annexation for the benefit of the whole city.

This procedure is rather new in political programs. The conventional method of determining what shall or shall not be submitted to the rank and file of a political organization for adoption into a party platform has been to name a small platform committee to consider all proposed declarations. The fruit of its deliberations would finally reach the parent body, but many a general or specific declaration proposed by some man with ideas, which might have been welcomed by the majority in the greater body, has been put to sleep—"in committee."

The innovation for which somebody within the Good Government Organization is responsible this year—the initiation of the platform in the central committee itself, a body composed of delegates elected by the various precinct organizations—has been well received and in the opinion of many will in time be accepted as a precedent worth consideration. The



Walter J. Desmond, Second Vice-President

provisions of the platform proposed already have been touched upon in The California Outlook.

The executive committee of the Good Government Organization has elected the following officers for the year ending May 1, 1912:

President, S. C. Graham (re-elected); First vice-president, Fred C. Nelles; Second Vice-president, Walter J. Desmond of Long Beach; Treasurer, Otto J. Zahn; Secretary, George Baker Anderson.

At no time since the first good government campaign has greater interest in the progressive movement been evinced than now. Secretary Anderson states that hardly a day passes without additions to the membership roll of the organization.



Otto J. Zahn, Treasurer

While many of the new members are men who have taken up their residence in Los Angeles within the past two or three years, it is noteworthy that the majority of the new members are men who have resided in the city for years but who only recently have voluntarily identified themselves with the movement. Without exception those recently enrolling have declared themselves as unequivocally in favor of the re-election of Mayor Alexander.

Most of the 230 voting precincts in the city now have Good Government clubs. The work of organizing the relatively small number of precincts now inadequately organized or entirely without clubs will be commenced at once. It is the intention of Secretary Anderson to have a working club in every precinct before the beginning of the actual primary campaign.

THE "COMMON PEOPLE" AND THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

Los Angeles, Cal., May 3rd, 1911.
California Outlook,

Gentlemen: I noticed in last week's Outlook some of Herbert Johnson's cartoons and the request made by you, "We want the endorsement of the Common People," and wish to relate a few experiences I have had during the past month, which cause me to believe you do have the endorsement of the common people to a much greater extent than of the class who are giving their undivided attention to accumulating property—and then more property.

I have greatly enjoyed reading the Outlook for several years and have the pleasure of quite an extended acquaintance with bankers, business and professional men and of mechanics and people working on salary; so I wished to have them read the Outlook and have carried a copy with me and solicited subscriptions during the past month.

My idea at first was to obtain a few subscribers and then give up the business of subscription agent; but I soon became interested in the study of human nature, especially as I found it so different from what I had expected. I found that the workingmen were much more interested in good government and much more desirous of information concerning the progressive movement in California than were the business men. I found a good deal of apathy among the men who have great property interests and who should be vitally interested in every movement for better government and better political conditions in city, county and state, such as we are now enjoying with Governor Johnson and the best legislature California ever had, with Mayor Alexander and our present excellent city government, and with such men as Pridham, Butler and Manning in control of county affairs.

Much to my surprise, most of the business men in their banks and offices did not have time to read the Outlook and did not have time to read politics, anyway. They seemed, however, to have a wonderful instinct to enable them to vote on all the important matters, which are to be settled by the people, and to vote right. They would not waste time from money-making to devote to obtaining information on mere city, county and state affairs which seemed to be of minor importance and to be considered when the time came to vote, and not before.

Among the "Common People," of whom Abraham Lincoln remarked: "The Lord must love the common people, he has made so many of them," I found general interest and a desire to obtain all the information they could on this progressive movement in California. As a result, the great majority of the new subscribers I obtained for the Outlook came from the "Common People," and I gained an experience in human nature that was quite different from what I had expected when I commenced to solicit subscribers for the California Outlook.

Observer.

Political Table Talk

(Continued from page 5)

fall as the side he sides with stands or falls. There is no other way.

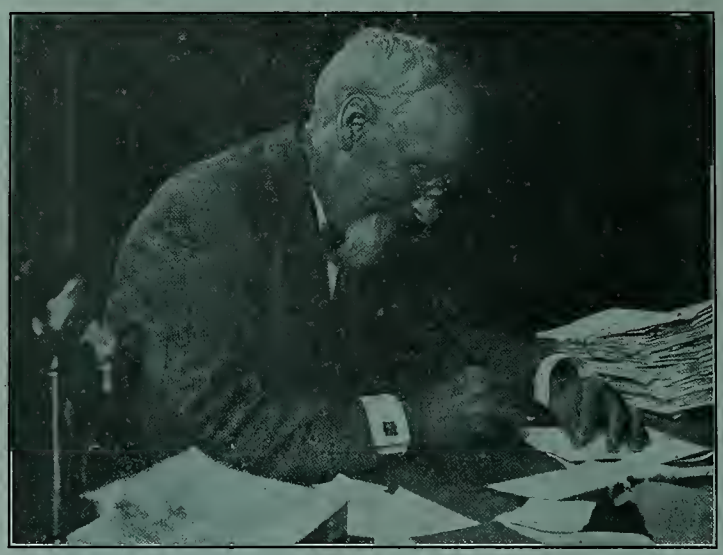
Binding Up the Party's Wounds Standing by itself nothing could better have been done by the President than promptly to accept the resignation of Secretary of War Dickenson and promptly to appoint to his place Henry S. Stimson of New York. Mr. Stimson splendidly represents the progressive spirit in the Republican party. But what evil genius could have induced the President, almost at the same instant, to appoint C. S. Millington, of "Sunny Jim" Sherman's political family, assistant treasurer of the United States? No doubt the intention was to bind up the party's wounds by distributing sops without prejudice to the left as well as to the right, but it is to be doubted if there be any balm in that Gilead. What Republicans want to know is under what banner William Howard Taft is going to march, the progressive or the retrogressive, with the common people or the special interests. He has talked all right, and he has done some mighty good things, but never was king or potentate surrounded by a more dubious lot of near advisers than was President Taft during the first two years of his administration. If he would be entirely impartial between the two wings of his party, having consorted with the standpatters for half his term, he would fire the whole bunch bodily and train with the progressives from now until the end of his administration. That might not insure his renomination and election, but he would at least be in good company during the remainder of his journey, whereas, if he tries overmuch to placate both wings, he is not unlikely to be dropped by both and be forced to go the rest of the way on foot and alone. That indeed would be a melancholy spectacle.

Oakland's Election The "horrible example" set by Berkeley, was not followed in Oakland, although a most strenuous campaign was made by the Socialists and their sympathizers to that end. The two contests were not analogous in all respects. In Berkeley there was an out-and-out reform government to punish and an "old guard" of politicians to do the punishing. In Oakland there was no special reason why any "old guard" should take sides and the contest was between, not a reform, but a progressive government and the Socialists, reenforced by about as unsavory a court house machine as any county in California can boast of. As in Berkeley, so in Oakland, the Socialists will live to see the day when they will be heartily ashamed of their allies. The Socialists were all beaten, but they managed jointly to elect to the governing commission one of the court house fraternity and, in doing so, to defeat one of the best men on the progressive ticket, City Treasurer Meese. So Oakland starts off with the commission form of government and a rousing bond election issue in prospect for an early date.

Significant Side-Lights Berkeley also had a bond issue in prospect immediately to follow the city election of officers. What a frost was that! Every proposition was voted down cold. Wherefore? The reasons are not far to seek. The enthusiasts who elected the Socialist ticket no doubt generally voted for the bonds, but not the off-color "old guard" who had accomplished all they wanted when they had defeated the non-Socialistic reformers. The old guard of Berkeley had no stomach for putting into the hands of the Socialists any considerable credit to be expended without their participation. Why, the money might be honestly expended! That would be objection enough. It takes no great sagacity to divine that the old guard's expectation is that, two years from now, when the Socialist regime shall have been discredited, it will be opportune to come forward with a "business man's" ticket to resume control, a government of "practical" men. Having beaten the reform element in one election, and the Socialists in another, what should hinder the old guard entering into their heritage, voting bonds, distributing patronage to the boys and, in fact, beginning to live once more? The Berkeley vote on the bond issue was, so far as it expressed anything more important than a general apathy, a vote of lack of confidence in the new regime, a recoiling from the leap that had been taken in the dark. For, waiving the unsparing denunciations of Mr. Galloway, Berkeley, in turning out the best city government it ever had, and installing the Socialists, made a sad mistake, but as it made its bed so must it lie in it. And it must sleep alone, too, for Oakland takes its blankets and goes off by itself.

The Man Who Don't Vote What is to be done with the man who does not vote? The Oakland city election was a redhot affair. All sides put forth their utmost endeavors to get out every friend they had, and yet barely two-thirds the registered vote got to the polls. To speak with exactness 22,023 votes out of 37,000 registering. In the Berkeley city election not more than two-thirds of the qualified voters got to the polls and, in the bond election, not more than one-third. So far as the non-voters are concerned they have no rights that anyone is bound to respect. They are under obligation to accept such government as those who do vote choose to give them and hold their peace, the kind of government meted out being none of their business; but do they owe anything to others? Would it make any real difference to the social welfare if they were all to be disfranchised? As long as they are on the voting lists they cause expense in postage and other efforts made to get them out to vote and with their names off the great register the burden of conducting campaigns would, to that extent, be lightened. That is no small burden, but do these shirks really hurt anything through their shirking. The Watchman is not clear in his own mind on the subject and craves light. He has a lurking notion that these delinquents ought all to be disfranchised, but if they are only so many political nonentities why go to that trouble? Precisely what harm do they do anyhow? Will some one who knows venture to explain? For upon the determination of this issue very much will depend as to whether or not women are to be given the franchise which, if granted, will enormously increase the stay-at-home vote.

Alexander Consents to Stand for Re-election



Mayor Alexander

In response to the urgent request of the Good Government Organization of Los Angeles that he become a candidate to succeed himself at the next city election, Mayor Alexander consented last Monday.

The Mayor's letter of acceptance follows:

"George B. Anderson, Secretary of the Good Government Organization, City.

"Dear Sir—I am in receipt of the resolutions of the central and executive committees of the Good Government Organization, expressing their approval of the present city administration, asking that I again become a candidate for Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, and pledging their support.

"I answer directly that I will.

"While the cares and worries of the office have caused me to feel some hesitancy about taking this course, the intense interest I feel in the city's affairs, particularly at this time, when her policies as to water, power and harbor are being formed, the earnest requests of many loyal friends, and the fact that the term of office will be but two years, have overcome that hesitancy.

"I highly appreciate the honor of being mayor of this great and progressive city that we all love so well. I appreciate also the good-will for and the confidence in me that the members of your organization and many others of our citizens have shown. I have tried to be worthy of that good-will and confidence and have worked always for what I believed to be the best interests of the people of this city. If the people see fit to re-elect me, I pledge my best efforts along the same lines.

"I wish to thank the members of the Good Government Organization and the citizens in general for the loyal support they have accorded our efforts to give a clean and efficient administration."

"GEORGE ALEXANDER."

AN EASTERN VIEW OF DIRECT LEGISLATION

The New Haven Journal-Courier says that those who are urging the initiative and referendum and the recall are seeking, not to escape the consequences of a full developed form of democracy, but to invite them. They do not believe that a republican form of government has had a fair chance on this continent, and that the ills which have resulted from our political experiments are to be attributed to the obstacles that have been placed in the way by methods of restraint more nearly related to a monarchy than a democracy. They would bring the people into the closest touch imaginable with their government and make them responsible for its achievements.

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OF FIFTY YEARS AGO

May 13, 1861

The letter of Governor Downey to the Union meeting at San Francisco, has been, within the last twenty-four hours, the most prominent theme of conversation in this community, next to the topics presented in our 'Pony' extra. It has caused unbounded surprise and regret, and we cannot be mistaken in the symptoms of popular displeasure when we assert that it will prove fatal to the political aspirations which Governor Downey is alleged by his friends to entertain."

The objectionable language in this letter was:

"I did not then believe, nor do I now, that an aggressive war should be waged upon any section of the Confederacy, nor do I believe that this Union can be preserved by a coercion policy."

May 14, 1861

"It is said that the Settlers of Santa Clara have agreed to submit their cause to a decision of the Supreme Court. Several lawyers have agreed to plead their cause without charge."

The Sacramento Union of May 14, 1861, quotes the following from the Cincinnati Press of April 27th:

"Professor Lowe, the balloonist, who ascended from this city on Saturday last, arrived here yesterday morning. . . . He was carried to the southward, and finally landed a short distance north of Columbia, South Carolina, just before 1 o'clock, and about nine hours after his ascension. The distance traveled could not have been less than 1,000 miles, so that he must have moved at the rate of more than one hundred miles per hour.

"He was arrested once in South Carolina as a spy, but on his informing his captors who he was he was dismissed."

This is the Professor Lowe for whom Mt. Lowe, near Los Angeles, is named.

May 17, 1861

"Watermelons.—The Sacramento market has been supplied for the past week with watermelons from the Sandwich Islands."

"Sitka Ice! Sitka Ice! On and after Monday, May 6th, the price of Sitka Ice, delivered to customers, will be (3) three cents per pound. Phil. Caduc, Agent for the American Russian Commercial Co."

May 18, 1861

"The President in Earnest.—T. J. Dryer, who is now in San Francisco, and on his way to his mission at the Sandwich Islands, relates the following:

"When paying his respects to the President, he expressed the hope that Lincoln would be enabled to administer the government satisfactorily to himself and to the country. Thereat 'Old Abe' raised one long arm aloft, and, as Dryer asserts, 'looking about seventeen feet high,' he said with border emphasis, 'I will be enabled to administer the government as our fathers have done, or I will sink the secessionists or myself seventy fathoms in—a very bad place.'"

OF TODAY

OAKLAND, May 10.—The present municipal administration, under which Oakland has been raised from the seventy-sixth rank to seventeenth in the great cities of the United States, a magnificent system of parks and children's playgrounds inaugurated, and bonds voted for municipal wharves and docks and a $1,000,000 city hall, received hearty endorsement yesterday by the voters of the city, when Mayor Frank K. Mott and the candidates on the progressive business men's ticket, which Mott headed, with possibly one exception, were elected to serve under the new charter, which goes into effect in July, by substantial majorities over the Socialist and county ring office-seekers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Today's session of the fifty-ninth annual convention of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was devoted to lodge business. More than 400 subordinate lodges were represented.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—A twenty-million dollar hydro electric power project to serve the principal towns of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and the cities on San Francisco Bay, is being developed by John Hays Hammond, world renowned mining engineer, and special envoy from the United States to the coronation of England's King, who is to become a leading factor in the electric power development of the State.

Hammond six months ago purchased the Tuolumne River Power Company and the Tuolumne Light & Power Company holdings on the Tuolumne River. Yesterday he closed a deal for the La Grange Water & Power Company, and will consolidate the three big concerns in one immense project.

The three plants combined involve an outlay of $20,000,000 and guarantee their owner 100,000 horsepower within a year, when Hammond expects to have his transmission lines extended into San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, and other big towns in Central California.

BAKERSFIELD, May 12.—At 11:35 o'clock this morning Bank Examiner R. E. Dobbs, acting under orders of State Superintendent of Banks W. R. Williams, closed the Kern Valley Bank in this city. . . . The Kern Valley Bank is the pioneer banking institution of Bakersfield, it having been established in 1874.

SACRAMENTO, May 13.—State Controller A. B. Nye today apportioned $60,752.92 to the several counties of the State from the United States Forest Reserve fund, paid to the State by the Government. One-half of the amount goes towards the school fund and the other half is placed in the road fund of each county.

LONG BEACH, May 13.—An attempt to bring the suffrage question before the State Federation of Women's Societies at the morning session today failed because of a misunderstanding.

SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 14

By the Onlooker

THE SHRINKING VIOLET

Listen, my children, and you shall hear not a word that Senator Avey says. And you are not missing an awful lot of words, either, for the number he spilled at the last session was so few that he should be sent to Congress expressly to help keep down the cost of printing the Congressional Record. The truth is, Senator Dr. Avey, or Doctor Senator Avey, or however you want to say it, holds all the original patents on the shrinking violets stuff. Modesty and he were twins, and took to the tall timber simultaneously in the long ago, and have been camping out there ever since. It's lonesome, but it suits Modesty, Avey, et al., so be it far from us to kick.

If you will take a map, you can locate this camp with ease, but you will gather a surprise when you do it. For, knowing that Senator Avey's district is the counties of Inyo and



Senator Avey

San Berdoo, and, further, knowing Senator Avey, you naturally look for his hidden habitat in such sections as Turtle Mountains, Soda Lake, Panamint Valley or the Pinto Peaks. Any of these resorts is dry enough to shrink anything, from a modest violet to a pair of buckskin pants, and all of them are lonesome enough to suit the wildest wild gazelle that ever fled the haunts of man. Here, you say to yourself, here is Avey's happy home.

Friend and gentle stranger, you are wrong. All the wilderness that Doctor Avey ever saw can be observed from Smiley Heights on a clear day, with the naked eye. All the solitude that he finds convenient to seek is located in the streets of Redlands, in the land of the golden oranges, the gateway to the Western Paradise, circulars free on request. Address the Chamber of Commerce. In short, Doctor Avey is a practicing physician, and can about as well afford to be solitary as a landscape gardener could afford to live with the Esquimaux. The only opportunity to flee from the madding crowd was opened when politics sought him for her own. Here, said Avey, is an opening into the simple life, a cool and fragrant byway to obscurity, afar from the bustle of mankind. So he went in and got himself elected Senator. When he found himself in the quiet corridors of the Capitol at Sacramento, he was happy; and when he was assigned the chairmanship of the committee on executive communications he realized with joy that he was so near the coveted oblivion that he hastened to hire a man to watch out for him for fear he would wake up some morning and not be able to find himself.

In brief Senator Avey was not one of those stertorous individuals, so rampant in our legislative halls, with the lungs of the calliope (and often eke its brains), the arms of the windmill, and the delivery of a seventy-stamp mill competing with a string of blasts on the mother lode. When Senator Avey had anything to say, he led you out to a quiet corner and whispered it in your ear, and maybe he had to whisper it over again before you heard it good. But—and here is the heinous heresy of it, the unbelievable miracle of it—he actually got his bills passed! And not one cylinder head blown out, nor a single boiler burst! I suspect—sh! don't breathe this—I just suspect, that Avey was as much surprised as everybody else, too.

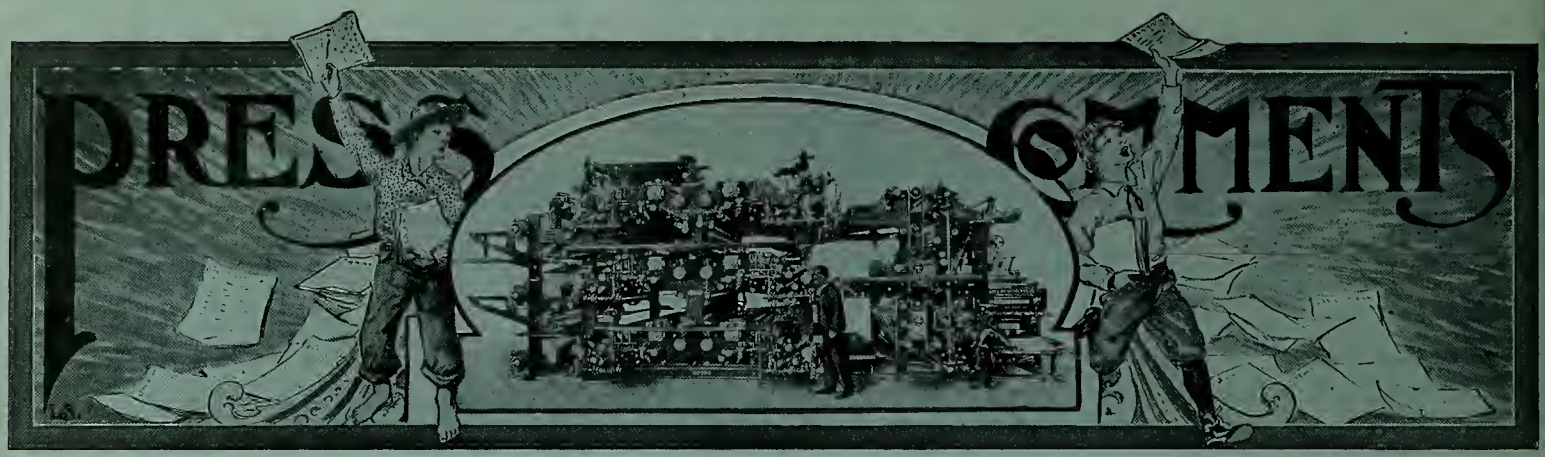
His district is the largest, geographically, of any in the state. Numerically, it is about the size of one of the larger of San Francisco's nine districts. Senator Avey's territory is something larger than the State of New York, with a total population somewhat in excess of four city blocks of New York city. One day Senator Avey rose and addressed the chair. Telepathic communication being established, the Senator made substantially the following remarks:

Mr. President: I hold in my hand a communication from certain residents of Inyo County, referring to the bill before the house. I am reliably informed that these signators are my constituents—that they dwell in the district which I have the honor to represent. Mr. President, I accept this information as true because of the source from which I receive it. Owing to the pressure of business, I have not had time to consult an atlas and prove its correctness. Some day, when I am wealthy enough to be able to afford to take such an extensive journey, I shall take a few months off and pay this section a flying visit, to show my appreciation of the votes it cast for me. In the meantime, I take pleasure in presenting this memorial to the consideration of the Senate."

That's the sort of a district that Avey represents. You'd rather imagine that that sort of a district would pick out a big, two-fisted, swashbuckling type of Senator. But not a swash did they buckle in the trusty 30th. They chose Avey; and when you size up his record—they could have done a good deal worse.

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Pertinent Editorial Extracts From Our State Exchanges

Sherman Has Ambitions

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes that paper that "the Cannon-Lorimer following is talking about getting delegates for the nomination of Vice-President James Schoolcraft Sherman of New York. Lorimer purposes to stand by Sherman as far as he can. The Vice-President has been his consistent friend in the Senate and has used all the resources of his high office to assure the retention of the "blond boss in the seat he holds."

If Sherman really thinks the backing of Lorimer and Cannon will make for success in a canvass for the presidency in this country right now he had better try it on. The results would without doubt be quite illuminating.—Riverside Press.

Roosevelt Not a Candidate

Col. Roosevelt has sidetracked a movement to boom him for the Republican presidential nomination next year. But the press dispatches continue to tell of brand new schemes on the part of certain leaders to force the nomination of the former president on the grounds that he is the only man the party can elect and of Col. Roosevelt's willingness to accept it if it be demanded that he lead the fight.

Such a story has many elements of truth—except the essential one that Col. Roosevelt is not willing to accept the nomination and will not allow it to be forced upon him.

So strong are his feelings in the matter that it is believed he would refuse a nomination after it was made, but his immediate concern is that no steps be taken that might possibly lead to developments where such a course would be necessary. In other words, he insists that his friends see to it that his name is not brought into the situation in any compromising way.—Salinas Index.

Seeking to Discredit Women's Eight-Hour Law

The woolen mills at Oakland have announced a reduction in the wages of women and children employes, on the claim that the eight-hour law cannot be observed and the same compensation given employes as under a nine-hour day.

This probably introduces a method to be generally followed in an effort to discredit the eight-hour law.

It is an unfair and insincere method of attempting to block a reform of industrial conditions as affecting women.

The mills could do one of two things and observe the law without financial loss: They could forego some of the big profits which a tariff-locked market assures to them, or they could arbitrarily advance the price of their products in a market owned by the highly protected woolen manufacturers.

But the mills choose to do neither; for, like most of the textile industries, they demand a patent right to exploit without opposition the home market, and to produce their goods largely by the sweat of women and children—women and children whose workday exceeds that of the brawny labor in the mechanical trades.

Such a system is inviting its own abolition.—Stockton Record.

What Colorado Loses Through a Bad System

Colorado poignantly illustrates the plight to which a State may be reduced by the system which permits the legislature to elect a United States Senator, instead of The People by their direct votes.

Her legislature, after a long and unlovely struggle, has failed to choose anyone to fill a vacancy caused by the death of a Senator, while the Senator who remains, Guggenheim, represents the great monied interests, stands opposed to most of his constituents' wishes, and holds an office to which he could not have been elected if The People had had the choice.

So The People of Colorado have no representation, or worse than none, in the United States Senate.

Fortunately, owing to numerous changes in the composition of the Senate, there is now a good prospect that it will soon yield to public sentiment and consent to the Constitutional Amendment providing for direct popular election of its members. Otherwise there would sooner or later be a national convention to amend the Constitution, and the Senate would be powerless to prevent it. —Sacramento Bee.

Arbitration an Accomplished Fact

In an article on "Disarmament and Arbitration" Rear-Admiral Mahan says that an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain would only ratify an accomplished fact, since "there is no intelligent man today who finds it conceivable that the two countries would ever go to war again." War between the United States and Great Britain is a very unlikely thing, but as all things are possible, an arbitration treaty between the two English-speaking nations would about settle the matter definitely for all time. It would be a splendid object-lesson to the world also.—Redlands Review.

California's Governor Gives Full Measure of Service

Some of the few good governors of American States confine their aggressive efforts in the people's behalf to the few weeks or months in which the legislature is in session. Others, to use a popular phrase, are "on the job" three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. And one of these is Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California.

No sooner had Governor Johnson finished the work of passing on the many bills left for his consideration when the Legislature adjourned than he took up the patriotic duty of doing all in his power to promote the success of constitutional amendments which are needed to complete the task of wholly restoring the government of California to the people. * * * —Redding Searchlight.

From the Pockets of The People

Over three hundred Republican employees of the House have received their discharges to take effect May 1, and as many Democrats who have waited since the convening of Congress, will take their places. Many of these officials have been in the service for sixteen years, and it will be difficult to separate them from the government pay roll, and the administration has been importuned by their backers to find suitable places in some other departments.

Investigation disclosed that some persons on t' e House pay rolls never rendered any service for the government, but were kept there by influential members, because of their political power at home, in fact they never came to Washington except to sign the pay roll, and in some cases even this was not done.—Downey News.

The Alaska Coal Fiasco

The efforts being made by the capitalistic press to make it appear that the throwing overboard of a cargo of coal, delivered at an Alaska port from a Canadian mine, is a protest against the action of government in the coal cases, and that it is similar to the famous "tea party" of Boston before the revolution, is in keeping with other false news by the same press.

There is plenty of coal in Alaska and no reason why it cannot be mined and sold, but the large interests are trying to swindle the government out of the coal lands and create a coal monopoly, which a few honest men are trying to prevent.

Some of the government officials are standing in with the conspirators, but fear public opinion. The throwing overboard of this coal is the scheme of the coal pirates and not of the people.—San Diego Herald.

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(Continued from page 8)

you see only the outside of the tariff!

The outside of the tariff is that handsome, specious, misleading thing that we call the principle of protection. We have all these years gone along deceiving ourselves with the impression that we were protecting the American people against foreign competition when really what we were doing was protecting them against domestic competition and putting them in the hands of a small group of capitalists.

I want to give you an example, and I will ask you if it is an unfair example. It is an example of the modern processes of conducting your industries. Let us say that there are twenty mills manufacturing the same sorts of goods, and that the gentlemen controlling these twenty mills get together in some quiet room and say, "Here, we had better not compete with each other any more. If we combine, we are perfectly sure of controlling the American market, because there is that splendid wall of the protective tariff that makes it unnecessary that we should compete with anybody but each other. Very well, then, we won't compete with each otber. We will combine. We will put a value upon each one of these properties and we will put them all into one organization upon that valuation. And we won't be very particular about the valuation. We admit that there are mills among these twenty that haven't been brought up to the standards of modern business. There are plants among these that haven't been so assembled that the manufacturing process is economic. There are plants which are old fashioned and haven't been renewed in eight or ten or fifteen years. In other words, there are some factories that, if we really competed with each other, would be put out of business. But they cost us something and we are going to put them into this combination for a little more than they cost us; for a good deal more than they cost us; for anything that you will allow us to put them in for. Then we are going to express our joint capital in the terms of these inflated values and we are going to sell stock on that basis and make the public assist us in advancing those inflated enterprises. Then what are we going to do? We are going to shut up the mills that are not efficient, and when we sell the goods we are going to make the people pay for the enterprises that are shut up. They have got to pay us enough to pay for the factories that we have put out of business, as well as for the factories that we have kept in business."

There is a pretty situation. Competition! Prices brought down by the demand of the market! Why, it is nothing of the kind. The prices are managed at their pleasure and lifted upon any floating capital that they choose to lift them upon, because they are safe against the wages and competition and ingenuity of every foreign manufacturer.

Do you like that picture? Do you like being imposed upon by yourselves? Do you like this picture? That American efficiency has been going down in the scale instead of going up in the scale as it used to do in the old days, the old, handsomer days, when men had to flourish by their skill or the economy of their manufacturing process?

Why is it that, in spite of these things, there are certain classes of goods that the foreigner makes better than we do and makes so cheaply at the same time that he can bring them into our markets and undersell us? And why is it that our manufacturers, in respect to those goods that are in demand in foreign markets, can sell them at one-third less than they sell them in America? There are great manufacturing combinations in this country that make so much out of us that they can afford to give their surplus product away. They can afford to sell them for anything that they will fetch in a foreign market as against the competition of those whose competition is shut out of this country and doesn't assist us in bringing down the cost of living.

That is the real operation of the tariff. Have you noticed the terms of the last Republican platform with regard to the tariff? The cat is out of the bag there. It's the first time the whole thing has been stated frankly, and I congratulate the gentlemen who drew that platform for their frankness. They say that they will revise the tariff—the word "downward" wasn't used in that platform—they promised to revise the tariff upon the basis of the difference of the cost of production in this country, as compared with that of other countries with which we compete. But they didn't stop there. If they had, that would be the old fashioned doctrine of protection. No, they go on and they say, Plus a reasonable profit. And that's the cat out of the bag. They actually guarantee to the American manufacturer that, in spite of any economic basis that might be the reasonable reckoning of his advantage or disadvantage, they are going to see to it that he makes money out of his business. They are going to see to it that, whether his skill exceeds the skill of the foreigner or not, he is going to have a reasonable profit. Well, he has had a most unreasonable profit, and we have paid the bills. And we have gone about complacently saying that we are taking charge, we are taking care of the business of this country; whereas, the fact is that the business of this country has been taking care of us.

I wish everybody in America would read in the Congressional Record a debate which took place in the Senate of the United States on the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act.

The interesting thing about those debates is that Senators of the United States were unable to extract from the Finance Committee of the Senate any adequate explanation of the schedules of that tariff. And for a very good reason: that, if Mr. Aldrich had told the Senate of the United States of the private arrangements he had made with particular interests, they couldn't have passed the bill. Because you can't tell the Senate out loud without being overheard by the American people. And inasmuch as it is inadvisable to let the American people know the real basis of the schedules of that tariff, it is impossible that the Senate of the United States should be permitted to know them, because there are gentlemen in that chamber who will talk out of school.

I believe,—for I should not like to be unjust,—I believe the majority, a very considerable majority of the members of the Senate of the United States to be honorable and, with enlightenment, that they would represent the people of the states from which they come. But there is a minority which does not.

Remedies

These are the facts, of which we must take cognizance. Now, what is the remedy there? The remedy about the tariff is to study the tariff and find out really what it contains and the remedy concerning the Senate is popular election of senators. For, after all, the curative processes of our politics are the processes which come from the assertion of the mind and the will of the average rank and file of American citizens.

I have had a great deal to do, first and last, with men engaged in a large way of business in this country, and I have had a great deal to do with men of the rank and file, who were employees, who were carrying on the work of the day, without having command of the industry in any way; and I want to render this testimony: That the latter class of men understands America better than the first class.

I don't wonder at it. The man who is conducting the affairs of a great modern corporation is necessarily so absorbed in the business, every energy, every thought, is so engrossed in that great enterprise that he doesn't know what is going on in the rest of the business of the country or what is going on in the minds of the country at all.

Again and again in America we have witnessed this spectacle of men converted to things that they have fought as they would have fought ruin. You know that the State of Wisconsin was one of the first states to appoint a commission that had large and drastic powers of control over public service corporations, and you know that the famous Wisconsin public service act was fought by the railways in Wisconsin as if they were fighting for their lives. Well, what has been the result? I was talking the other day with a gentleman who occupied an extremely important place in the great railway systems that touch the State of Wisconsin, and he confessed himself absolutely converted to the policy of the Act. He said that it was the best thing that ever had happened for the railways that he was connected with. In other words, a railway man at the outset didn't know what the operation of an Act concerning the railways would be. He didn't understand modern economic circumstances or modern industry or modern common carriers well enough to see the actual relations of the railways to the communities which they were serving.

Now, that is the thing that we must insist upon. We must insist upon it that the men who are engaged in big business shall understand what big business means to the communities they are serving. I thank God there are a great many of them who are beginning to understand it. And when they begin to understand it, there will be a new era in this country, for you know just as well as I do, that the men who rise to the high places in these great corporations are, generally, men of no mean capacity; and if those men will once put their brains at the service of the states in which they are living, our difficulties will have passed away.

A stand-patter is a man who refuses to see. He is like Lord Nelson in one of the great battles, the Battle of Copenhagen, I believe. He was second in command. He was put in the most difficult part of the fight and the most perilous,—attacking the land battery. At a certain point of the fight his superior, Lord Vincent, thought that he was getting the worst of it and signaled him to draw off. His flag lieutenant said to him, "The Commander in Chief's signals are flying for us to draw off." Nelson took his glass, the single glass, and put it to his blind eye and said, "I am damned if I can see it."

Now, the stand-patter, under less handsome circumstances, shuts his eyes and says, "I hear you talking about all these things, but I am damned if I can see it." Very well. He will wake up; but in the meantime what we want to do is to make a very severe requirement of every community. Let us say, Here is a line. Let everybody who sees anything get on that side. Let everybody who can't see anything get on that side. And then, ignoring these incapacitated people, let us turn to the other crowd and say, Now, gentlemen, let us get down to business, for the time has come when we must get down to business and there is only one way to get down to business, and that is to get together. Let us make up our minds that we are not fighting anybody; that we are the friends of every class, but not as against any other class, and that the task awaiting us is a common understanding with regard to the common interest. Then, when we have agreed what the common interest requires,—not upon a great, ambitious program, for we are not wise enough to go that far, but item by item, as we see it,—then let us put our shoulders together and move forward with irresistible force to get that thing.

We have got a program. We have got a program sufficient to amuse us for a generation. Now, let us get our shoulders together and accomplish that program and so recover that prerogative of America, the prerogative of showing mankind the way to liberty. For it is not in a mere figurative sense that Americans have typified the westward movement in their politics, as well as in their material achievements. The characteristic of America is that she has been blazing trails from the time she left the Atlantic until the time she reached the Pacific.

We have reached a time of reconstruction. And unless we have equal independence of judgment, unless we have equal strength of will, unless we have equal genius of device, unless we can make institutions or remake them, we shall not be the stature of those who have gone before us; we shall have lost the heritage of America.

But we have not lost it. There is leaping to a thousand and a million minds of this country at this very time the purpose which kindled all the great enterprises of the period of the revolution; and I, for my part, thank God that I am permitted to live in an age which challenges the blood of men with red corpuscles in their veins, and I take happiness and I take pride to say to a great people, "You know your own duties. You know your own purposes. Come, let us serve one another and enter upon another day of achievement and of distinction."

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JESTER'S BELLS

Truthful Spouse

"Where am I?" the invalid exclaimed, waking from the long delirium of fever and feeling the comfort that loving hands had supplied. "Where am I—in heaven?"

"No, dear," cooed his wife; "I am still with you."—Toledo Blade.

A Cure

"War with Japan seems imminent. These dreadful rumors alarm me."

"Too bad."

"What would you do?"

"Well, I think I would switch magazines."—Kansas City Journal.

When in Doubt

"I wish I knew which one of those young men to marry. I believe I shall consult a fortune-teller."

"That's a good idea. Consult Bradstreet."—Houston Post.

Couldn't Afford It

Missionary—"But what have you against Christianity, my good brother?"

Cannibal King—"Well, there's too many clothes go with it for a man with forty wives."—Puck.

Not to be Lost

"Dr. Junks and I were chasing his hat for a quarter of an hour this morning."

"What did you want to chase it for?"

"Well, I didn't want to lose sight of him. When his hat blew off he was just starting to propose to me."—Fliegende Blaetter.

More Than One

Her Dad—"No, sir; I won't have my daughter tied for life to a stupid fool."

Her Suitor—"Then don't you think you'd better let me take her off your hands?"—Boston Transcript.

The Greater Tragedy

The man whose daughter had just been united to the husband of her choice looked a little sad.

"I tell you, squire," he said to one of the wedding guests, a man of his own age, and himself the father of a number of unmarried girls. "I tell you, it is a solemn thing for us when our daughters marry and go away."

The squire assented, not altogether heartily.

"I suppose it is," he conceded; "but, I tell you, it is more solemn when they don't."—Youth's Companion.

The Worst of It

Merchant—"It seems to me that you ask high wages considering that you have had no experience in this business."

Clerk—"Ah, but you forget that that's just what makes it all the harder for me."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Too Many Spectators

He (soulfully)—"There are a thousand stars tonight looking down upon you."

She—"Is my hat on straight?"—Harper's Weekly.

In Practice

"The Hague has done much toward promoting peace in the world."

"Yes," replied Miss Cheyenne, "and so has Reno."—The Washington Star.

Economy

The services in the chapel of a certain western university are from time to time conducted by eminent clergymen of many denominations and from many cities.

On one occasion, when one of these visiting divines asked the president of the university how long he should speak, that witty officer replied:

"There is no limit, doctor, upon the time you may preach; but I may tell you that there is a tradition here that the most souls are saved during the first twenty-five minutes."—Lippincott's.

Just in Time

The Friend—"I suppose it was hard to lose your daughter?"

The Father—"Well, it did seem as if it would be at one time, but she landed this fellow just as we were beginning to give up hope."—Christian Intelligencer.

A Larger Field

"Father, I am not sure whether I shall be a specialist for the ears or the teeth."

"Choose the teeth, my boy; every one has thirty-two of them, but only two ears."—Sacred Heart Review.

Pretty Quick

He—"But couldn't you learn to love me, Anna?"

She—"I don't think I could, Harry."

He (reaching for his hat)—"It is as I feared—you are too old to learn."—Harper's Bazar.

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Tells of National Political Situation



CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

Chester H. Rowell, editor of the Fresno Republican, has returned from a month's trip East, where he studied the political situation, particularly with respect to the nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Rowell had occasion to meet many of the leading public men in the East, who are interested in the recent revolution in California politics and in movements to bring about similar results elsewhere. He met Theodore Roosevelt in New York and had a long talk with President Taft at the White House. As "The Watchman" remarked last week:

"There is no question that Mr. Rowell informed the President as to things political in this State, without ifs or ands to qualify them—something he seriously needed. Among other things, it may be surmised, Mr. Rowell told the President that he could not make sure of keeping California in the Republican column by distributing political plums, share and share alike, with standpat Perkins and progressive Works, for the Republican party in California can no more endure half standpat and half progressive than the nation could have endured half slave and half free."

The results of Mr. Rowell's observations will be found elsewhere in this issue.

A Way Out

BOSS COX OF CINCINNATI is about to retire from political life that he may devote the rest of his days to business and to his own pleasure. That is, he is to retire again, the third and charmed time. He says so himself, not merely colloquially, but in black-faced type over his own signature. What has enabled him to retire with dignity, not to say eclat, is that one of his seventeen or eighteen judges of the common pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio, has found a way out for him from the toils of the law. They were much put to it to do it, but the deed was done. To be sure Cox perjured himself when he testified before the grand jury that he had not paid the treasurer of Cincinnati any money when he had, but then he had, in so testifying, set a trap for himself and gotten into it himself and caught a big rascal, a thing that no big rascal can lawfully do inasmuch as, by walking into a trap of his own setting, the big rascal invaded his own constitutional rights, all of which is abhorrent to the law. Under the law concerning big rascals constitutional rights cannot be invaded. They can only be evaded. With little rascals it is different, unless the little rascals are in the employ of big rascals, in which case it is different, too. It is seldom that any court cannot find a way out for a friend if that is what such court is looking for.

Dictation by the Executive

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE trembles for the future of this republic unless its chief executives do refrain from having legislative policies and trying to put those policies through. Cold shivers and hot are equally fitting to the occasion. It is a tendency that should not be called upon to exist, but when a legislative body refuses to obey the behests of the popular will what is the general public to do except to appeal to the chief executive to force the legislative body to "get a wiggle" on it? Not one departure from traditional and historic procedures in legislation would be taken were it not that untoward and selfish interests have set the brakes, blocked the wheels and sidetracked the old machine. A nation, growing as this one is, cannot sit and do nothing. If one tool will not do the work required of it the nation must make some other tool do that tool's work. There is no other way. Therefore, until further notice, executive policies will be legislative as well as administrative. The bow-wows may get us if we go that way, but if we sit still and do nothing they are sure to.

Exhibit "A"

THE AFFIRMATION that Senator Works will neither traffic nor log-roll in the interests of protective tariffs for California industries, in part for the reason that that is not the way to do anyhow and partly for the further reason that such a policy makes more enemies to our industries than friends for them, constitutes a refreshing bit of statesmanship. All that California Congressmen need, in order to convince the American public of the justice of protection in California's case, is to introduce in evidence a map of the United States with the well known form of California clearly delineated thereon and mark it Exhibit "A." If the 2,000 miles of near-desert and mountain that intervenes between California's special products and the threshold of the nation's market for them, all of which have to be trucked over and across, do not constitute a convincing argument for a reasonably protective tariff on those commodities then is our contention untenable and our claim to protection unjust. Our representatives should have taken their stand on that map and should have been no party to any tariff scrimmage elsewhere. They would have been in an unassailable position and, sooner or later, must have convinced the country of that truth.

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No Embargo on Resources

A DECISION of the Supreme Court of the United States, scarcely less important than that in the Standard Oil case, was the one annulling the Kansas statute which prohibited the piping of Kansas gas into Oklahoma. It affirmed that no state can impose an embargo upon the shipment of its resources, once they passed into private hands, into any other state. If the principle were generally applied it would not only restrain trade between the states, but might annul it. The contention of the court appears to be valid and—Why may not courts apply it to California counties that refuse franchises for the transmission of electric energy generated within their borders to other counties in the State?

Congressional Urbanities

THAT QUEER MAN, Congressman Kent of California, is a flockmaster and shears something like 30,000 sheep. He is conspiring with the Democratic members of Congress to have the tariff on wool, his wool. cut in half, whereat Representative Needham, on the Ways and Means Committee, alarmed at Mr. Kent's suicidal tendencies, out of that abundance of Congressional urbanity which so constantly characterizes him, flies to the rescue of Mr. Kent and his woolly thousands and insists that the tariff on wool must not be cut off, that Kent and his sheep really cannot stand it, that it would be the death of them, at least must the date of the fatal experiment be put off until the tariff board can hold an inquest, inquests being preferably held before the corpus delicti is defuncto than thereafter. The melee is inspiring, Kent trying to cut away half the protection from his own sheep and Needham striving to take the shears out of his hands or restrain his sanguinary arm.

Where We Are "At"

THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK has been tardy in commenting upon the Standard Oil decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Possibly it had been better if other periodicals, as well as many statesmen, had given themselves time to think things out before committing themselves to public declaration regarding it. Let us look at the subject as dispassionately as we may.

The acquisitive ambitions of the men of our day have outrun precedent, their greed for gain transcends all other interests. Nothing can stand before it. Those indomitable minds that, in other ages, would have entered upon world politics have, in our age, devoted themselves to world-industry, world-commerce and the exploitation, rather than the development, of the resources of continents. They would, if they could, cash in the earth and the fullness thereof, cut the "melon," divide it and die for want of anything else worth while to do. Getting, not begetting, is the master passion of our age.

These mighty men of greedy enterprise found that in union of their own kind there was not only strength but power, and love of power is the sum of all loves in the human heart, the thing for which the getting is pursued. The corporation, and especially the holding corporation, has proven an adequate instrument for union. It conserved power in two ways: by effecting economies in management and operation, and by equipping the newly created artificial giant with irresistible instruments for wholesale extortion practiced at the cost of the consuming mass. The second of these purposes is immeasurably the more consequential to the "interests."

The American people grew restless under the domination of this new giant of industrial combination, which could in no wise content itself to live and let live, but must conquer or crush whoever stood in its way. To curb this giant the American congress enacted what is commonly known as the Sherman anti-trust law. Its purpose was obvious, and yet, since the judiciary of this country undertook to find out what the statute does not mean babes have been born and grown to manhood and womanhood. The problem has only partially been worked out by this decision, but in so far as it has been worked out it has reached this sedate, this august, this profound, this subtle, irrevocable conclusion: Combinations of corporations may be effected of any conceivable size so long as their purpose can be shown to be merely to intensify efficiency and to promote economy of administration and production; but if the purpose be to extort, to exploit, to monopolize, to plunder, then, and in that case, in order to fetch those activities under the protection of the law, the subordinated and affiliated corporations must surrender their separate existences and merge themselves into a single, gigantic owning and operating corporation, holding the properties directly and conducting the business as a single, unified personality with all the rights that any person has. It is as if, in order to become an all conquering nation, the people of the United States should resolve to surrender their state or-

[illegible]izations and merge themselves directly into the general government.

That is where we are "at" as a result of two decades of judicial tinkering with a statute that any newspaper reader would unerringly comprehend! Much learning hath made our jurists mad.

Therefore the way has been opened for the formation of corporations as much bigger than the United States Steel corporation now is as the Lusitania is bigger than the old Eastern, so big in its day that not until a cable ship was wanted could any use be found for it, and mere bigness is a problem that not even the most advanced guard of progressive statesmanship has dared to attack. The Standard Oil Company, over whose dissolution there was so much ill-advised rejoicing, will emerge from its victorious conflict with our national government, not a confederacy of nineteen subsidiary companies, but as a single giant personality owning all that all the subsidiary corporations own and with stock-issuing facilities sufficient for more than doubling its present investment, perhaps big enough to own all the oil-bearing territory as well as all pipe lines, railroads and tank ships needful for developing and marketing, at its own price and in its own good time, the entire oleaginous wealth of the nation.

The nation laughed, a score of years ago, at the sad bull an Irishman perpetrated when he declared himself in favor of repealing the law of supply and demand. We have seen that law repealed in a hundred instances. We have been assured by savants that competition is a fundamental law of our being, that it lies at the foundation of all human progress, that without competition enterprise stagnates and dry rot attacks and disintegrates the fibre and eats out the heart of mankind. Our modern giants of acquisitive greed have had the hardihood to lay siege to the law of competition with intent to overthrow and annul it, and the working out of that conflict seems likely to possess the stage of action during the remainder of the twentieth century.

A. J. P.

Mr. Taft's Opportunity

IF MR. TAFT chooses to run again for President on the Republican ticket, it is reasonably certain that he can do so. This will not be, however, because he is the choice of a majority or even a large minority of the rank and file of the party membership. Nomination does not come, unfortunately, by any form of direct vote but by a majority of delegates of a national convention. Under the present apportionment, states that are regularly and safely in the Democratic column cast over one-third of the total. These votes go to the incumbent by a sort of automatic process without any work and without any merit on his part, simply because he is known to the delegates as the dispenser of the patronage. This leaves a gap of only 125 votes to fill, which New York and Pennsylvania, both absolutely under the control of reactionary machines, can just about fill in.

Of course that is not all of it. There are other states where the machine is still in the saddle, and there are states of the bandwagon variety, that will be for the man with the best prospect of winning, whoever he is, and in this case it evidently will be Taft.

Thus the nomination is apparently within his grasp; and yet it will be the culminating mistake of a career that of late has been largely made up of mistakes, if he takes the honor. If he is wise he will retire from the contest now, before the real campaign has begun.

If his nomination depended on the doubtful states, on the states he must win in order to be elected, it would never be made. Even New York, which will give him her convention vote, is very likely to go Democratic. As for states like Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts in New England, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota in the Middle West, Kansas and Nebraska, California, Oregon and Washington in the West, each and all of which he must have to win, what certainty has he on any of them? Through more than half of that list—not to mention other doubtful ones—the chances would be all in favor of any good Democrat against Mr. Taft.

Those who are urging Taft's nomination are not unconscious of this. They know perfectly well that as the case stands he could not be elected. Their whole case is predicated on the theory that the Democrats will make some wild break that will put them out of favor with the public.

In warfare and politics we always allow a slight margin for the other fellow's mistake, but no commander of sense and experience expects to win on that alone.

When Mr. Taft took the presidency the Republican party had been put in an almost impregnable position by Mr. Roosevelt. Beneath the surface there were two sides or factions in the party—as there often are in parties. One of these was the right side, the side of progress and of human rights, the side of Theodore Roosevelt. The other was the wrong side, the side of reaction and property rights, led by Aldrich and Cannon. Deliberately, with every appearance of knowing what he was about, the new President chose the wrong instead of the right, and supported it blindly, persistently and with an angry, uncompromising spirit. That continued for eighteen months; and then when the people rose and defeated his faction in the party, and, where the machine was too strong for that, defeated the party itself, and inflicted upon him the severest and most pointed rebuke administered since the days of Andrew Johnson, then he adopted a policy even more ignoble, that of attempting to please first one side and then the other.

By this wrong-headed and wabbling course, topped off by a series of incredible blunders of speech and letter, he has managed to reduce the Republican party to a state of almost hopeless internal anarchy, and if he stays with the process long enough, it will be ground to powder and blown to the four winds of heaven. Nobody knows any longer what its policy is or is going to be. No one can name its leaders without vehement protest from one side or the other. Even Ex-President Roosevelt, whose party and official career might seem to give him standing, is furiously repudiated by all the reactionary captains that are urging the Taft nomination. A handsome state of affairs, forsooth, that must give pride to the one most responsible for its existence!

In spite of this sad record of blunder and wrong affiliation, we can still credit Mr. Taft with a large volume of good intentions. Little or nothing can be offered in his defense as a party leader, but as a President he has done some notably good things. Let him now do one more. None of our presidents ever had a greater opportunity to retrieve all past error and gain forgiveness and general amity by a single stroke. Let him announce that he will not be a candidate for re-election, and give the Republican party a fighting chance for its life.

C. D. W.

A Political State

"FOR THE PEOPLE THAT LIKE THAT SORT OF THING," said Lincoln, "why that's just the sort of thing they would like." This ring-around and dovetail form of speech seems admirably to describe the Legislative scandal of Ohio and its relation to the people of that State.

There is no reason at all why we should square off with uplifted hands and exclaim "oh" and "ah" and "What do you think of that!" over the revelations at Columbus. To the man who knows anything about politics in general and Ohio politics in particular, there is only one style of remark that fits the situation, and that is: "Of course," "To be sure," and "Well, what did you expect?"

Ohio shares with Indiana the distinction of being about the most political State in the Union. Abe Martin says about Indiana that nobody in that State ever quits doing politics until his wife "won't sign anything more."

During the long period when their local elections preceded by a few weeks the national elections, these States got the political habit. Now, under the new system advocated, or fomented, by us reformers, faddists and cranks, wherein politics means the welfare of the people, irrespective of party, the political habit is commendable in the citizen; but under the old scheme of things, which still prevails in Ohio, politics means merely the winning of partisan advantage for this or that Grand Old Whatyoumaycallit, the people to take their chances on what is left over after the fight. Wisconsin is the best example of the new system, with Iowa and California close seconds. Pennsylvania on the other hand, represents the ashes of politics. It is a conquered satrapy where order reigns as at Warsaw—a veritable moon of the political firmament, burnt out, fireless and waterless, degenerate and horrible. "Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant," says Tacitus. "They make a desert and they call it peace"; which we may paraphrase: Special interest triumphs and gives us a civic ruin.

But to return to our muttons, or human sheep, of Ohio. Recalling the days of Chase and Giddings and Corwin and of Oberlin and the slave hunts, we are minded that there was an Ohio once that would, as Cassius puts it,

"Have brooked
The eternal devil to keep his state"

in their house of law-making, as easily as the collection of cheap crooks they now maintain there. In the decade before the civil war, Ohio was the Wisconsin of the West, and Chase was the La Follette that led its people out from the bondage of a time-serving Democracy into the new party that stood for the principle of human freedom. But the old leaders passed, and in their place came Hanna and Foraker and Dick and Cox. The Democrats have reformed, but even now their chief in the State is the reactionary Harmon. Politics

to the people of Ohio no longer spells principle and patriotism. It is partisanship, pure and simple—no, let us say, corrupt and sophisticated. The only moral issue showing above the horizon is the prohibition of the liquor traffic, which cuts a cross section through both parties and creates a momentary diversion of no political significance.

What does it really matter to a people still under the obsession of partisanship how much graft flows annually through the halls of legislation? To be sure, they may express surprise and horror, but how sincere is it? What we really want, say the fellows on top, the fellows that run things, is prosperity, good business, a chance to make money, a chance for us to make money. For that we must have protection, high tariff and other forms of privilege. To get our share in the divide-up we must stand in with the existing order of things, the system. The visible exponent of the system is the party, both parties. None of these fads of direct legislation, direct primaries, the recall and all that, for us. Graft is bad but it is a thousand times better than the smash-up that might follow any effort at change. So, on with the machine! Let crooks be unconfined!

But underneath the surface, not among the leaders, but in the people themselves, there is everywhere, even in Ohio, the spirit of political progress, the sentiment of a patriotism that knows no party. And in time it will triumph, even in Ohio. Yes, for that matter even in Pennsylvania.

C. D. W.

The Woman's Campaign

IN SOMETHING OVER four months the men folk of California will take a vote as to whether they are willing to allow the women folk to help in the political and civic duties of the citizen. In the meantime, there will be a campaign carried on for and against the votes-for-women idea, and in this campaign women will themselves play a large part. While men will assist to some extent, the real work of carrying the amendment will fall on those who are regarded as its most direct beneficiaries.

This is as it should be. Booker Washington tells the black people that liberty is a conquest, not a heritage. If woman is to win the right to vote, she must earn it by work. The work she is called upon to do serves the double purpose of proving her fitness for the voting privilege and of qualifying her the better for its exercise.

The problem before these campaigners is two-fold: first to convince a majority of the women of the State that they desire the ballot, and second to convince a majority of the men that they should have it. When the amendment was under debate in the Legislature, it was several times suggested that a vote of the women on this issue should precede that of the men. This paper in fact advocated that plan. But the campaign itself will automatically produce the exact effect of such a vote. If a majority of the women of this State are opposed to the amendment, it cannot possibly carry. Every man, whether married or single, meets and knows and is more or less influenced in his life by a group of women. If he finds these women favor suffrage to a marked degree, he is likely to vote for it, but by no means certain. If he finds them opposed, he is sure to vote against it. Thus by a process of mathematical reasoning we get the law: that not only a majority but a very considerable majority of favorable votes—or opinions—are needed from the women before the favorable vote of the men can be secured.

Suppose that for the purposes of this consideration we divide the women of this State roughly and impolitely into four classes: first the parasites or "society" women, second the club women, third the plain home women, and fourth the working women. Now, now, ladies, do not get excited. We recognize, of course, that club women are just as devoted to their homes as any, and that home women work just as hard as working women, and that not all women who are prominent in what the newspapers call society are parasites. We admit the classification is rough, that these classes overlap and shade out at the edges; but it will serve our purposes. The distinction between the second and third class is between women who have read and studied and mingled with the world outside the home enough to have independent ways of thought and action, and the women whose sole interest in life is husband and children and housekeeping.

The woman of the parasite class, who lives at a "swell" hotel and parades her gorgeous raiment and hideous hats, her jewelry and the care that makes her so agreeable to the eye of the male, the woman who earns her living, let us say, by the mere fact of her being a woman, is not likely to favor the suffrage idea—or any other idea for that matter. The less thinking and the more pretty posing she does the better she pleases Mr. Goodthing Man, and you had better believe she knows it. Her gray matter extends just that far. The club woman is for suffrage by a unanimous majority. She and the parasite just about offset each other for numbers, but with this material distinction: that the club woman is a thoroughbred organizer. She is the drill master and commanding spirit that will take charge of this campaign and, in our judgment, will win it.

The working women will be for suffrage, partly because they think it will help their class, and partly because they, like the club members, have learned to think, and to forget the fact that they are nothing but women. While their social and personal influence may be small, as they are for the most part young and unmarried, their adherence has great political possibilities for it is likely to bring the vote of the union labor people and the hand-workers generally.

But after all the casting vote lies with the home women who probably outnumber all other classes put together. If it be true, as the anti-suffragists assert, that on the morning of October 10th, the majority of the wives and mothers of the State will say to their husbands and sons, "We do not wish to be burdened with the duty of the ballot," there is not the slightest chance that it will carry.

There is no way to know, until the vote itself reveals it, how these women stand on this issue. But here is the quarter where the work must be done. The fact that the churches and the W. C. T. U. throw their influence for suffrage will count strongly in its favor, and good precinct organization will do the rest. All that is needed is that these women should understand. But that means a world of hard work.

C. D. W.

Senatorial Cloture

RENEWED EFFORTS are making to induce the United States Senate to adopt some rule for shutting off debate, when clearly dilatory in intent, that business may be transacted upon the responsibility of the majority for whatever is done. That would be in the line of progress unless the medicine now sought to be given to the House of Lords in England be applied to our house of magnates in America, which is to cut off their veto power on legislation by the Commons and then let the old duffers talk as long as any of them can stomach it to listen to the "ozzers."

Derision

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has declared that, "Among private individuals, the man who, if his wife has her face slapped, will go to law about it instead of forthwith punishing the offender, would be regarded with derision." No doubt of it, but how would society regard the outraged husband if, in undertaking to administer the punishment, he found himself knocked down, dragged out and scattered around where the automobiles might frolic over his remains? There are instances in which the injured must either go to law, forgive or do murder.

Another Loop Hole Stopped Up

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States lately decided that the fact that the production in court of the books of a corporation would tend to incriminate an official of that corporation, cannot be pleaded in defense of contempt of court for not producing the books. Good decision! Gradually corporation corruptionists are getting rounded up whether the ropes are ever gotten on them or not.

His New York opponents are trying to tan Mayor Gaynor's Hyde.—Baltimore Sun.

New Jersey was blissfully ignorant of all its wickedness until Governor Wilson started to reform it.—Albany Journal.

The man who paid $50,000 for a copy of the first Bible printed evidently desires to trace that needle's-eye story back to its source.—Cleveland Leader.

An American investigator says Bacon killed Shakespeare. That was before the pure food laws.—Omaha News.

"A European artist has arrived in New York for the purpose of painting the city." If red, he will find himself up against no end of native competition.—Richmond News-Leader.

The trusting nature of those who framed the Reciprocity bill is shown in the fact that "prepared cereals" are put in the same paragraph with foods, rather than in the paragraph covering lumber products.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Some fool Republican in Congress declares that the Democratic support of the Canadian treaty means that the party wants to annex Canada. Let us inform this simpleton that what the Democratic party wants to annex at this time is the United States.—Houston Post.



The Downfall of Assessor Dalton The sensation of the week in the Bay district of California was the arrest and indictment of Assessor Henry P. Dalton on a charge of soliciting and accepting a bribe from the Spring Valley Water Company. The story is that Dalton approached Secretary Behan of that corporation and agreed, for a consideration of $25,000, of which $5,000 was to be paid in hand, $7,500 in July and the remainder after the equalization of the assessment roll, to reduce the assessment of that corporation $2,500,000 on its holdings in Alameda County. This he could do with some show of right inasmuch as those holdings owe a great part of their value to the riparian rights which they possess, the lands and cachment areas, apart from such rights, being very much less valuable. The proposal was communicated to District Attorney W. H. Donahue and the district attorney, working in conjunction with Secretary Behan and Vice-President Eastman of the Spring Valley, laid plans for trapping Dalton. The plans worked to a charm. The $5,000 was paid to Dalton in a rear room in an Oakland restaurant from which Dalton walked into the arms of the District Attorney and detectives, was arrested on Broadway in Oakland, was at once searched and the money, in bills whose numbers had previously been taken and confidentially marked, were found on his person.

"Political Plot" Declares Dalton Mr. Dalton asks his friends (and no man in Oakland has more of them), to suspend judgment until his case is heard in court. They will wish to do this but there are limits beyond which human judgment cannot be held in suspense. The only hope his warmest friends can entertain for him is that by some miracle, by some explanation at once perfectly simple and yet completely obscure to the uninitiated, he may be able to clear himself, but as the case stands, with evidence in on only one side, there seems no room for a doubt that can be regarded as possessing any element of reasonableness.

"A political plot" is the only explanation Dalton has thus far vouchsafed. It may be. His political downfall has long been desired, but if it be a plot it seems to have worked out admirably. If it be true that a trap was set for him with malicious design, at least the conspiracy had the merit of catching what it went after.

For, to doubt the verity of the whole allegation, we must assume that the officials of the Spring Valley Water Company conspired with the District Attorney to fabricate a story made out of whole cloth, that there was no money passed from Eastman to Dalton, that the whole thing was a pantomime and slight of hand performance, that the detective who purported to take a roll of bills from Dalton's pocket in fact took it from up his own sleeve. Two facts, at least, make any such contention preposterous. One is the known probity of character of District Attorney Donahue and the other the sterling uprightness of Warren Olney, Jr., one of the attorneys for Spring Valley. Neither of these men knowingly could be party to any conspiracy to inflict an injury and neither of them is of such plastic material as to be unknowingly used to any such end. No, Dalton got the money, he got it from Eastman, it was found on him. It would seem that the only possible plea for Dalton to make, except a plea of guilty, is that the money was a friendly loan, made without security of any sort, in a most unnatural way, in a most unnatural place to make such a loan, and that story will not go down the throats of any jury not biased and will satisfy neither Dalton's friends nor the public. It would puzzle Conan Doyle to get his hero out of such a predicament as Dalton is in and it will puzzle Dalton and his attorneys. If the judgment of any man is suspended that judgment is hair hung and breeze shaken. Dalton is in a tight box.

Career of Dalton Henry P. Dalton is no ordinary man. He is upstanding, courageous, clear-headed, kindly, generous to a fault and a good fighter. For seventeen years he has been assessor of Alameda county and had been elected for four more. He had played a political lone hand rather than otherwise, his popularity among the common people making it possible for him to do so, and yet he had trained mainly with the better element. Not exactly with the out-and-out reformers, and yet not with the court house crowd of dubious reputation. His hold upon his following was strong and it was not a following that a downright political push is made of; it did not consist mainly in saloon and tenderloin votes. A splendid hand to hand mixer, spending money freely and serving his supporters good turns when he could, Dalton gained public confidence during the first years of his official life through resolutely forcing corporations and large property owners to stand assessments of their property much as other property of similar character was assessed, and the fact that all the big interests were against him disposed the common people to be favorable to him and to believe in him.

And yet he has at all times been a questionable man. He has nearly always been involved in litigation relative to fees or perquisites of his office. He won his contentions sometimes and sometimes lost them and was forced to make restitution to the county treasury. For some years he has been more at peace with the big interests, whether because they had learned to submit to the inevitable, or whether he had himself become more tractable to them, has been subject for conjecture. He has been quite generally doubted and yet again and again elected, not however without putting forth his greatest strength and spending money copiously.

Current report has it that he attributed his need for money to the fact that the last legislature reduced the income of his office from $25,000 a year to $7,000 and he felt that he had a right to get even with the people if he could. It is not difficult for most of us to make it seem right for us to do the thing that we want to do and that process of reasoning may have been the immediate cause of the downfall of Dalton, if he fell, but men do not often so fall for a first time after they have passed the meridian of life and Dalton did not. If he fell this time it was because he had stumbled similarly before. What if he should throw himself upon the mercy of the court and tell all? It might precipitate another earthquake!



"Gwan Away" Portland Oregonian

Attorney Donahue Here is a man who has made good when not all expected that he would. He has, throughout his political career, trained with the "organization" crowd and what political preferment came to him came from that source, and yet he has so grown in favor by his uprightness in office and fearlessness of character that even reformers who have fought the old organization to a standstill have not fought Donahue. The race-track men were not able to influence him and the prize-fight men were not able to pull him down. Upon every occasion where duty and courage were demanded of him he has made good. If he lives more will be heard of him.

Oakland's Bonds Voted Before passing from Oakland affairs to others it may be well to note that, after the Socialist-courthouse combination was defeated in the city elections, the pending improvement bonds were promptly carried, whereas, in Berkeley, after the Socialist-Old Guard combination carried the city election the pending improvement bonds, almost precisely similar in character to those of Oakland and as urgently needed, were as

promptly voted down, every single proposition of them. The contrasted coincidencies do a tale unfold.

Woodrow Wilson The impression left by Governor Woodrow Wilson in the Bay district of California was extremely favorable. The people took to him. At the banquet tendered him in San Francisco he blurted out plain truths that hit some folks hard, but they took it with what grace they could. Had he visited San Francisco at the time the President visited it, and as president, with the city in the throes of a struggle against successful rascality, he would have said the word that was needed to be said to lend encouragement to the right and would not have gone his way, as President Taft did go, without "letting on" that he knew what was going on. Woodrow Wilson dares.

His Phi Beta Kappa address at the University, with the Greek theatre well filled, had for its theme "corporations" and it made a telling hit. And all the while they were listening to what he said, hundreds of men were there primarily to size the man up, take his dimensions and to sound him to see if there be any dead timber in him. They went to find, if happily they might, if he be the man the country is looking for to lead the hosts of progress. It is not too much to say that they went away reassured if not exactly boiling with enthusiasm. They said in their hearts, "He'll do." A scholar and yet a doer, "wise to know and bold to perform," not impetuous like Roosevelt, not seeking a sheltered nook for a siesta like Taft; reserved, self-mastered, taking things as they come without being upset or even jarred by them, Woodrow Wilson has made the utmost of the material there is in him out of which to form a statesman. But is he great?

Is He Great? Woodrow Wilson, as a presidential possibility, merits all the dissection and analysis that can be applied to him. Manifestly, he has the sympathies and sentiments of a Bryan or a Roosevelt with a far profounder knowledge than Bryan ever possessed and, probably, a more discriminating scholarship than that of Roosevelt. Bryan's limitation always has been that he does not know very much, having the general information of a news gatherer rather than the exact knowledge of a trained investigator. Roosevelt's one drawback was the fear that has ever haunted the public mind that, some time, perhaps at some supremely crucial moment, his impetuosity may cause him to do that which he would not have done in a season of tranquil sobriety and, perhaps, something that cannot be undone. It is a fear akin to that which haunts Europe relative to the Kaiser and nothing that either Kaiser or Roosevelt can do can wholly remove that fear from the public mind. Woodrow Wilson will not suffer from that limitation. A conservative progressive, he will be more like Lincoln, able to contain himself and pursue his even tenor to his goal, content to be, as Lincoln was most of the time, about three weeks behind the advance guard of reform but carrying the main body along with him. The Great Republic needs its greatest men in its greatest office. Is Woodrow Wilson great? Frankly, he did not so impress The Watchman. Roosevelt impressed him as being an irresistible human force, Taft as a great judge, Bryan as a personification of enthusiasm, Woodrow Wilson as an exceptional man, fine in quality, cultivated and self-trained to the last degree, but neither an irresistible force, a personified enthusiast nor profoundly judicial minded. He would make a safe president, but can he rally all the progressives from all parties to his standard, complete the work of political "identification" as he calls it? It may be doubted. Roosevelt, if he were free from the third term incubus, could do it, but he is not free from that incubus and nothing can free him from it. Look we for another?

Where Wilson Was Wrong In his address upon corporations Governor Wilson was perfectly intelligible if not always perfectly convincing. He took the broad ground that corporations are our own creations, that they are all public and not private and that the public has an unalienable right to know what they do and who conducts them; that the men who conduct them are the ones to hold responsible for how they are conducted. In other words, the corporation officials and not the stockholders are the responsible parties. He likened a corporation to an automobile that runs some person down. It would be unintelligent to smash the automobile, and it would be to destroy the corporation. The owner (stockholders) is not the person to arrest and punish, but the chauffeur who sits at the wheel, he is the fellow. So with the corporate officer who orders an unlawful act, he should be put into the penitentiary and if he be only a dummy officer, put him in anyhow. It will discourage the pernicious habit of being dummy officials of corporations.

Dr. Wilson was right and also wrong. The chauffeur needs punishment, but so also does the automobile owner who concerns himself with nothing the chauffeur does so he "gets there." That is the attitude of the stockholder in a corporation. He demands certain results in the shape of dividends and asks not how they are produced so they are produced, a species of absentee landlordism. It is this that makes corporations soulless. The corporate stockholder, at best, occupies a relation toward his corporation commensurate with that which the qualified elector bears to the government of his state or city. He has a duty to perform. It is his business to see to it, so far as he may, that only law-abiding officials are elected. He has no right to accept results regardless of how they are obtained, and a good, stiff mulct upon a law-defying corporation, added to a prison term for the lawless official, will doubly insure the public against extortion and rebating, against buying special privilege and against unlawful exploitation by corporations. Governor Wilson was wrong in his plea for the exemption of stockholders in corporations from responsibility, and his being in the wrong brings his statesmanship into some question. Let us apply both remedies. They will not prove too effectual.

La Follette and Hearst About the most preposterous canard yet sent out from awayback is the one that Senator La Follette and William Randolph Hearst have entered into offensive and defensive relations. Some enemy of La Follette's hath done this. Mr. Hearst has boxed the compass of political absurdities and his influence, either in national affairs or local, is so nearly negligible as to be reckoned as a liability rather than an asset and Senator La Follette is too acute a man to load himself with that incubus. Mr. Hearst evaporated with the doodle-dees.

Mr. Bryan's Tariff Views Mr. Bryan's title to a dyed-in-the-wool democracy has been further legitimatized in his Commoner by the declaration that, "Protection is protection, no matter whether it is asked for the benefit of manufacturers or for the benefit of farmers, and any man who believes in protection is worse than worthless as a tariff reformer," Mr. Bryan's inability to learn anything, or to forget anything he once learned, whether so or not so, enables all to read his title clear to mansions among bourbons. The tariff reformer who does not believe in protection, "all the protection that is needed but not a dollar for monopoly," will prove worse than useless as a tariff reformer. He cannot, though he have the eloquence of a Bryan, command a hearing from any living soul conscious of being answerable for how he spends his time. The questions before tariff reformers who can reform are: "What needs protection?" "Will it do any ultimate good to protect it?" "How much?" To the man who knows something of these issues the American people will listen, but not to academic discussions of protection vs. free trade, or even tariff for revenue only. That issue has gone to keep company with, "fire or water, which hath the greater damage done?"

Governor Wilson's Joke on the Artful Reactionaries

"Those jolly reactionaries who tried to kidnap Governor Wilson of New Jersey and hold him incommunicado, so that the progressives of California could not get near him, found a very lively prisoner on their hands at the dinner last night when the guest of the evening, with great good humor, figuratively booted his captors around the room," says the San Francisco Bulletin. "It was a highly comical finish to an amusing episode.

"Woodrow Wilson is one of the most advanced progressives in the country. His admirers hereabouts were amazed, therefore, when they discovered that the Yale, Harvard and Princeton clubs had appointed to entertain him a committee composed of the most extreme reactionaries in this community. The seat-cards were sent out in stamped envelopes of the United Railroads, whose manager, Mr. Black, was the chairman of the committee. Mr. McEnerney, chief counsel for Patrick Calhoun, was the toastmaster, and William H. Crocker, the banker, was one of the speakers. Theodore Bell . . was also on the list of speakers, but there was no speaker to represent the progressive Democrats, and Hiram W. Johnson, the progressive Republican Governor of California, was not invited to make an address at the dinner. In short, artful was the word, and the reactionaries who thought they had lassoed Governor Wilson chuckled mightily.

"Standing on the outside, the progressives of both parties were forced to console themselves with satirical reflections on the spectacle of a group of conspicuous reactionaries basking in the presence of one of the foremost progressives. They did not find fault with Governor Wilson, for they were aware that he did not know the sheep from the goats in California; but they wondered why the reactionaries, if they are sincere, should take delight in honoring a man whose political principles they profess to abhor and whose political actions they denounce as unconstitutional, un-American and destructive of the sacred rights of property.

"But the progressives on the outside of the banquet hall, with their noses flattened against the panes, got a treat more comforting than food and drink. Perceiving the peculiar situation into which he had been decoyed by his old college friends, Governor Wilson discarded the speech which he had intended to make, advance copies of which had been given to the Associated Press, and addressed a few direct remarks to his hosts. He denounced the wealthy reactionaries and the special interests who coerced men in public life by threatening them with a financial boycott and social ostracism. He spoke of the banker who withdraws accommodations from a customer as a punishment for not being sufficiently servile to the special interests. In short, Governor Wilson raked his friends, the enemy, fore and aft; and when they applauded, as they did, he pointed the application by saying:

"'But it is a hopeful sign that I can say such things even in the company of men who do such things and not only not be put out of the room, but receive generous applause.'

"Governor Wilson did not mention William H. Crocker in his remarks, but that banker, who followed Wilson on the list of speakers, deemed it necessary to commence by pleading not guilty. The plea provoked a general laugh; but Mr. Crocker did not explain why he had put on the cap if it did not fit him.

"The whole affair was good-humored, but Governor Wilson, without taking the matter too seriously, performed a public service in preventing his reactionary friends from getting the best of the situation. Those clever gentlemen who had planned to use Governor Wilson as a bit of stage property in a reactionary exhibition were compelled, instead, to pay for the promulgation of sound progressive doctrine. No wonder the town is in a broad grin."



St. Louis Post-Dispatch
The Infernal Machine

Being a devout churchman, Mr. Lorimer must be wofully mystified by all this talk about a jack-pot.—Indianapolis Star.

"Mr. Bryan will do his part," says The Commoner. Wasn't the letter "y" left off the end of that last word? —Washington Post.

The National Political Situation

CHESTER H. ROWELL

In the Fresno Republican

The political situation is everywhere in a state of absolute confusion. I only hope it is like the new wine, which is most turbid just before it begins to clarify. Democrats and Republicans, Progressives and Standpatters, are as yet without either a definite plan, or any means of agreeing on one.

Most Republicans presume that Woodrow Wilson will be the Democratic nominee and agree that he would be a very formidable one. He is a very brilliant, very magnetic, very popular man, and has espoused as much of the Progressive cause as a traditional Democrat can without breaking with his party. Personally, he would doubtless prefer a new party alignment, and if such an alignment were possible he would be a formidable candidate for the Progressive nomination. But Republican blunders last fall gave the Democratic party a temporary and factitious strength which prevents new alignment, and Republicans are assuming that the Democrats will have intelligence enough to take advantage of this situation and, by nominating Wilson, take to themselves at least part of the Progressive strength.

But characteristically enough, the Democrats do not see the opening so clearly, and it is by no means a certainty that Wilson can be nominated. Champ Clark started out to conduct himself in the House with an intelligence which nobody thinks him capable of originating, and there is one fairly accredited rumor that Bryan was the brain behind the chair. Others attribute the brains to Chairman Underwood of the Committee on Ways and Means. At any rate, there is a real Champ Clark movement, and the Bryanites, if not Bryan, are active in it.

Harmon Boom

The Harmon boom has also gone much further than Western impression would credit. Harmon is beating no tom-toms, but he has men out on a still-hunt, working in a way that hespeaks organization and money. This is the way to get delegates, if experience counts for anything. It is to be remembered that there is no direct primary for president, and that it takes two-thirds to nominate in a Democratic convention, so the old game still goes. There is also a well-organized movement in New Jersey to deprive Wilson of the delegation from his own state. The people of New Jersey are of course for Wilson, but these politicians do not reckon with the people, and perhaps, for purposes of putting up delegations, it is not necessary for them to do so. * *

No man can be President alone. He must have a cabinet and a Congress behind him. Wilson, as a Democrat, would have to choose his cabinet from such material as past Democratic currents have brought to the surface, and he would have to reckon with a Congress dominated by traditional Southern Democrats. He is himself a Democrat in the old pre-Bryan sense—a states' rights man, a strict constitutionalist, and an individualist. * * *

No party bound to individualism and states' rights can be anything but helpless in the face of modern problems. * * * Moreover, no distinctly Democratic administration can avoid reopening the tariff question on the old lines, with resultant financial disaster, and the inevitable reaction to some advance agent of prosperity of the McKinley type and the obscuration of the newer issues.

But with all this hopelessness of tangible achievement, a Wilson administration might be just popular enough to prevent for some time any more hopeful outlet for the progressive movement. Wilson would be liked personally, and he would preach well. * * *

Republican Situation

On the Republican side, the present tendency is to split into two camps, with President Taft unsafely in the middle. It is easily possible that the final result may be Taft's renomination by default without opposition, but the present feeling on both sides is one of fear that he could not be elected if nominated.

The "old guard" has definitely broken with the President—a rupture in which, regardless of consequences, he must take a great deal of personal satisfaction. President Taft never did deserve to be ranked with that bunch, and it is to his credit, whether it is to his benefit or not, that they have gone off the reservation. Barnes in New York has started what he pretends is a Sherman boom, and seems to have got Vice President Sherman to take it seriously. Of course nobody else takes the Sherman part of it seriously, but the movement itself, whoever its final candidate, is serious enough.

The fight over the chairmanship of the New York county committee was really a Taft-Sherman fight, in which Taft won. When Lloyd Griscom, a Roosevelt man resigned, the comparatively progressive element—progressive as things go in New York—was for Koenig, a Taft man, while Barnes insisted on an anti-Taft man of the Sherman old guard. Besides being a Progressive (up to the Taft mark) Koenig is a Jew, and is counted on to hold the East Side vote. Wherein the New York politician shows his ignorance of his own people. Your typical East Side Jewish leader is no mild Progressive. He is a radical. He reads the New York American and the Yiddish Vorwaerts. But the leaders try out public sentiment by talking among their own business class, and they concluded that Roosevelt and Griscom were too strong a diet for New York. They got Taft and Koenig, and now Barnes is conspiring to dead-lock the state for a trading delegation ostensibly for Sherman.

Reaction Spreads

This same reactionary movement has spread to at least two other states—Pennsylvania and Illinois. "Uncle Joe" Cannon is so angry at President Taft that he will not speak to him, and he has joined the Lorimer forces to deliver Illinois to whatever scheme Sherman is the present dummy for. Penrose is working the same game in Pennsylvania. How far it has spread to other states I had no means of learning.

At the other end are the out-and-out Insurgents. Among these, everywhere except in Congress, there is an increasing degree of personal confidence in President Taft, but apparently no confidence in his sagacity as a political leader. Everywhere except in Congress the Insurgents are for Canadian reciprocity, and for the arbitration treaty with England. * * *

In one respect, however, the President is demonstrating the sincerity of his logic. When Congress was in control of the reactionaries, he dealt with them, without being a reactionary. Now that it is in control of Democrats, he deals with them without being a Democrat. His policies are his own, and these elements are merely the channels through which they must go. His most important recent appointments—the two to his cabinet—have been pronounced progressives. If this whole mix-up were merely an internal quarrel, Taft would be the ideal pacificator. His weakness is in not seeing that it goes deeper. But he may nevertheless succeed in patching up at least a superficial peace, though personally I doubt it.

La Follette Campaign

In Congress the Insurgents are positively anti-Taft, and the question whom they shall choose for Progressive candidate is rapidly crystallizing around Senator La Follette. The practical campaign for La Follette delegates is not yet organized, though the time is fast approaching when, if ever, it must be. But the La Follette boom, among the people in the more radical states, is already moving of its own force. In the East, I found a more general preference, among Progressives, for Roosevelt, if by any means he could be induced to accept the nomination.

LaFollette himself has grown immensely since I first knew him as a "freshman" in Congress, some twenty-five years ago. His leadership is not one of spectacular radicalism, but of sound statesmanship, genuine accomplishments and real ability. Speaking of him in the Outlook office, one day, Sydney Brooke gave him the highest compliment I ever heard a pessimistic Englishman give any American. He said: "I regard LaFollette as the author of the only real contribution which the American republic has made to the science of government in the world—his method of state regulation of corporations." Roosevelt, too, who was once skeptical of LaFollette's radicalism, has come to trust and admire him. The conservative way in which the people of Wisconsin, under La Follette's leadership, have used their radical political powers, was a revelation to Colonel Roosevelt, and he does not hesitate to say so.

Unquestionably the present tendency is for the Progressive movement to crystallize about LaFollette. But the movement lacks national organization. It is organized in many states and victorious in some, but these state organizations have no central national organization, and are therefore tempted, each for itself, to make the state fight paramount. The National Progressive League is doing good propaganda work for progressive legislative policies, but it has so far adhered to its announced intention to keep out of practical politics. Either it must alter that policy or there must be another organization avowedly political.

Convention Forecast.

Who the next Republican nominee is to be, no prophet can more than guess. But let me guess that there will be on the first ballot of the next convention a middle-of-the-road plurality for Taft, bulwarked on the Southern delegations, a large minority from the progressive states (including California) for La Follette, and another minority of trading delegations from the old guard organizations. Then the nomination will be determined in convention, by whatever will break that deadlock.

The disturbing element in all calculations is the vote of the Southern delegations, who represent states where there is no Republican party and from which there is no possibility of a Republican electoral vote. One-third of the Republican convention thus represents nothing but Federal patronage. Any postmaster-general can deliver the whole South if he wishes—and Frank Hitchcock is that kind of a politician.

Two things prevent all efforts to develop a Republican party in the South. One is the satisfaction of the Federal office-holders with the present situation. If there were a Republican party, it might develop rivals for their jobs. The other is the difficulty of getting delegates from a "Lily White" Republican party accepted by the national convention. If One Republican state convention were to exclude negroes, the negroes would hold another and both delegations would present themselves to the national convention.

Nothing would be lost or gained in South Carolina, for instance, by accepting or rejecting either delegation, since the state is hopeless, anyway. But if a Republican national convention were to reject a negro delegation from the South, the negro vote would be pretty sure to make Indiana Democratic and Ohio doubtful. So the negro balance of power in two Northern states practically controlls all the Southern delegates to the national convention. The remedy, of course, is to make the representation in the national conventions like that in state conventions—proportional to the Republican vote cast, instead of the total population. That would make it to the interest of the Republican politicians of the South to try to develop a Republican party there.

I was talking to the Republican boss of one of the Southern states—he would probably not wish me to mention his name or his state. He very earnestly denied the charge that he and his kind did not wish to develop a Republican party in the South, and, to prove his contention, announced his purpose to form a popular Republican party in his own state, to consist of at least one man in each county, to be appointed by himself. One man to a county, all selected by the same boss—that was his conception of a popular democracy! It may be added that this same man's conception of Progressive Republicanism was that it is a "new game," used to win with, wherever it pays more than the old game.

Progressive States.

"Among state progressive movements, those in New Hampshire and Illinois most resemble the California one, though none have gone so far as we have.

New Hampshire is a small state, but it had precisely the same issue of railroad domination that California had, and under the leadership of Governor Bass and the political management of George Ruhlee and others, it won the fight in the same way.

In Illinois the issue is not so simple, but the organization is the best I have seen. I met many of the Illinois Progressive leaders both times I stopped in Chicago, and I spoke at the banquet at the Auditorium where they launched the state fight. They have, in Chicago, an organization that reaches every precinct, and is

so enthusiastic that it does not cost them one cent for precinct watchers. They carried the last primaries for Merriam as Republican candidate for mayor, but Chicago is a Democratic city naturally, and that fact, together with the saloon vote and other forces, elected Carter Harrison, Jr., the Democratic candidate. The Progressives are well organized in other parts of the state, and are in control of the state Senate, under the leadership of Senator E. Clyde Jones, a man from whom the country is likely to hear further. Under the absurd system of minority representation, which insures the election of all the nominees of both parties and gives the people no choice, the Progressives have not yet been able to control the lower house of the legislature, but by organizing for the primaries they hope to be able to do even that next time. Progressive states radiate from Illinois—Missouri Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana —and it is likely that Illinois, after the next election, will be as definitely Progressive as California is. Governor Deneen has so far pretty successfully played with both sides, but I doubt if he can play that game much longer.

THE DAY AT SAN FRANCISCO

By Franklin Hichborn

Local patriots who climbed aboard the Progressive band wagon at the last moment in anticipation of jobs are finding the new order not to their liking.

There are plenty of jobs; more jobs, by far, than competent men to fill them. Application is met with that word competent with an "are you" before it. And the combination disposes of the hopes and aspirations of most patriots of the band wagon variety.

Governor Johnson stated in his inaugural message, "The State is entitled to the highest efficiency in our public service, and that efficiency I shall endeavor at all times to give."

The sentence followed Johnson's epoch-making statement of policy, namely, "I take it, therefore, that the first duty that is mine to perform is to eliminate every private interest from the government, and to make the public service of the State responsive solely to the people."

The fierce joy with which certain patriots received this announcement of policy, had behind it contemplation of the large number of places that such a course would leave vacant. The overwhelming joy of it prevented the patriotic listeners sensing the next sentence regarding the "highest efficiency," which was quite as important, not a few are finding, as the first.

The Governor is not only cleaning away the parasites, whom the Southern Pacific machine put in office, but is seeing to it that no parasites take their places.

Hence the gloom.

No department of the State shows this in more marked degree than the San Francisco water front.

The San Francisco water front had long been the dumping ground for those to whom the machine found it necessary to give jobs, but who were utterly incapable of holding a position.

Before the Legislature had adjourned, however, Governor Johnson had appointed a competent Board of Harbor Commissioners for San Francisco, and these commissioners fell to the task of cleaning out the Southern Pacific parasites and putting competent men in their places.

But, as has been said, the job-wanters failed to take that word competent into consideration. One State Senator, for example, whose principal qualification seemed to be that he voted against most anti-machine measures at the 1909 session, and for most anti-machine measures at the session of 1911, wanted to be chief wharfinger, a job which pays a good salary. He didn't get the job. The Senator's face must have been a study in green when he received word of his failure. And so announcement of the awarding of places went right down the line. Men were selected for their ability to do the work for which the State pays them, rather than for work done as State Senator, Assemblyman, precinct boss or ward heeler.

The situation on the San Francisco water front was well illustrated during the last campaign. A collection —the usual collection—was started down there for "the ticket." Chairman Meyer Lissner of the State Central Committee heard about it.

Lissner promptly notified the Chairman of the Board of Harbor Commissioners that no such collection was required or expected or would be accepted.

The instructions must have come as a shock to the water front.

The Johnson-appointed Board of Harbor Commissioners hasn't been long on the job, but it has uncovered enough rottenness to damn those responsible for it, as well as those who permitted it to be covered up. For example, the Commissioners have discovered that certain of the modern concrete docks, of which the reports of former commissioners have boasted so loudly, are, to use the words of the head-liner, "dangling in mid-air," the "concrete pillars" supporting them being mere rotten shells.

The discovery is not at all surprising or even news to those in touch with conditions at San Francisco.

Fully a year ago, for example, a boatman attempting to land near one of these concrete docks, to steady his boat, pressed his oar against one of the "solid concrete pillars" supporting the structure.

To his astonishment, the oar went right through the pillar. Investigation developed the fact that the pillar, supposed to be concrete, the State having paid for that material, was a mere wooden shell fast rotting away. Further investigation showed many such "solid concrete pillars."

There was something of a newspaper flare-up, and then the fraud was forgotten by the general public.

According to the reports published at the time, the engineer-inspector who passed upon that particular bit of concrete construction was a shoemaker by trade who had secured election to the Legislature. It was found necessary to "reward" this shoemaker for his work as a legislator, so he was made engineer-inspector of concrete work along the San Francisco water front. The writer is unfamiliar with the shoe-maker-Legislator-engineer-inspector's legislative record, but will wager that the record was as rotten as the concrete pillars, and that the legislative vote or votes which got him his job cost Californians more dearly than the fraudulent concrete construction.

Incidentally, the writer learns that Southern Pacific officials are about to announce that the Southern Pacific Company will no longer engage in crooked politics, that hereafter that corporation proposes to be a model member of California society.

This is as interesting a resolution as that famous one of the Devil upon finding himself seriously indisposed. But, as earnest of good intention, the Southern Pacific might, at its own expense, proceed to restore the San Francisco docks, for it is more or less directly due to the political methods forced upon the State by the Southern Pacific Company that the docks are in the condition in which they are found.

When Johnson's election was announced, local Big Business, to hold to the old conditions, clutched at everything in sight much as a protesting cat that is being dragged across a carpet by the tail. But the institution that Big Business clutched at the hardest to save for its own, was the San Francisco water front.

Delegations of business men are reported to have gone to the Governor-elect to beg him, bully him, bluff him into leaving the San Francisco water front in the condition of putrid stagnation in which he found it. The virtues of the existing Board of Commissioners were extolled to the skies; their abilities dwelt upon; the inadvisability of making a change emphasized.

And Johnson, with an eye to the best interest of California, of San Francisco and San Francisco's water front, proceeded to get rid of those commissioners as soon as the law allowed.

It is not charged that the commissioners whom Johnson found in office had any part in the construction of the rotten pillars on the water front. Indeed, the work was done before the commissioners in question took office. But they did not go to any pains to let the public know of the condition of the State's water-front properties.

Harbor Commissioner Hill, recently appointed by Governor Johnson, who is conducting the present investigation, in dealing with this phase of it, stated in a recent interview, "The only complaint I have against the Gillett board is that the Commissioners did not let the public know of the condition of the State property when they assumed control."

Evidently, Commissioner Hill is not familiar with the ethics of machine politics.

It used to be said of the Gillett Commission that it was the best Harbor Commission the State ever had at San Francisco.

I asked a water front newspaper reporter one day to tell me how this was.

"Well," he said, "formerly, when George Hatton, or Jere Burke, or Walter Parker sent a man to the Commissioners for a job he was given a job and held it whether he could work or not.

"Under the Gillett Commission," the reporter went on, "anybody whom Hatton, or Burke, or Parker sends to the water front gets a job, but he must show his ability to hold it or he is discharged."

It might be added that under the Johnson Commission, Hatton, Burke, Parker et al. are not sending men to the water front for jobs.

After the Johnson Board of Commissioners has located all the rotten pillars of the concrete docks, the writer trusts they will have time to look into the meaning of some of the leases to State properties on the San Francisco water front which certain railroads have secured.

These leases may be all right and profitable to the whole people. But the fact remains that, previous to the opening of the Panama canal, the large railroads are leaving no trick unturned by which they may secure control of California harbors. If the large transportation companies can get control of the water fronts of California, the opening of the canal won't benefit California producers and shippers in the least. The old robber transportation rates will continue on the basis of all. the traffic will bear, for the transportation companies will have bottled up water competition.

In view of this, therefore, it is interesting to note that the Southern Pacific and the Western Paeific have been leasing water front property at San Francisco.

The Southern Pacific Company has, for example, leased seawall Lot No. 23, with 88,577 square feet, for which rental of $434,400 is paid for the "term of the lease." The writer does not know what the "term of the lease" is.

Do you?

Did you know that such a lease had been made within two years?

Did you know that the State had any such property to lease?

And yet, upon the proper disposition of this property and similar State holdings, depends the industrial well-being of the entire State, your well-being being inseparably wrapped up with the well-being of the whole people.

The Western Pacific is also "in on it." The corporation has leased Seawall Lot 21, with 14,625 square feet of area, for a term of twenty-five years, the rental price being $84,067.80, also Lot 22, with 97,794 square feet of area, for a rental of $454,406, the term of the lease not being stated in the data which the writer has at hand.

The leases may, of course, have been made for the best interests of the people of California.

On the other hand, if they cover strategic positions on the San Francisco water front, their leasing to a transportation company for a long term of years had perhaps better not have been made at all.

All of which the Johnson Board of Harbor Commissioners might very properly sift to the bottom, find out, and let the interested people know the facts.

LADIES' DAY AT THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Today, Saturday, is Ladies' Day at the San Francisco Commonwealth Club luncheon. Prof. M. E. Jaffa, Director of the State Food and Drug Laboratory, will speak on "The Adulteration of Our Daily Food."

J. B. LIPPINCOTT ADDRESSES LOS ANGELES CITY CLUB TODAY

The City Club of Los Angeles will be addressed at its regular weekly luncheon today (Saturday) by J. B. Lippincott, assistant chief engineer of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. Mr. Lippincott, who is a member of the Park Commission, will take for his subject, "Parks and Parkways, Here and Elsewhere." The talk will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

The Significance of Today's Political and Civic Conditions

By BENJAMIN FAY MILLS

The City Club of Los Angeles was addressed at last Saturday's luncheon by Benjamin Fay Mills, former pastor of the Los Angeles Fellowship and now a resident of Chicago. His subject was "The Present Political and Civic Conditions and Their Significance." During the past three years Mr. Mills has traveled widely among the cities of the nation, and his address was in the nature of a survey of the field by an experienced and penetrating observer.

"A return to California is always a novel experience," declared Mr. Mills. "We can say of our beloved State: 'Thy mercies are new every morning and repeated every evening.' I return to find things changed. I left Los Angeles in the hands of greed and graft. Vice was flowing down the streets. The police force was demoralized. The law was openly disregarded. I return to find that a revolution has taken place. The city is moved by a noble civic impulse. I find a mayor and council of unimpeachable character. Far-reaching civic and municipal reforms are being carried out. I find the almost fabulous material prosperity of former years, to which is added a moral and spiritual prosperity. You have achieved great things, and I believe you will realize even greater advances in the near future. As for California, I can hardly yet credit that of which I have heard from afar and now behold with my own eyes. Our State is freed from the stranglehold of the tentacles of the worst of all the corporate devilfishes of the recent noxious brood. We have a California legislature representing the people, the whole people and nothing but the people. In one short session it enacted laws of the most enlightened type, accomplishing ten times more for the public good than all the legislatures of the preceding ten years.

"In all this and more you have not only written a legislative record for California, but so far as I am aware, the record for any modern state. With it all you have elected and sustain a governor who represents in California our highest ideals of early America, and the noblest purpose of the larger knowledge and vision of the present day.

"The history of mankind is explained only by the fundamental fact of unity coming to expression in consciousness and practice. Whoever has fallen on this stone has been broken and upon whomsoever it has fallen has been ground to powder. All revolutions are explicable by this and this alone, but the impending revolution differs from all others in this: that the enlightened men of today perceive this principle and are testing our institutions by it.

"All our trouble arises from the deadly hypnotization of the antagonism of interest. Socially we are one and there can be no antagonism. The hope of deliverance from all the problems and confusions that now perplex us is a recognition of the fundamental unity of all classes and all men. All progressive movements are more or less successful efforts to dehypnotize the people. This is shown by the character of municipal progress.

"No one method is a cure-all. All methods are good and effective in so far as they express the fundamental fact of democracy, which is the principle of unity applied to governmental institutions. An illustration of this practical application of democracy is the commission form of city government.

"The essential features of this newly devised municipal organization are:

1. "Few men are elected. The people choose men they know and the responsibility is definite and clearly placed.

2. "The city government is clothed with full legislative and executive powers and to a certain extent with judicial powers also. Not only do we hold our public servants responsible for the efficient performance of their duties, but we give them a free hand, holding them responsible more for results than for methods.

3. "The commissioners represent the city as a whole, instead of sections or wards, thus putting away with the log-rolling and compromises that were the scandal of the old form of government.



Benjamin Fay Mills

4. "The recall provision holds the commissioners absolutely subject to the people's will. In this connection it may be mentioned that Los Angeles has given the whole nation a practical demonstration of the effectiveness of the recall, and the Los Angeles victory silences every carping critic who asserts that the recall cannot be effectively used in large cities.

"The commission form of government rests upon the principle that our public servants are to serve the public and not to govern us. They are the agents of the people. I hope in time to see our American cities adopt the German custom of engaging their public officials solely on the merit of efficiency, not limiting the choice to the citizens of the community but sending for the most efficient mayors and public officials wherever they may be found. European cities are teaching us that cities can speculate in their own prosperity. Birmingham, England, affords us a convincing illustration. Thirty-five years ago when Joseph Chamberlain was mayor thirty acres of slums were condemned for hygienic reasons. This ground was rented under ninety-nine year lease. The income has enabled the city to maintain a sinking fund that has almost paid the original cost, and the income has been so great that it is believed the revenue will be sufficient to abolish taxes to the end of time, provide free schools, free heat, free light, free water and free transportation and then have a surplus for other public concerns."

Chicago Election

Speaking of the Chicago election Mr. Mills said: "There is great curiosity as to why Merriam, the Republican candidate, was defeated. It was partly because Chicago was too cosmopolitan a city, partly because of the influence of the great interests which he defeated in the primaries, partly because he offended the temperance people by throwing sops to the liquor interests, and yet did not throw them enough to satisfy their capacious desires, but in my opinion his defeat was largely due to the fact that he was not advanced enough along progressive lines. If he had declared in favor of the municipal ownership of public utilities and the tackling and solving of the housing problem, and similar modern progressive movements, he would have won the support of the wage earners whose intelligence along these lines is much underestimated by the politicians. He was too progressive for the reactionaries and too conservative for the progressives.

What Milwaukee Is Doing

"The city most successful in demonstrating what can be done by an administration wholly devoted to the interests of the citizens is Milwaukee. The laws have not yet permitted the Socialists to fulfil their desires along socialistic lines, but they have accomplished more than any other American municipal administration in behalf of the public welfare. Every civic department has felt the helpful influence of the public spirit of the administration. They have improved the health department, promoted education, cultivated a desire for the city beautiful, extended the park system, sought to improve the housing of the poor, brought about the control of the monopolies, negotiated a model franchise with a new street-car system which has brought the old system to terms, made the great public utility corporations disgorge tens of thousands of dollars of which they had been illegally robbing the people, incorporated in the city hall a department of the university extension work from the state university, and employed a well-known social expert to promote democratic sociability among the people. These are a few of the beneficial effects of the administration.

The Administration of Law

"The whole tendency of today is toward a simpler and more direct court procedure. The municipal court of Chicago is an illustration. The 'golden rule' methods of Chief of Police Kohler of Cleveland have been so successful that they have been adopted by cities all over the country. While Cleveland has grown greatly, arrests have decreased in four years from thirty thousand to six thousand per annum, and are still decreasing, while the number of convictions for felonies has increased.

"John L. Whitman of the Chicago Bridewell, Warden Sanders of the Iowa Penitentiary and Warden Hoyle of San Quentin, are demonstrating the new spirit in dealing with prisoners. In the treatment of our lawbreakers I believe we need the extension of the probation system, the organization of our prisons as crime hospitals with the elimination of any idea of social vengeance and instead an earnest effort to deliver the bondsmen by manual, mental and moral training, rather than by our present vindictive damnation; there should be a rapid development of the parole system, with a systematic supervision of the paroled men designed to assist them in their attempt to live a new life.

Economic Co-operation

"In the economic world we are still trying the insane experiment to find out what happens when an irresistible force strikes an immovable body. Our competitions and business rivalries are irrational and uncivilized. Some still play the old game with the old rule. Some say, 'let us play the old game but revise the rules.' A vanguard of the more enlightened say, 'let us play a new kind of game.' It is my opinion that these latter are to prevail. Our world will see that political democracy cannot abide with an economic despotism.

"The season is overdue for the substitution of co-operation for competition. The land must be occupied by those who will use it for human welfare, and industry and commerce must be reorganized on brotherly principles, 'one for all and all for one.'

"In my opinion nothing of any great value will be accomplished by the freeing or conviction of the men now in your jail charged with an atrocious crime. The issue lies deeper. The wise Emerson says, 'Fear is an instructor of great sagacity, and the herald of all revolutions. One thing he always teaches, that there is rottenness where he appears. That obscene bird is not there for nothing. He indicates great wrongs that must be revised.' The important question is not whether any particular structure may have been destroyed by the bomb of a dynamiter or by the spontaneous combustion of material or moral sewer gas. The foul bird, fear, is not there for nothing; he indicates great wrongs that must be redressed. This can only be done by the absolute elimination of all antagonism of interest, and the reorganization of society on a basis of brotherhood.

The Political Outlook

"As to the present political outlook, no reactionary is to be elected president of the United States. The people are losing some of their antipathy to President Taft, through his advocacy of unlimited arbitration, and of Canadian reciprocity, and through his recent selection of two progressive members of his cabinet. But his convictions and temperament are too essentially undemocratic to meet the demands of the awakening intelligence and conscience of the American people. In my judgment four-fifths of the people of America would welcome the opportunity to seat the leading democrat of America in the presidential chair. His name is Robert M. La Follette.

The Extension of Democracy

"The desirability of democracy is born from the knowledge of the divinity of man. Mazzini well says, 'that the man who first makes a religion of democracy will be the savior of the world.' The increasing acknowledgment and realization of this mighty truth is the brightest sign on our political horizon. The infinitude of the private man which is the basis of all civilization and progress, necessitates the pursuit of every method that will lead to the largest responsibility of the greatest number and the willing service of all by all.

"Let us organize the world. There is no true statesmanship that does not exalt the larger patriotism that says, 'My true country is the world.' We must abolish war by arbitration and abolish arbitration by universal brotherhood. The barrier builder is the world's enemy. The unifier of humanity will be the world's deliverer."



Is This An Attempt to Deceive? A former City Auditor of Los Angeles who is a perennial candidate for mayor, goes about telling improvement associations that the last city council (S. P. machine) made a better financial record than the present body (Good Government), because the last council reduced the rate of taxation from one dollar down to eighty-five cents, and the present council has put back the dollar rate. No one knows better than this man that the reduction from one dollar to eighty-five cents was caused by the Board of Education transferring the expense of the schools, which amounted to fifteen per cent of the city's total, over to the county. The reduction was then automatic and not to anybody's credit. The removal, by the way, was to the auditor's discredit, because in order to curry favor with a local newspaper whose proprietor "had it in for" the Superintendent of Schools, he got up a fight with the Board of Education and harassed them until they went over to the county. As to the return to the dollar rate, that as everybody knows was occasioned by the great reduction of city revenues caused by Amendment Number One, which transferred the taxation of corporations from city to state. The present city administration had nothing to do with that, except that they protested against the adoption of this amendment by the people of the State. If it had been the average uninformed citizen that had made the statements quoted above, it might rank as a mistake; but when it comes from a former City Auditor who is an expert accountant, it has the appearance of an attempt to deceive.

Judges in Cincinnati: They have the recall of judges in Cincinnati and it must be admitted it does not work well. Unfortunately, however, the recall there is not arranged to be operated by the people but by one George Cox, the political boss. That is different. Cox put these judges in their places, and at the end of their term can recall them. They are so absolutely in his power that some of them in a recent investigation admitted under oath that they reported to him from time to time and got instructions as to how they were to decide cases. This, of course, is very "raw" work. It is usually not an individual but a party machine that gives the judge his place, and his orders do not come in the form of written or spoken words but in his knowledge of the fact that back of the machine lies a corporation or group of corporations. Now they are endeavoring to bring Cox to justice for swearing to a falsehood in denying that he took gratuities from banks for giving them millions of city money to hold without interest. There was only one judge in the county not owned by Cox, and a change of venue saved him from the grip of that one. All the others find technicalities—flaws of one kind or another somewhere in the proceedings. He will undoubtedly go free.

Dust and Oil and Sore Eyes: Objection was made in some parts of France to the use of tar and oils in the making of roads on the ground that the dust arising from roads thus treated is especially injurious to the eye. A long series of experiments carried on with rabbits by scientific French investigators seems to establish the fact that oiled dust is a little worse on the eye than dust without the oil, but neither in ordinary quantities produces any serious result. The fact that an oiled road makes much less dust than an ordinary road is reckoned to be more than an offset to the greater irritation produced by the oiled dust.

Progressive Houston: Since Houston, Texas, came under the commission plan it has been progressive in almost every sense of the term. It publishes a handsome illustrated weekly paper to tell its citizens and the world generally of the work done by the municipality. Now Houston proposes to enter upon a vigorous campaign for civic beauty, and the Chamber of Commerce has pledged its aid to the city toward the carrying of bonds that may be needed. A city forester has been appointed to inaugurate the systematic planting of shade trees.

Information and Complaint: President McAneny of the Borough of New York recommends the establishment of a Bureau of Information and complaint where citizens may go to get accurate knowledge of the city's business and where all complaints may be filed. Such an institution is needed in every city of size. A great deal of time, both of citizens and of city officials and employees, is wasted in complaints that start in the wrong place and are batted about from one department to another and perhaps in the end lost or ignored.

Not a Silk-Stocking Vote: On the day when Carter Harrison beat Merriam in Chicago there were heavy rains all day long. The popular interpretation of Merriam's defeat was that the "silk stockings" did not turn out in the wet. The Springfield Republican, however, analyzes the vote by wards and precincts and shows that Merriam made great gains as against the national election vote in the best residence districts. It was the Lorimer reactionary Republican vote for Harrison that defeated Merriam.

Extraordinary Demand for Speech: It is reported that the speech of Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon on the initiative and referendum has been circulated to a total of 3,100,000, an amount that is quite unprecedented. It shows the tremendous amount of interest taken in the question of the rule of the people by the people themselves. Politicians, however, as a rule, scarcely know what these terms mean, and regard them as fads and crank notions.

The Light That Failed: The people of Emporia, Kansas, where William Allen White lives, seem to have grown tired of their experiment with municipal lighting, for they voted to lease the plant to a syndicate on a five per cent rental. This matter and the granting of a franchise to the same syndicate to run a street railway in the town for 20 years were submitted to popular vote and carried after a spirited contest by 500 majority.

Fire Prevention Bureau: The people of New York City have been so deeply moved by the disaster in the Triangle Building, where 143 girls were burned, that they have established by private subscription a Fire Prevention Bureau with a central office and a permanent corps of assistants. Its object is to gather exact information as to conditions, make the facts public and work for systematic improvement.

Cement Lighting Posts: A new design for a concrete lamp post has been worked out by the municipal light department of Pasadena, and fourteen of these posts have been placed in the grounds of the public library of that city. The post is made in two pieces with a light standard fitting into a heavier base and cemented in place. This makes it much more convenient to transport and handle.

A Splendid Gift to a City: San Antonio, Texas, has received from one of its citizens, F. F. Collins, a public playground and park a mile in length and 200 feet wide, bordered on each side with several rows of shade trees, containing long stretches of flowerbeds, a large swimming pool and two bath houses. Mr. Collins has spent over $50,000 in getting this piece of land put in shape to give to the people.

The Commission System: Two of the chief cities of Alabama are under the commission system, Birmingham and Montgomery. Marshalltown, Iowa, has just entered upon this system. Commission charters were defeated recently by Winston and Raleigh, North Carolina; Paola, Kansas, and Taylor, Texas. The commission system carried at Faribault, Minnesota, and Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Low Cost of Auto: The Fire Chief of Middleton, Connecticut, reports that the entire cost of maintenance of an auto-chemical machine for one year was $39.61. The cost for the preceding year, when horses were used, was $350.02, which leaves an apparent balance of $310.41 in favor of the machine as against the animals.

Important Line of Work: The National Bureau of Municipal Research, which came into existence first by a gift of $25,000 from Ex-Comptroller Metz of New York, has organized with U. L. Leonhauser in charge of the work, which will, for the present, consist chiefly in making available to American cities the best principles and practice worked out in municipal accounting and reporting.

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DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA

By Lewis E. Aubury, State Mineralogist

An Address Delivered Before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, May 20

In speaking of the development of the natural resources of California, I shall deal mainly with those of a mineral character.

It was not such a great while ago that gold was considered the only mineral product for which our state has been noted. As development progressed year by year, some additional minerals have been added to the list of those of importance, until at the present time, California produces not less than fifty different mineral substances of economic importance, and of an aggregate value of about $85,000,000 annually. It is my opinion that this amount will be increased during the next three years to an annual production of $100,000,000.

For several years, our gold product declined, and we were rated second in production, but with the advent of the gold dredge, production increased so that we now rank first.

But it is not to gold alone that we owe so much of our mineral prosperity. Petroleum has taken the lead, and will continue to maintain it. We are now in a position where we are enabled to more materially aid all other branches of industry, and with the aid of hydro-electric energy guarantee the greatest economy to the manufacturer, in supplying him with the necessary power.

With an abundance of raw material of different classes available, and with the aforesaid cheap power, there is no reason why California should not soon take precedence over any other state in the Union in the matter of manufactures.

It is true that we are not so situated that at the present time we could hope to dispose of such manufactures over a very large area, as transportation rates in some directions preclude such a possibility, but with a cheap water transportation we will soon be able to compete with the eastern producers.

To enumerate the possibilities of development of all our different mineral products would take a much longer time than could be allowed to the subject at this time. However, I shall endeavor to select a few of the more important ones, and will commence with asphalt. The asphalt production in 1909 was over 136,000 tons, valued at about $1,707,000.

Asphalt

This mineral is now produced as a by-product in the refining of petroleum. With almost prohibitive railroad rates, we are competing in the East with imported asphalt from Trinidad and other foreign sources. Our product is rated as A-1, but owing to the lack of a proper protective tariff, and high railroad rates, we are just about able to hold our own in the eastern States. With a greater market, every oil field in the State will be affected, and better prices will be obtained by the producer of petroleum. The "Good Roads Movement" throughout the country is creating an increased demand for asphalt, and California will be called upon to supply the major portion of it.

Borax

Then we have borax, which is indispensable. So far as I know, no other state in the Union produces borax in commercial quantities, therefore giving us a monopoly of this substance. We produce annually about 16,600 tons of crude borax, valued at say $1,160,000. The greater portion of the crude product is shipped to New Jersey, where it is refined and distributed. It is produced wholly in Southern California and principally from the desert regions.

Cement

Up to about ten years ago, with the exception of one small plant in Southern California, no cement was produced in the State. Now we are supplying our own needs and are able to ship a large quantity to surrounding States. On account of the high quality and cheapness of the product it has been possible to almost prohibit the importation of the foreign product. In 1909 over 3,700,000 barrels were manufactured, valued at something over $4,900,000. With the advent of concrete construction came a greater demand for this product, and it is constantly increasing. We are able to supply practically any demand as the supply of raw materials for its manufacture is abundant.

Clays

Of clays, both for pottery, tiling and brick manufacture, it would be difficult to find better grades than are found over large areas in California. The clay industry in this State should be of greater importance than it is today, and the different products of manufacture from clays should give employment to a much larger number of persons than are now occupied in this direction. The annual production of brick and pottery clays amounts in value (1909) to about $3,500,000.

Copper

Copper, which enters so much into manufacture, is produced from Siskiyou to San Diego. The industry in California is practically in its infancy. It did not begin to assume any proportions until 1887, but since that time, up to 1910, we have produced over 298,000,000 pounds, valued at $57,862,927. Most of this product has been shipped for refining to eastern points, but it is anticipated that within a few years all of our product will be refined on this coast.

The industry furnishes employment for a large number of men both in the mines and smelters. Of the latter there are a half dozen operating in this State.

Exceptional opportunities are offered for investment in copper mines and prospects in California, as conveniences of operation and the economy with which the ores can be mined and smelted are an important consideration.

Gold

Gold, as you all know, is the mineral which has been the means of making California what it is. Were it not for Marshall's discovery at Coloma it is possible that we would not be here today. Hides and tallow would form the chief product of trade instead of the busy whirr of the different industries with which we are now surrounded.

Up to the present time California has produced over one and a half billion dollars in gold, and some might assume on account of this large extraction there could be little left. Let me assure you that we have hardly commenced to mine the gold contained in our quartz ledges, which are productive from one end of the State to the other. It is true that the shallow placers have to a large extent been pretty well worked out, but there still remains untouched a large territory of drift gravel and hydraulic mines which will some time yield untold millions.

One of the present large sources of gold is the gold bearing gravels, which are worked by the dredging process. Up to the year 1898 no practical means had been devised to profitably obtain the gold from these gravels. With the improvements which have been made in dredge construction and operation it is now possible to handle over 300,000 cubic yards of gravel monthly with the large boats, and at a total cost of less than 3 cents per cubic yard. About $10,000,000 in gold is annually obtained by dredging at present and that amount is gradually increasing.

An important feature of this industry is that in some places, after the gold has been recovered by the dredgers, the cobble piles formed are crushed into rock for macadam for roads, ballasting, etc., and also rubble for concrete, thus reducing the cost of these materials to a considerable extent.

It is estimated that the dredging industry will remain an important factor for the next twenty-five years.

With other forms of gold mining, our annual product approximates about $21,000,000 and again places us at the head of the gold producing States. This serves to illustrate that instead of the gold mining industry decreasing in importance we are now producing more gold annually than we have for nearly fifty years.

Petroleum

Petroleum is now our leading mineral product and far outstrips gold in point of annual production. To furnish an idea as to the magnitude of the industry, the records of the State Mining Bureau show that there have been produced over 307,400,000 barrels of petroleum, valued at more than $136,600,000 in the past twenty-three years, and up to January 1, 1910. The greater part of this has been produced within the past few years.

To the manufacturing interests and other consumers of power the immense production of petroleum of which California is capable insures them for a long period of time a most economical means of power production, and a lever, if necessary, against hydro-electric power, should the latter become too expensive. The necessity for fostering the petroleum industry is thus made apparent.

At the present time there is an apparent overproduction and the necessity arises for the more extended use of petroleum in the different channels. The economy and advantage with which it can be used over other means of producing power are indisputable, and as a means of disposing of this surplus and relieving the situation it has been suggested that the government adopt petroleum as a fuel on the Pacific Coast instead of coal both by the Army and Navy Departments. Such suggestion was originally made by the State Mining Bureau in 1902, but notwithstanding its advantages from an economical standpoint and otherwise our government has continued to ship coal to this coast from eastern mines, and largely in foreign bottoms.

From the records of the Navy Department I recently made a comparison as to the saving which would result by the use of petroleum as against coal purchased by the Navy for use during the year 1910 and distributed to Pacific Coast points and I found that if petroleum were used in place of the coal a saving would have been effected of at least $1,200,000—without taking into consideration the additional saving in handling or the greater steaming radius of a warship.

Such discrimination against a California product is not, however, the only instance on record by those in authority at Washington. It appears that whenever eastern products can be supplied government officials still insist that they shall be used in place of those mined in this State. For instance, note the government buildings erected in California. Undoubted proof of unjust discrimination by government architects against California materials is available. The California producer of structural materials has been barred from competing. Our building stones, such as granite, sandstone, marble and slate are superior to those from outside sources, and the prices of materials have been at least equal or even lower, so that no justification for this discrimination could be advanced.

The injury to the California producer is more than the monetary loss, as buildings constructed of foreign material stand as monuments to the observer that this State cannot produce the material used in construction; otherwise California material would have been used.

If time would permit, it would be a pleasure for me to enumerate a long list of mineral substances which are produced in California and which enter into manufacturing. As yet their production is comparatively small, but in my opinion it will be but a few years when the superior advantages that our State has to offer will direct the attention of capital this way, and when our raw products are utilized as they should be we will see California take her place as the leading State in the Union in the point of variety of manufactures.

Hoax—Old Bjones has six sons and they all play poker together.

Joax—Well, sometimes I suppose it pays a man to raise a big family.—Philadelphia Record.

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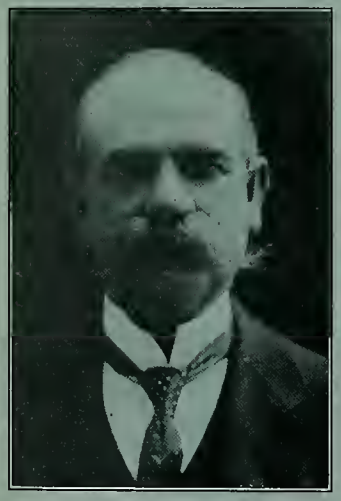
SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 15

By the Onlooker

HONEST BEN

The most warmly appreciated orator of the Senate was not the golden-tongued Gates, nor the acerbic Wolfe, nor the strident Caminetti. Each of these, and several others, had his partisans favoring him for the Ciceronian crown, but the real Peruvian doughnut of debate was Ben Rush, of Suisun. Whenever he rose, one could feel a common thrill of gladness in the throng, and when he seated himself, after his brief, but pointed remarks, one could almost hear the heartfelt but suppressed applause. True, his speeches lacked a certain dash of variety; they all (but one) dealt with the same subject; yes, we may even say that the wording each time was the same. But these remarks were so pertinent, so pat to the spirit of the occasion, that they



Senator Rush

filled a long-felt want. We shall try faithfully to reproduce this speech; every morning, immediately after the prayer, Senator Rush arose, and gave tongue to these eloquent thoughts:

"Mr. President: I move that further reading of the minutes be dispensed with."

Which maybe you think did not settle the fate of those minutes. It did. Whereupon Senator Rush put his feet upon the top of his desk, and buried himself behind his newspaper and his moustache for the rest of the day, emerging occasionally to partake of light nourishment from the end of a black cigar. This careful regimen of health always restored him to condition to repeat his speech on the following morning.

This being senator is only a by-product of Senator Rush's life. He has graver responsibilities than this. He is a farmer, for one thing; and he has a nickname that he must live up to, by which token he is known as "Honest Ben" Rush. (Great thing in politics, these nicknames. Sort of trade-marks, like Charlie Curry's hat or Governor Johnson's pipe.) Being a farmer and being honest are about enough to keep an ordinary man busy. But Senator Rush has taken on politics as a sort of rotation of crops, growing a little senatorial record in his soul while he lets lie fallow the agricultural acres of his spirit, and for all I know maybe—I don't assert it, but, just from a rapid survey of politics as a general proposition, saying maybe—occasionally substituting political glory for the characteristics of that homo that Diogenes never put the spotlight on. The only crop that Honest Ben hasn't rotated very successfully is the crop of moss on his cupola of contemplation, whence all but fuzz has fled.

As chairman of the Committee on Hospitals and Asylums, and also as member of the Committee on Finance, Honest Ben had a mean advantage over other senators who have asylums in their districts. If the Napa institution did not fare well at the last session it was because Honest Ben did not dig his hooks in as hard as he had a license to. However, we have heard no seismic disturbances from Napa as yet, so the probabilities are that the Senate's reward for his eloquence has been satisfactory to his district.

The exception to his usual style of oratory, noted above, was heard on the occasion when the Griffin-Rush 8-hours-for-women law was being debated. Upon this occasion Senator Rush delivered the following Demosthenic:

"Mr. President and Fellow Senators: This bill is a good proposition and ought to pass."

Whereupon, as everybody likes Ben Rush anyway, they passed it. Generally speaking, they think he's a pretty good proposition himself. Eloquent, of course, but liveable, in spite of it.

NOT SEEKING PATRONAGE

State Chairman Lissner Explains Position of California Progressives

(Washington Post)

Editor Post: In your "Political Arena" of this morning you say in effect that the demand of the progressive Republican organization in control in California is for the Federal patronage from the present administration in exchange for a Taft delegation from that State, all of which is absolutely without vestige of foundation in fact.

It may be hard to comprehend by most politicians here, but the fact nevertheless is that patronage is almost the last thing the progressives of California are interested in, and this was made perfectly clear by the writer whenever the opportunity offered in the interviews he had the honor of enjoying with those prominent in political affairs in Washington. In this regard our only concern is to see that the servants of the Southern Pacific Railroad are removed from the Federal offices which they now infest in California, just as Governor Johnson has put them out of the employ of the State.

What is of vital interest to us in California is principle and policy, and it is upon those tests that we measure men, politically. For example, the President has helped himself more in our estimation by the last two appointments of members of his cabinet than by any other acts of his administration, and I venture to say that if he had had such advisers as Fisher and Stimson about him from the beginning there would now be no question as to the candidate California will support in the next national Republican convention.

Yours truly,
M. LISSNER.
Washington, May 13.

THE MAN WHO DOESN'T VOTE

The California Outlook.

Gentlemen:—In today's (May 20) edition of your publication the "Watchman" calls attention to the fact that in the recent municipal election at Oakland only 22,023 votes were cast out of a total registration of 37,000, and asks what is to be done with the man who does not vote.

He suggests that such persons as fail to vote might be treated as having waived their right of suffrage and could be disfranchised without injury to the public—a very plausible suggestion but doubtless not seriously made by him.

If the right of suffrage were merely a right the suggestion would possibly provide an adequate remedy, but the right to vote is not merely a personal privilege, to be exercised or not at the whim of the citizen, but it is a civic **duty**—a duty of at least equal importance with that performed by the volunteer soldier in the day of danger, a duty of increasing dignity and importance in these days of direct legislation.

Realizing, then, that the actual exercise of the right of suffrage at every election is the citizen's highest duty, the Watchman surely would not recommend the release from that duty as a punishment for its non-performance.

Moreover, if one were to make a canvass of those who fail to vote they would be astounded to find the great majority of the non-voters to be business men, church members, and higher-grade workingmen—the very persons one would most expect to find doing their duty, persons upon whose votes we must depend to improve the government of our cities, states and nation by the nomination and election of better officials and by the endorsement of progressive policies.

The special interests see to it that their full voting strength is at the polls every time, and although their strength is but a small minority of the total vote possible, they often win through the default of the disinterested citizens. At every election there fails to vote enough of the better element to elect every good candidate and carry every good measure by an overwhelming majority.

The hope of the people lies not in disfranchising those who at present do not do their duty in this respect but in making these persons realize their power at the polls and in arousing them to exercise that power for their own good.

I believe that the real cause of the appalling neglect of the duty of voting is that our "good" citizen does not realize the value of his vote—the value of a single vote—does not realize that a difference of one vote in each precinct or even his one vote may constitute the balance of power.

The Governor of Massachusetts was once elected at the general election by his own voting of the party ticket; the sheriff of Alameda County was on one occasion elected by a single vote; and at the Oakland election, mentioned in your columns, the man who was undoubtedly the most capable and independent candidate seeking nomination for one of the commissionerships failed of nomination by only 36 votes out of over 20,000 votes cast at the primary election.

Bring home to our citizens a realization of their power! Teach them to hope, to vote, and to achieve! When once they realize the power of a single vote then, and then only, will they sacrifice their business hours and time to serve their nation at the polls.

CARLOS G. WHITE.
Oakland, Cal, May 20.

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Pollution of the Ballot

A. J. Beveridge: In the Senate of the United States, February 23, 1911

Every student in the world has noted the startling similarities in many developments rapidly ripening in the American republic with those that occurred in Rome when that republic began its decline—love of luxury, scandalously vast wealth ill-gotten, corrupt efforts for office and power, the use of these in behalf of "the interests" of that day. Chief of these was bribery.

In Rome bribery was the first definite symptom of a fatal disease. Patriotic statesmen saw that it would end the liberties of the Roman people, and the people themselves instinctively felt that they must throttle this evil if they were to continue to exist as a free people. As early as 180 years before Christ, the Lex Cornelia punished bribery of voters with exile.

But severe as this penalty was the abuses continued and increased, and the last century of the republic began with bribery, the most dangerous foe which the Roman republic faced. The Acilia Calurnia added heavy fines for bribery, whether successful or not, and forever deprived the citizen attempting it from holding any office.

The reason these two penalties were expected to stop this form of corruption was that money and the holding of office had become the twin gods before whose foul shrine of selfishness every ambitious Roman worshipped. To be rich and to hold office were the two great purposes of every ambitious Roman. "How much money have you?" and "What high office do you hold?" were the questions the answers to which fixed the status of the Roman citizen as to success or failure.

But in spite of the shrewd estimate of Roman character on which the Acilia Calurnia was founded, the capitalists or "financiers," as Ferrero calls them, and the politicians of that day trampled it beneath their sordid and reckless feet, and were able to prevent its execution because of the growing indifference of the Roman people themselves to the fate of their institutions and their descendants. "Sufficient unto the day are the benefits thereof" had become the unspoken rule which guided the great body of that once mighty people.

In that immortal period which produced Cicero and Caesar, Crassus and Cato, there was slight recrudescence of that ancient virtue, whose best expression was "To be a Roman citizen is nobler than to be a king."

But, after all, it was a feeble flame of righteousness—a very feeble flame considering Crassus, the master financier of his day, and subsequent Roman history. Yet it resulted in the Lex Tulia of Cicero's consulate, B. C. 64, which extended the Acilia Calurnia to any candidate who should hire followers or entertain the people with shows or refreshments. Every student knows the reason for this. Wealthy and ambitious men, who wanted their tools in important offices or who wanted to be in office themselves, gave the people lavish public entertainment.

The Roman citizen had been debauched so far that he was ready to cast his suffrage for anybody who would do him any favor or even entertain or divert him. Bribery in all its forms, gross and subtle, had utterly corrupted Roman character. The powers of pollution understood this well and laughed at the Lex Tulia and all other corrupt practices acts because they knew they could disregard them.

Consider the contrast between Roman history, law and administration, and English history, law and administration. For in almost every respect English and Roman history furnish the student the best materials for comparison and contrast, not only in the duration and extent of their power, but also in the character, or, as Emerson calls it, "the bottom" of the character of the two peoples.

American Character on Trial

So, instead of taking up this great problem as England has taken it up and saved herself, the Roman judges,



Former U. S. Senator A. J. Beveridge

the Roman Senate, and finally the Roman people let it go by. "Never mind, the Republic will endure," said they. "Don't bore me with talk of the Republic," was a common sentiment of the people of Rome. "No matter if the law is violated, let us stand up for the man in office if he has the cash," was the final expression of the debased Roman electorate.

No wonder Rome fell. And be sure we shall perish, too, if we pass this evil by as a thing for a sneering cynicism or a diseased sentimentality.

And so, fundamentally, the great question is: How shall we Americans approach this evil in our own land? Our institutions are on trial and, deeper than that, the character of the American people is on trial. If it is not so, then history has no meaning.

I know, and it is not a good sign, that we are so busy that we are impatient of the lessons of other peoples. We can be impatient a little bit too much. We can be too hurried. The time must never arrive in this republic—and if it does the doom of the Nation already has been sounded—when the purity of our elections is not to us a greater concern than the success of a politician or the success of the wrongful plans of great interests.

THE RECALL FOR JUDGES

Sound on most points of public policy and very attractive as a leader of the new movement to unfetter American democracy, Governor Wilson is not at his best in his view of the recall for judges. He says:

"Judges are not lawmakers. They are not administrators. Their duty is not to determine what the law shall be, but to determine what the law is. Their independence, their sense of dignity and of freedom, is of the first consequence to the stability of the State. To apply to them the principle of the recall is to set up the idea that determinations of what the law is must respond to popular impulse and to popular judgment. It is sufficient that the people should have the power to change the law when they will. It is not necessary that they should directly influence by threat of recall those who merely interpret the law already established. The importance and desirability of the recall as a means of administrative control ought not to be obscured by drawing it into this other and very different field."

The flaw in this argument is in the assumption that judges do not make law. They do. Without a recall of judges the people cannot be sure of the power to change the law when they will; for the judges, not the people, have the last say. Some judges are chosen by privileged interests to thwart the people; others, with honest intent, think so antiquely, are so slavish to privilege, that they do as much harm as if they were corrupt.

In a democracy no servant should be unchecked. At present a judge can be an enemy to the public welfare and hold his place so long as he does not get caught taking bribes or indulge in flagrant personal misconduct or turn crazy. This measure of control over public servants on the bench is not enough. The demand for a larger accountability is founded in a need of good government and it will persist and grow.—The Boston Common.

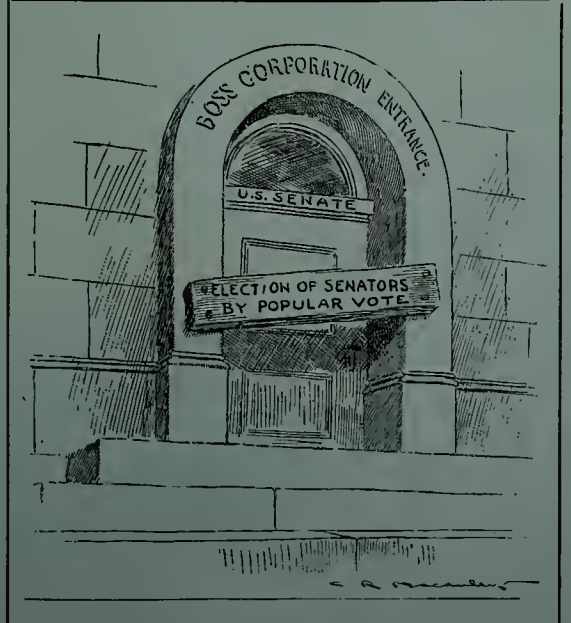
U. S. C. ACTIVITIES

The announcement of a summer session in connection with the University of Southern California should have interest for teachers and others desirous of using to profit the long vacation. Students can, with profit, devote six weeks of the summer to biology, botany, or literary subjects. It is the best time, indeed, to make use of the well-furnished Aquarium at Venice, now a part of the University plant.

The administration of the University has decided to establish a department of Oriental Studies for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Oriental students, who come here in considerable numbers, and also to give training to prospective teachers and others who look forward to a career in the Far East.

To the post of Director of Oriental Studies, with the task of developing the Department, President Bovard has called Dr. James Main Dixon, who for six years has been at the head of the English Department in the University. For thirteen years Dr. Dixon was professor in the Imperial University of Japan, and he is well-known as an authority on Japanese matters, having contributed the Japan articles to such standard works as the Universal and Chambers' Encyclopedias.

Little drops of water
From a practiced hand
Make a corporation
Grow to beat the band.
—Newark Star.



World, New York City

No Thoroughfare



Binghamton, N. Y., Herald

Another Spring Opening of Alarming Proportions



Pertinent Editorial Extracts From Our State Exchanges

What a Priee!

Having read what the Supreme Court did to the Standard Oil Co., it is well to consider what it did to the rest of us. And, by the way, what did it do to the Standard Oil Company? Why, it merely said that the work of the Standard Oil Company was too coarse and must be refined a bit. It said that trusts were all right and restriction of trade was all right and stifling competition was all right—so long as it wasn't carried to an unreasonable extent.

The Standard Oil had got three feet into the trough, and two seem to be the reasonable limit. * * *

But suppose the decision had utterly wiped out of existence every trust in the United States and had killed all the eggs of trusts. Suppose trade were unrestrained and competition as free as air—and the decision did none of these—yet the price paid would have been too high.

For that decision has enthroned the judge as the supreme governing power of America.

Wild talk?

Listen to what Justice Harlan, the veteran of the Supreme Court bench, said in his dissenting opinion:

"There are many things in this opinion," said Justice Harlan, "which may well alarm the country * * * It does not rest with this court by a process of judicial legislation wholly unjustifiable to read into the law words not written there * * * The opinion today means that the courts may by mere judicial construction amend the Constitution of the United States and amend the statutory laws."

There is the other side of the case. The court was asked to kill the trnsts, and, instead, it has crowned the judge. * * *

And on every hand we are being taught that judges are sacred, and that to control or recall them savors of anarchy.—San Diego Sun.

Court Law

It is now recognized that the victory over the Standard Oil cost the government the Sherman act. In its place is given the Supreme Court act, a distinctly weaker and practically unenforceable law. When it was suggested that Congress amend the act as the Supreme Court amended it, by interpolating the word "unreasonable," President Taft declared such an amendment would give the courts "a power impossible to exercise on any consistent principle which would insure the uniformity of decision essential to good judgment." * * *

Justice Harlan's ex tempore dissenting opinion makes perfectly clear the restrictive interpretation given the Sherman act and his warning against judicial legislation will find responsive accord throughout the country. Undoubtedly the usurpation by the court of the legislative function is the greatest and most confusing abuse in our system of government, and it is to be hoped that the plain spoken words of the eminent dissenting justice will have the effect of checking this pernicious practice. * * *—Fresno Republican.

Republieans and Democrats Watching Woodrow Wilson

The progressive Republicans of the State of California are deeply interested in the policies of Governor Woodrow Wilson.

If the Republican party at its national convention next year shall nominate as its candidate for the presidency a man who represents the progressive principle, its interest in Wilson will be indirect. He will be regarded only as a worthy foeman. But if the reactionary forces snould prevail at the next Republican national convention and Woodrow Wilson should be the choice of the Democrats there are unquestionably thousands of Republicans in this State who, placing principle above party, will give the Democrat the preference.

It now seems more than likely that Wilson will receive the nomination. He has outdistanced Harmon of Ohio and lacks only the endorsement of Bryan to make him invincible as a candidate for nomination. * * *—Chico Enterprise.

The Ineome Tax

The income tax, which has been a debatable question for more than a decade in this country, is in a fair way of being incorporated in the federal constitution, despite the tremendous influence that is being exerted against it. The chances of the proposed income tax amendment to the constitution being ratified by the necessary three-fourths majority of the state legislatures are exceedingly good. Thirty legislatures have voted to ratify, and some of those which last year rejected the amendment are prepared to revise their action. * * *—Salinas Index.

War on the Amendments

It becomes evident that, having failed in their attempts to defeat Governor Johnson when he was a candidate, and having failed to obstruct the legislative program for which he declared in his inaugural message, the manipulators of the old "machine" in this state are organizing for an effort to defeat, at the election this fall, the progressive constitutional amendments which are to be proposed to the people.

Most of those newspapers which take their orders from the corrupt old gang are now indulging in criticism of the amendments. It is clearly indicated that they are acting in concert and in pursuance of a defined program.

The purpose is to give the progressive movement a back-set; to make it appear, by the defeat of the amendments, that the people of California are tired of honest government and that they wish to return to the system of boss rule. * * *—Humboldt Times.

Another Good Bill

Another of the good bills that passed the late Legislature and was signed by the Governor is the one raising the school age to fifteen years. Hereafter eight years schooling is compulsory in California.—Mountain Messenger.

Fire of Standpat Press Drawn by Kent's Speeeh

The citizens of this congressional district have no occasion to complain that they are represented by a nonentity in congress.

It is a long time since a representative has jumped so quickly into the spotlight as has William Kent.

By his speech in the House on April 26th he has succeeded in drawing the fire of not only the correspondents of nearly all the standpat newspapers of the coast, but of such big eastern papers as the New York Sun and New York Tribune. The Morganized magazines will doubtless come trailing along in denunciation of Kent about midsummer.

And all because he has taken a stand in congress as a firebrand insurgent and has proved himself capable of compelling the attention of his fellow representatives and of the nation by homely speech, telling earnestness and witty illustrations, and by his convincing promise to work for the welfare of the average man. * * *—Chico Enterprise.

In the Same Class

Making counterfeit money and printing stock certificates for fake mining companies belong to the same category of crimes and ought to be regarded and punished by law. There is no difference between the two methods of stealing. The printing of stock certificates ought to be the duty of our national government just the same as printing postage stamps and greenbacks.—Montague Messenger.

Philadelphia Improving

The fact that a contract for street paving was given to the lowest bidder in Philadelphia has created a commotion in that city. They usually went to the biggest grafters.—Sunnyvale Standard.

Bigger Than His Associates

In the public estimation, Justice Harlan is a bigger jurist than all his associates put together; and there is a conviction abroad that, in the end, his contention that there is no such thing as "reasonable" or "unreasonable" trusts, will be written firmly into the decisions and law of the land.—Stockton Record.

Tourist (at Irish hotel)—You seem tired, Pat?

Waiter—Yis, sorr. Up very early this morning—half-past six.

Tourist—I don't call half-past six early!

Waiter (quickly)—Well, half-past five, thin!—Punch.

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Gleanings From the Press

OF FIFTY YEARS AGO

Monday, May 20, 1861

The California Legislature will adjourn today. Its session has extended over a period of nineteen weeks, or one hundred and thirty-three days. The number of Acts passed will exceed five hundred, four hundred and seventy-five having already been signed by the Governor, there remaining still in his possession between fifty and sixty.

Tuesday, May 21, 1861

The United States Marshal at San Francisco is alleged to have information of arms secreted in that city, designed for use by Secessionists in the South. He would undertake the capture last evening.

The Butte Record recommends John Bidwell for Governor, now that Governor Downey has failed in true loyalty. It says Bidwell is an unconditional Union man.

Suicide in Santa Clara County.—Samuel Weller, who was engaged in the lumber business at Lexington, Santa Clara county, recently committed suicide by taking morphine.

The Visalia Sun has seen sundry certificates of assay ore, which have been made by E. Justh, of San Francisco, from Potosi yields, and some of the assays show a value of $43.57 to the ton of ore. The smallest amount was $11 to the ton. The Sun thinks Potosi a humbug.

Wednesday, May 22, 1861

Colonel Joseph Hooker leaves (San Francisco) for the Atlantic Coast today (21st) to tender his services to the Federal Government.

Thursday, May 23, 1861

San Francisco, May 22d.—The new block of elegant cottages on Stockton street, near Sacramento, took fire this evening from the upsetting of a tinner's charcoal pan on the roof, and narrowly escaped destruction.

Friday, May 24, 1861

Late from Washoe.—The Territorial Enterprise of May 18th chronicles the following items: . . . .

Since the value of our mines has been demonstrated beyond a question, the increase in the value of timber tracts and water privileges has been very great. Water privileges, which a year since would not command hundreds now command thousands of dollars, and almost every available stream in the Territory is now claimed by somebody. . . . Timber tracts are being closed in. . . . The timber and water tracts will be, we think, in a few years, the real valuable investment of the country.

Saturday, May 25, 1861

Terry, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, is reported to be making himself conspicuous in Nevada Territory, in speaking against and threatening the United States Government.

Showalter and Piercy, ex-members of the Legislature, left San Francisco yesterday morning for Sausalito, for the purpose, it was understood, of fighting a duel.

OF TODAY

Albany, N. Y., May 13.—More than 780,000 automobiles were registered in the capitals of various states of the Union on May 1st, according to a list compiled here. New York leads in the number of registrations with approximately 70,000. Pennsylvania and California come next with 40,000 each.

San Francisco, May 13.—Twelve students of the University of California left today for Alaska on the steamer President to spent their vacation in the mines at Treadwell.

Fresno, May 14.—Emma Goldman arrived in Fresno yesterday afternoon to give a couple of lectures under the auspices of the I. W. W.'s.

Portland, Ore., May 15.—A woman's hope that would not die and a wife's devotion that twenty-two years of disgrace and suffering could not alter were rewarded Saturday when the steamship Bear came into port and Chris Evans stepped off the gangplank, joining his aged wife.

San Francisco, May 15.—Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey arrived here today from Los Angeles. He was the guest of the University Club at luncheon. Tonight he will be the guest of honor at a banquet, at which a number of prominent citizens will speak.

Governor Wilson will deliver tomorrow the annual Phi Beta Kappa address at the Greek Theater of the University of California.

San Francisco, May 17.—Both the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific will be double tracked between San Francisco and Chicago in time for the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, according to an announcement made last night by Julius Kruttschnitt, Director of Maintenance and Operation for the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific, upon his arrival at the Bay.

Pasadena, Cal., May 17.—The thirty-third annual convention of the American Library Association will be opened tomorrow in this city. Delegates from coast points were pouring in today, while two special trains bearing librarians from all parts of the East are scheduled to arrive tomorrow. Seven hundred delegates are expected from points outside of Southern California, while an equal number will be in attendance from this section.

Oakland, May 18.—Henry P. Dalton, county assessor of Alameda county, was arrested here late today as he was leaving a downtown restaurant, where, it is alleged, he met a high official of the Spring Valley Water Company. District Attorney W. H. Donahue, by whose order the arrest was made, is authority for the statement that $5000 in marked bills were taken from Dalton following his arrest.

Sacramento, May 19.—The balance of the "Lucky" Baldwin estate inheritance tax was reported to State Controller A. B. Nye today from Los Angeles, showing that the State will receive $147,000, representing the tax and $7,461.28, interest. The estate previously paid to the State $100,000, making the total of $254,461.23 paid by the estate to the State of California.

San Francisco, May 19.—According to a Southern Pacific announcement half a business day will soon be cut from the San Francisco-Chicago time of the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific San Francisco Overland Limited enabling that train to make the trip in sixty-eight hours instead of seventy-two and a half.

"You have a fine lot of children, Binks," said Hawkins, as after a spin through the country they returned to the house for dinner. "How many are there?"

"Seven," said Binks, proudly.

"I've often wondered," said Hawkins, "whether you people with so many children have any favorites among them."

"Oh, no," returned Binks, hesitatingly; "that is to say, not consciously, but of course we are more interested in a 1911 model than in the earlier ones."—Harper's Weekly.

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THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK
A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

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For the Goose and for the Gander.

A President was taking the Air on Pennsylvania Avenue, when he heard a Whiffling Sound behind him, and turning he beheld a Curious Thing dressed all in White and Diamonds.

"Whither away?" asked the President, whose curiosity was aroused.

"To the House to attend a meeting of the Committee on Territories," replied the White Thing.

"And is that a Bill you have in your hand?"

"Yes; it is an Act entititled an Act to amend an Act repealing an Act--"

"Kindly omit the Book of Acts," said the President. "What I want to Know is whereabouts is it likely to Strike the Executive Office. Am I Winner or Loser, and how much?"

"On that you will be pleased," said the White Thing, "for it changes the law as to Federal Judgeships in Alaska, Philippines and other Territories."

The President started. "What change would you make," he demanded hoarsely, "Speak, thou Fearful Guest, what change!"

"Hereafter," said the White Thing, pointing to the Bill, "You may continue to appoint judges, as you do now, but the power to remove them at will, which the present law gives you, is taken away."

"And why am I no longer allowed to Exercise the Recall?" asked the President in a Trembling Voice.

"Because you lack the Intelligence to make Removals. You have only just Brains enough to Appoint. When you have done that you are all In."

"Wait a moment" cried the President, grasping the White Toga of his Strange Companion. Where do you come from?"

"Arizona."

"And your Name?"

"Consistency," responded the other and all his Jewels Winked.

C. D. W.

Should Resignation Suffice?

REPORT HAS IT that if the United States Senate concludes to have another investigation made of the Lorimer case Lorimer will resign. Will that settle it? Will that vindicate the senatorial majesty? Resignation will be accepted as tantamount to a confession of guilt. No honest senator would throw up the sponge and resign. An honest man would fight to the last ditch and keep on fighting until he achieved vindication or death. We have come upon evil times if one who has bought the highest office within the gift of his state may square accounts with nation and state by merely resigning. As well might the people of California give Henry P. Dalton quittance on condition that he resign his office as assessor of Alameda county. The idea is preposterous. Lorimer should either be vindicated or sent to Joliet to break rock for a decade. The grace of forgiveness is to be extended to those only who manifest contrition, not to those who merely get caught.

After Fifty Years

NOT MANY OF THE OLD SOLDIERS who marched in the processions on Memorial Day are under three score and ten. They must have behaved pretty well while in the service to have lasted so well after they came out of it. Not all the wounds of that conflict have healed but the bitterness and the sting have mainly sloughed out. We shall not be the united country that we ought to be until the Solid South ceases to be solid and southern men dare to call themselves Republicans as well as Democrats. Fifty years! But the negro is still a problem, a bone of contention, a menace to national tranquillity and fraternal affection. The North is long-suffering rather than reconciled to the unequal state of the negro in the South, for the North still holds the negro to be a man and men to have rights that are inalienable. It will not contentedly see the negro sink to peonage and to a permanently hopeless status of helotism. The South deserves our patience and our sympathy in dealing with the black problem, but the North deserves also that the problem be met in the spirit of loyalty to the manhood that is in the black man, with liberty to equality of opportunity if not to social recognition, which would be asking too much. Fifty years! It seems long, but it is not, anyhow not for working out a satisfactory solution for a problem like that of a black man in a white man's country. If the problem be solved in a hundred-fifty years the nation may think itself fortunate.

Wilful Failure to Provide

AMONG THE ENCOURAGING SIGNS of the times not many are to be hailed with more satisfaction than the tendency in judicial and administrative circles to close in on the deserter of families. In past years the husband and father who tired of his family, and walked off and left it, was accounted a good riddance and nothing was done with him, and yet he was a criminal of a type that needed to be dealt with, if for no other reason than to force home upon the minds of those who would marry, a consciousness of obligation to support their families as best they may if it takes a lifetime to do it, as it probably will. So generous has been the public, the state and the philanthropic institutions that, in California at least, a head of a family could do this and rest assured that his offspring would want for nothing except a father's love and that was generally of so indifferent a quality as to involve no great deprivation if lost. Such men leave their families partly because they tire of them but more frequently because their growing vices demand all that they can earn. A short turn at the hands of the law often works a marvelous change in such a person. With an open jail staring him in the face he bridles his appetites, nerves his ambitions and often makes a fairly decent and industrious citizen. One thing more is needed, a determination on the part of peace officers to hunt such men like horsethieves and laws to procure their extradition if they flee to another state. The consummation will justify the expense.

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Poverty Made to Order

JOHN W. GATES, testifying before the House committee that has undertaken an investigation of the Steel Trust, tells us how Carnegie received $320,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds of the steel corporation for properties worth, at the outside, not more than $160,000,000. When asked what real value lay back of the common stock of the corporation, he declined to answer; but since the combined stock and bonds of the trust amounted to a billion dollars, and since the Carnegie properties constituted more than half of all the real value that went into the enterprise, Mr. Gates really means to tell us that two-thirds of the whole sum was water. On this water the people are now paying over $30,000,000 interest every year.

Of course this is only one example out of an infinite number that exist, but it will serve to make the system clear to us. In the year of grace 1900, three men, bearing the respective names of Gates, Schwab and Morgan, the greatest of these being Morgan, met and decided that every human being in the United States should be put down on the books of System & Co. as owing these three and their friends the sum of $10. Most of us were asleep at the time, for, according to Gates, they met at midnight; but even if we had been wide awake, we should have been none the wiser, and no more able to help ourselves. True, we may never be called upon to pay the principal of this debt, but the interest must be met regularly by us and our heirs and assigns forever and ever, Amen. No, not amen—a shorter and uglier word.

Ten dollars isn't very much, and the interest on it looks like fifty or sixty cents, so that does not worry us. But unfortunately about this same time, and before then, and after, Morgan was incessantly meeting up with other conspirators in directors' rooms, and putting down other sums against us in the mysterious day book of System & Co. So far as we know $10 was the biggest he ever put down at one pop, but time and again there were items like $4, $5 and $6, and as for the $1 and $2 items, they stretch out like the crack of doom. Ryan also was busy and Harriman and Rockefeller. Some of these fellows worked so hard at this business of chalking up items against us that they lost all the hair off their heads, and some of them actually died of exhaustion.

Of course the sum total of these items kept growing, and it is now gotten so big that none of us really dares look the thing in the face. However, most of us are so prosperous that we figure we can get out of the scrape some way, that is if the game will only stop now and not plunge us any deeper. But there are the fellows who have no surplus and small earning capacity. Every time one of these charges is entered on the books against them, it puts them that much deeper in the hole. By and by, they are in so far that it is quite hopeless for them to try to emerge. Bad business that.

War, pestilence and famine: those were the three great curses that impoverished the people and destroyed their happiness through the middle ages. As these disappear, we have provided another, that has latent powers more terrible than all the three together. It is over-capitalization. With the nation walled in by a tariff, with our industries gathered into trusts, with fluid capital under the control of two or three men, with our reactionary courts ready to defeat all efforts at legislation against the System, this power of unlimited issue of securities is, in the last analysis, the power to create poverty—and poverty is war, pestilence, famine—and hell.

C. D. W.

Two Revolutions

THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS have, since the unpleasantness in Mexico broke out, been thanking their fortunate stars that no such thing as that could happen in the United States, we being a stable people not given to bloody violence and disorder. But how long has it been since American blood was being spilled at a rate that would soon depopulate Mexico, and in internecine conflict, too? Not so very long as reckoned in the life of a nation, not much longer ago than when Porfirio Diaz was winning immortal fame as a patriot, in fact just fifty years the 12th day of April last.

There are more parallelisms than divergencies in the lives of the two nations, come to think on them. Diaz established order with fire and sword after that he had become dictator. We only waved the bloody shirt on the one side and ku-kluxed on the other, spilling, not each other's blood, but the blood of the negro who was between the contending forces. Not being Indians, Grant and Lincoln were for forgiving and forgetting. Diaz, being an Indian, was for

executing all who opposed him. Our way was better. There is no gainsaying that.

But after peace was established what divergence was there in national policies in the two contiguous countries? We began to develop (skin) the national heritage. We gave the people's lands to railroads and allowed corporations to grab them by the millions of acres. The Mexicans under Diaz did likewise. Diaz exploited the many for the advantage of the few who stood by him. So did our government with all who "took program," at the hands of the "powers that be." Diaz felt that if he brought prosperity to the relatively few great interests he was doing the best possible thing for the Mexican citizen, peon or other toiler, and, to this day, he confesses his inability to see where, in doing so, he made a mistake. Put the same question to J. Pierpont Morgan, to either of the Rockefellers, to Nelson A. Aldrich, or any of the other big standpatters and they will be able to see no flaw in the defense that Diaz has made before the world for his record. They hold, too, that, so far as the common man is concerned, wages is the only good, and employment at fair wages all that he has any right to ask for. Mexico's Diaz and our special interests will be found of one and the same mind, and not one of the "interests" on our side of the line but sympathizes with Diaz and feels that he has been shamefully abused by an ungrateful people.

Diaz preserved order and order is not only the first law of heaven but of hell, too. Our big ones insist that there must be order at all hazards. How else can the pockets of the masses be gone through with if they are not to be held securely while the search is being made? That is all that the special favorites of Diaz asked of him; that is all that our special interests ask of Uncle Sam, that he make the people hold still while the resources of the nation are ravished and cashed in; while business men run their own business just as they are of a mind to. Each business man and corporation of them will take care of the rest.

But Porfirio Diaz made one supreme mistake. He concerned himself for the credit of his nation in the financial markets of the world, for the opening of mines, the building of railroads, the dredging of harbors and the production of crops; for the beautifying of the cities and the inducement of immigration, but he forgot to make his people fit for governing themselves. He forgot to build school houses on the ground as well as on paper, and to prevent usurpations of authority by big corporations and rich favorites. We have done better in these respects, we The People, not we the American government, for our legislatures have been subjugated, our courts packed, our electorate corrupted, seats in our national Senate bought as certainly as in Mexico.

And what has Mexican insurgency been fighting for that American insurgency has not? The followers of Madero have been fighting for a square deal. So have the followers of Roosevelt, La Follette, Cummins, Hiram Johnson. The methods of the two revolutions have been different, but the justification, the inspiration, the purpose in hand have not been different. There have been more of parallelisms than of divergencies. At bottom, on both sides of the line, a mighty conflict has been raging for liberty, for equality of opportunity, for justice at the hands of judges not selected because of their partiality for the special powers that made them judges. Our Mexican brothers have shed much blood in their cause. We have shed printer's ink, our coats and our fears and, so far, nothing more, and yet the gringo and the greaser are nearer in fraternity of purpose than many think.

A. J. P.

Industrial Freedom Myth

A CURIOUS DOCTRINE has developed of late years among the wealthier class of business men in some parts of California, to the effect that Los Angeles enjoys a high degree of what they call "industrial freedom," due to the persistent attacks on labor unions by the Times newspaper of that city.

By industrial freedom some employers mean freedom on their part to secure workers at any price they choose to pay, and under any conditions they choose to inflict, without interference from law, public sentiment or labor organizations. In Georgia and South Carolina, industrial freedom means putting little children to work all night. In the mills at Pittsburg, industrial freedom means unorganized Hungarians at $1.40 a day who are old men at 40 years. In the New York sweat shops, industrial freedom means that women work 16 hours a day, and very nearly starve at that.

Industrial freedom of that kind is not to be found at Los Angeles; but what is to be found in that city is comparative industrial good order. There are strikes, but they are infrequent and rarely of long duration. There have been no cases of rioting or serious damage of property, if we except the two instances of the use of dynamite, for which trials are now under way. Nearly all lines of industry where labor is employed are prosperous, and the number of laborers steadily on the increase. As a rule the open shop prevails, although there are lines that are closed to non-unionists, and other lines that are closed to unionists. The unions themselves are well filled as to membership, and they seem satisfied with conditions generally.

This is a state of things which we feel may justly be described as comparative industrial good order. It is not perfection; but considering the stories that come from other cities of incessant strikes, of languishing trades, and of labor unionism absolutely dominating city authorities, Los Angeles has reason to congratulate itself that things are no worse.

What relation does the Times hold toward all this? Just about the relation that chanticleer does to the rising of the sun.

This is a world where a great many people, particularly those of the pompous and conceited order, manage to get themselves taken at their own valuation. It is not alone for the gold brick operator that new suckers are born every minute. Every time Nature turns out a puffy, strutting rooster in human form, she turns out also a liberal contingent of easy-marks to bow as he passes and say, "What a remarkable man!"

The way to test a myth is to follow it to its home. Through the Eastern part of the United States, you will find that nine people out of ten who know anything at all about Los Angeles think its so-called "industrial freedom" is due to the Times. Coming West the percentage drops. When you get to San Francisco it is down to about two out of ten. In Los Angeles the idea now is confined chiefly to imported labor leaders and those who can use the paper for exploitation—its own particular line of toadies.

The reason Los Angeles enjoys industrial good order is that it has an aggressive and intelligent citizenship that is steadily on the job. This shows not only in the industrial good order, but also in good city government generally. The people of Los Angeles have never truckled to labor unions politically, nor to any other special interest; but have run their affairs on a just basis for the welfare of all. For a long period of years the Times has been the open and avowed friend of all special interests in corporate form, and it has sought by every device to break down and demoralize decent citizenship and to build up machine politics in Los Angeles. Its vulgarity, its low moral standards, its constant abuse of honorable and efficient men in office have all tended, as far as its influence would carry, to discourage and hamper those who strove for justice, fair dealing and good order. Its indiscriminate and bitter attacks on all who labor for their bread may have pleased a few reactionary bigots, but with the great mass of Los Angeles people they are a source of shame and disgust. This paper has of late attempted a more liberal policy, declaring that it opposes only the bad unions. Let anyone who has the time to waste search its columns for the last decade, and find, if he can, one word in behalf of legislation to help the worker, one line in support of arbitration, one paragraph in favor of any kind of labor organization. It is not there. He will find only the sneers and contempt that snobbish wealth feels toward the lowly and unprosperous.

Every intelligent, fair-minded citizen of Los Angeles and every adherent of the cause of good government throughout the State owes it to the Truth to do what he can to destroy this ignoble myth.

C. D. W.

Passing of Shams

DIAZ FUIT. He goes out of history by the rear exit, entering the path that leads not to eternal fame but to hasty and immediate oblivion. He has suffered the fate that sometimes, but not always, falls upon the pseudo-great—that of being found out. Call no man happy until he is dead. If the bony hand had rattled against his door panel ten years ago, when the writers were acclaiming him as the maker of a great nation, he might have escaped to the Elysian Fields with his plundered reputation. History might have dug into him and revealed the sawdust stuffing—and then again it might have bee fooled like the rest of us. Clio has her blind side. But fate let him live on well into the new century, the century that asks questions and brutally dissects the answers. And so there came the national swift kick, heraus mit 'im, and the Down-and-Out Club has another active member.

It is the epoch of the passing of the great shams. Great work, and only at its beginning. Humanity has secured a new broom, which is thrust into dark corners, bringing out the bloated old spiders, the squealing, useless mice and the accumulated muck and ashes of the past. Call the broom what you like—universal education, democracy, the spirit of inquiry, science, pragmatism, the Missouri idea, Roosevelt—whatever it is, it works. It gets the results. Civilization

points its finger at Castro of Venezuela, and he fades. The Young Turks fall in, and Abdul Hamid falls out. "Let me be the goat," says Aldrich, and the people take him for a starter. "We can reform ourselves," shriek the English Peers. "Yes, after we are done with you," responds Lloyd George. The tariff blows up. A huge cloud of Lame Ducks is seen over the Capitol at Washington. Southern Pacific is ditched in California. Lorimer makes the Senate look just like it is. Old General Prosperity begins to wonder whether he is the real thing or a fake.

All this is merely up to date. If we might roll back the curtain a few years, no doubt these would seem little more than a prelude to the magnum opus upon which humanity has entered. A veritable stampede of the shams is about to begin. There is a community of interest among these creatures, a close family relationship. Sawdust is thicker than water. Every time a big one is snaked out, a lot of smaller ones come to light wriggling all about him. And the downfall of one opens the way for the overthrow of many others, for they have braced and bulwarked one another against attack. Thus in Mexico, clustered about the sham president, were the "Cientificos," who exploited the resources of the nation to the people's loss, there were a thousand petty tyrants in public office, there was a peonage system which was worse than Afro-American slavery, there was a complete suppression of free speech and of the aspirations of twelve million people to govern themselves. Thus again in our own country, back of the one great central sham that pervades our laws and courts, our government and institutions generally, and rules in the minds of most of us, viz., that money is of more importance than manhood—back of this lie ten thousand forms of sham and evil, the inheritance of all the centuries of human ignorance and error that have preceded the day in which we live. One by one we are pulling them out to the light and annihilating them. Some need only the light; others resist to the last. For a long time it was slow, heart-breaking work, now it is coming a good deal faster. It will never be finished. The problem is that of the line that always approaches but never reaches the given point. But that does not disturb us. Man is an animated desire for something better. His only real happiness lies in putting good where bad has been, in substituting knowledge for ignorance, in throwing out the sham to make room for Truth.

C. D. W.

Senate Constitutional Amendment Number 2

(This series of articles on the proposed constitutional amendments is intended mainly to open the discussion. The writer of them had not the advantage of hearing them discussed in committee and before the Legislature and the views he holds regarding them are confessedly inexpert, but these amendments demand attention and the writer will handle them as best he may according to his lights. Discussion of them is cordially invited.)

THIS AMENDMENT proposes to the people of California that Section 14 of Article 11 shall be made to read thus: "The Legislature may, by general and uniform laws, provide for the inspection, measurement and graduation of merchandise, manufactured articles and commodities, and may provide for the appointment of such officers as may be necessary for such inspection, measurement and graduation."

In order to illustrate the significance of the proposed constitutional change nothing better can be done than to copy entire Section 14 as it now stands in our constitution. It reads thus: "No state office shall be continued or created in any county, city, town or other municipality for the inspection, measurement or graduation of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity; but such county, city, town or municipality may, when authorized by general law, appoint such officers."

The constitution as it is relegates the whole subject of short weight and measure to local authority and local authority has relegated the whole subject to the good or bad inclinations of manufacturers and dealers, with the result that the buyer gets the short end of very many transactions in the retail trade. The proposed amendment will take the subject out of the hands of local communities, which have neglected it, and undertake to bring upon short-weight and short-measure dealers the power of state authority to set them right.

Civilization is of ignoble origin. Our whole system of jurisprudence arose from a public need somehow to regulate and restrain private vengeance. The quest for justice, the supreme earthly quest of all the ages, originated in a quest for vengeance against one's adversary. Our whole system of coinage grew out of the tendency of private coiners to debase the coins they cast. Time was when every dealer had to bite or ring on the counter every coin he took in order to make sure against a debased medium of exchange. Fixed standards of weights and measures were forced by a universal need for protection against the short-weight and short-measure petty larcenist. Millionaires have been created through the commission of innumerable petty larcenies. In short, ignoble man has, from the dawn of history, preferred to get on by theft rather than by labor if he could do so safely. Indeed brigandage preceded barter and theft preceded brigandage. All the crimes of all history are daily committed still and civilization chiefly consists in the prevention and punishment of such crimes. That the state has so long neglected this clear field for the exercise of sovereign power is not creditable to the state.

Just how far the consumers of California suffer from this short-weight and short-measure species of petty larceny the writer does not know, but investigation in other states and in large cities has shown the suffering to be great and scarcely to be borne. Especially is this true of the poor who buy in littles and are in innumerable littles robbed. The dishonesty of one dealer tempts other dealers to be dishonest through force of competition.

Dishonesty is our national sin and opportunity for dishonesty leads us into temptation. Our daily prayer and constant care should be to avoid, as far as we may, that temptation. A good corps of trained inspectors, roaming over the state, dropping into business houses when least expected to test scales, measures and standards generally, would have as wholesome an effect upon square dealing as the pure food and pure drug laws have had and are having, and that will be a great gain toward justice.

It is in vain that we inveigh against swarms of officials and an unwonted degree of regulation. In sparsely settled communities, with few dealers and few customers and no poor hovering close to the pauper line, little regulation and few officials are needed, but as population increases and society becomes complex, and especially as a large population of hand-to-mouth dependents swarm our cities and villages, the strong hand of the state must be put forth for their protection or many will fall below the poverty line instead of maintaining themselves above it.

The wholesale and retail petty larcenist and manufacturer is abroad in the land. He must be seen to by our state and the first step to take toward seeing to him is to adopt Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Two. Vote "yes."

A. J. P.

Here in the United States we are trying to make the Senate really representative of public opinion. Over in England, the people are engaged in a similar task—that of removing from the path of progress their bourbon House of Lords. In both countries the highest legislative body is in the grip of Special Privilege. In ours it is the Money Power; in theirs, Landlordism. And while we see The System, with its bell-wether statesmanship, steadily giving way before the onrush of popular government, it is good to learn the progress our neighbors across the water are making in throwing off the yoke of the hereditary Lords. It is an inspiring story; one that will find quick response in the hearts of liberty-loving Americans. The forces of democracy are mighty forces, and they are now moving, in tide-like unison, the world over. But are the people of England to free themselves from bourbonism in government before we have fairly made a start?—La Follette's.

Senator Gallinger, the almost-not-quite new president pro tem., appeared in the Senate the other day in a serge suit. This caused Senator Cummins to inquire whether the New Hampshire senator couldn't now be classed as an "in-serge-gent." And yet they talk of nominating for the presidency a man who will spring such a pun as that!—"The Pathfinder" (Wash., D. C.)

A Chicago mail order house has shipped 10,000 alarm clocks to Peking. There can be no further doubt as to the awakening of China.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The proposal to send The Congressional Record to subscribers at $1 a year fills the humorous papers with dismay.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

It is out of date now to say that the Constitution is the bulwark of our liberties. Samuel Gompers has taken the function of bulwark upon himself.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

It is understood that Judson Harmon has his own views about the non-political character of Woodrow Wilson's four-week western tour.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Mr. Morgan was given a fourteenth century feast in Italy the other day. Doubtless a lamb was served.—Charleston News and Courier.

Mayor Gaynor's gallant stand in the defense of whiskers proves to the world that he is not catering to the barber vote.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A British baronet is working as a janitor in New York. Just could not get away from his autocratic tendencies.—Dayton Journal.



Is the President A Poor Politician? We have been told a great many times that President Taft is a thoroughly poor politician. Perhaps he was when he began his present job. Perhaps he has learned something since and perhaps he has been fooling us from the first. Anyhow he seems more recently to have been doing some very good politics. The likeliest man in the country to oppose him for a renomination was Charles E. Hughes and the President put him on the supreme bench where he fits his environment, and Mr. Justice Hughes has said "no" even before the proposer could get the proposal fairly out of his mouth. He is where he wants to be and there he wants to stay. Ballinger was an incubus and a red flag to insurgency and Taft bowed him out of office with a gracious smile and many assurances of esteem but put in his place the best man that could have been selected to placate the progressives, and he appears to have given Fisher that job. Secretary Dickinson was and is a Democrat and his fence building for Taft was inconsequential, so out he went, with all dignity to be sure, but he went, and in his place came Stimson, the ideal of the progressives of the East. If the President is not in fact a good politician he has secured the services of some mighty good political adviser and seems to be taking his advice.

Walter Fisher For Governor Scarcely had Walter L. Fisher warmed the seat lately occupied by the rigid, frigid Ballinger than there began to sprout or incubate something that betokens life—his candidacy for governor of Illinois. Did the President pass out hunches to the right persons out in Illinois to the effect that it would be proper to make Fisher "it," and let Deneen come to the Senate when Lorimer is kicked out, as he will be? And how could Fisher or his friends try to keep the convention vote of Illinois away from Taft while Fisher is needing to hold the party together to secure his own election as certainly as will Taft need to hold it together to effect his own? Murray Crane and Cabot Lodge are reported to have taken the contract to deliver the New England delegations next year to Taft, a thing they would not have attempted if Taft were not acceptable to the standpatters, as of course he is, or at least so fairly so that they will not think of putting up an out-and-out standpatter with any hope of nominating or electing him. This in spite of the fact that Joe Cannon expectorates had words in the direction of the President whenever he changes his quid to the other side of his mouth. He does not mean much by it. On the whole, some pretty fair political work is being done on behalf of the President's candidacy to succeed himself.

Where the Convention Is Likely to Be Held Kansas City has a big auditorium of which it is justly proud, but a year hence Kansas City will be in the throes of a change from the present union depot to a bigger and better one and so cannot handle the crowds without great difficulty. Denver is equipped to hold the convention, but has made no start. Chicago became convention tired some years since and seems to be doing nothing, but St. Louis, rarely heard from unless something of the sort is going on, is right after the Republican national convention of 1912, anyhow, and would like the Democratic too. Why not? It is centrally located and wants it and as no other city seems to, it would be discourteous to reject St. Louis and quarter the convention on to some community that does not care for it.

Direct Legislation May Be the Issue There are indications that direct legislation may become the national issue for 1912. The standpat element wants to preserve representative government for the very reason that it does not represent. They believe government safer that way. They fear government by pow-wow, by popular vote, by the inconsiderate action of volatile people who take counsel with their discontent rather than with their better senses, "trial by tumult," etc. In their hearts they feel that rich men instinctively know about affairs of government and that The People do not know about them unless they learn of men of affairs. They will set their faces sternly against any change in the established methods of legislating, adjudicating and administering the laws. They know how to use the old tools of government and inasmuch as it is hard for old dogs to learn new tricks, and the standpatters are nearly all old dogs, they have no desire to change.

Per contra, the progressive element, no matter which party it is in, regretfully concedes the inadequacy of the old methods of government. Not feeling too sure that The People will always act considerately or with great wisdom, they nevertheless prefer to trust them than to trust the "interests," which, however good their judgments or wide their knowledge, are unfortunately possessed of the devil of selfishness and cannot be trusted to legislate for the common good where a special good seems to be within their reach. On the one side The People are distrusted; on the other, the integrity of those folks who are not The People, whoever they are and whatever they look like. No one need be surprised if direct legislation, the initiative, referendum and recall, shall be the paramount national issue next year. It begins to look like it.

What Candidates Fit This Issue? Mr. Taft is not for direct legislation. He took Oklahoma severely to task for adopting these political instrumentalities into its constitution, and he has insisted that if Arizona is to come into the Union with the recall of the judiciary in its constitution the people of Arizona must adopt the plank deliberately and when they have nothing else to think of. He would very well represent that element in our national life that would cling to the old methods, methods that remotely respond to public sentiment, if at all, but that are not immediately responsive and because they are not, are considered prudent and wise and good to hold fast to.

On the other side the range of choice is not broad. Woodrow Wilson balks at the recall of the judiciary. It is not probable that the advocates of direct legislation will implacably insist that the recall of the judiciary shall be accepted, too, but if they do Mr. Bryan fills that bill and so does Senator La Follette. Col. Roosevelt stands midway between Wilson and Bryan, ready to apply the recall to judges where, as in California, some of them manifestly need recalling, but reluctant to insist upon the right where judges have not seriously misbehaved. Mr. Bryan is a possibility, but not a probability. Mr. Woodrow Wilson would seem to be the probability as more likely to bring progressive Republicans over the party line to him than La Follette would be to bring enough Democrats over the line to him to afford a fighting chance for success in November, 1912. These are only maybe's, not sure things.

Are Our Suffragists Just a Trifle Slow? The Suffrage movement in California is not moving as The Watchman anticipated that it would. If report be well founded the Royal Arch was first in the arena with a paid lady speaker of much charm and wit to oppose giving women the franchise, but about all that has been done on behalf of women who would vote has been to ask the ministers to preach sermons for it, which not many seem likely to do. Some sidestepped, some opposed bringing such subjects into the pulpit and not very many will espouse the cause from the pulpit. In Rev. Dr. Aked the women have a Protestant champion who is unafraid and in Rev. Father Gleason, a Catholic prelate, who believes in suffrage in no half-hearted way. It is a moral issue, a fact that the Royal Arch seems to have been quick to realize, and the clergy certainly should be as heartily for it as the Royal Arch against it, but not very much seems to be doing. There was a chance for the women of California, who want the suffrage, to make the issue the paramount one at the special election in October if they had "gone to it." In 1896 "sixteen to one" had the center of the boards and could not be dislodged from it. In this special election there is no other issue, except the issue of direct legislation, comparable to this one, and the welkin ought to be ringing for the cause. There are only about four months 'till the harvest, whatever it is to be. All that The Watchman can say is: "Up and at them."

A Natural Solicitude Senator Lester G. Burnett, in writing to this paper to correct the error made in our review of legislative work, May 13, of attributing to Assemblyman Clark the authorship and charge of the bill to establish a State reformatory, whereas it was Senator Young who had that work in hand, goes on to express a not unnatural solicitude for the purchase of good land and not some refuse piece that will be sought to be sold to the State because no one else will buy it. The Watchman does not know the full personnel of the committee to whose hands this purchase has been entrusted, but there are at least two members of the five who can safely be trusted: the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor. Lieutenant-Governor Wallace knows land, and Governor Johnson, whether an



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expert on realty or not, knows what's right from what's not right and will not stand the thing that is not straight up and straight out, no not for a minute, and if the other three, whoever they may be, should wish to do the wrong thing the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor would make such a "holler" that no wrong use of that money could possibly be made effective. We think the anxiety of Senator Burnett, while not unnatural in view of things that have been done in past years, warrants nothing more than a public interest in the exercise of sound judgment in making the selection. The integrity of the transaction will never be brought into question.

Some State Land Deals Some of the state's land deals have been fearful to contemplate. The San Quentin tract had been "bricked off," all that could be, before the residue was sold to the State and by the time that the brick-makers get through with a tract of land small inducements for agriculturists are left. Besides, a young mountain had to be taken down and a hole filled up before room could be made for the erection of the new cell houses. The Folsom site has some water power and a moderate supply of rock, but otherwise it is a Tophet, deserved, perhaps, and certainly not a bad preparation for an abode wherein the gate hinges glow. There is some good land at the Home for Feeble Minded at Eldridge, but the greater part of it will hardly keep a cow to each ten acres. At Napa hundreds of acres have had to be purchased in order to make up for the deficiencies of the original tract. The land purchased for the Preston Industrial School at Ione is a slumgullion in winter and as hard as granite in summer, about as unpromising a proposition for farming as one may find in a day's travel. The only saving grace of that venture is a commanding outlook. The land owned by the Stockton hospital is good, that at Agnews fair but insufficient, that of the State farm at Davis all right. California has proven a "good thing" in more than one real estate transaction, but hereafter it will he different. The old order has changed, let us hope, permanently, for in the old days there were jobbers abroad and unterrified.

The Needs of A Reformatory Good land is not a bad thing for a reformatory to possess. Facilities for transportation for persons and products should be a first consideration and those facilities should be both by land and water. Power must also be a consideration, either oil or electric or both, but with transmission of electric energy as well worked out as it now is that need not be difficult. A matter of greatest importance, however, is an abundant supply of water. In supplying some of its institutions with water California has been put to great cost and sorely plagued. But after all it will he found that the reformatory for first offenders will have to be mainly industrial and not agricultural. Agriculture is only one of thirty or more occupations that will need to be taught. Those needing to be reformed will mainly come from the cities and to the cities they will return. Why teach such as these agriculture? Why not teach them something that they can do to make a living where they will indubitably choose to live? The state will have to meet the wishes of its wards in this respect or meet failure. The institution must be a trade school and to some extent an agricultural school, and only to a slight extent either a manufactory or a state farm to supply other state institutions with agricultural products. A quarter section will be enough for the men. The cows may need more.

California Has Forced the Issue The higher-ups in the San Francisco graft cases did not foresee that they were precipitating national issues that may revolutionize the government of the whole country, but they were doing just that. The eyes of the nation became focussed upon California as a result of the graft prosecutions and when, through the direct primary and the splendid canvass that Hiram Johnson made, the interests and the higher-ups generally were kicked out of office the nation welcomed the direct primary with open arms. From a direct primary to direct legislation is only a step and a very natural step to take. California is going to take it.

At Pasadena last week Governor Johnson sounded the keynote of the amendment campaign now on. It is direct legislation. The women might have made the suffrage issue rank first if they had gotten into the campaign first, but direct legislation seems likely to take first place and for this irrefragable reason: It is only through direct legislation that Californians can make sure that the old crowd cannot get back into power again. Their only chance to come back is through the apathy of voters in electing their legislators, such apathy permitting the Herrinites to resume business at the old stand first thing we know. But with the powers of direct legislation in the hands of The People they can't, don't you know. With the initiative, referendum and recall available The People can rise up and, forthwith, (not two years after), undo any evil thing that a programmed legislature does. These innovations are anchors to windward and should be cast where they are sure to get a tight hold. Governor Johnson's keynote speech settled the October issue.

"PASSING ON" THE BEGGAR

The beggar long ago discovered that a ticket to some other place where he can trouble us no more is the thing above all others which we give with the greatest cheerfulness to the applicant for aid. As a result an agency in a railroad town out of a total relief expenditure of $300 a year used $240 for railroad tickets to nearby communities.

The officials of neighboring places returned the compliment. All were busily giving transportation to meet the demand which they themselves had created by "passing on" the procession of charity-rate travellers. "What else could they do?" Surely something better than this.

Over 400 public and private agencies refuse to buy railroad tickets for applicants except straight through to destination and then only to those who will be better off there.

The adoption of this rule in one city reduced to one-half the amount spent for railway tickets. How badly some sane method of regulating the evil of "passing on" is needed, is shown by an instance given by Mary E. Richmond in The Survey.

"A feeble-minded woman, young and good-looking, applied to the county officials of a western state, saying that she came from Kansas. The county promptly sent her to another county, which as promptly sent her back again. Weeping and in great distress, she was sent again and was again returned, this second time in the custody of the county clerk. Such contests are not unknown over the insane."

SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 16

By the Onlooker

JOHN W. STETSON

Step right up to the bar of the Senate, ladies and gentlemen, and listen to the Hon. John W. Stetson of Oakland, giving tongue to the following eloquent verbiage on the subject of San Francisco:

"Serene, indifferent to fate,
Thou 'sittest by the Golden Gate."

At this juncture you begin to wonder where you have heard these eloquent verbiage before, when you observe that the Hon. John W. Stetson is oppressed by the same amaze, and is going on a still hunt to find out. Judging by his burrowings, you might imagine that she was sitting under a file of assembly bills, between a letter from a clergyman protesting against the Hon. John W.'s vote on the Local Option bill and another protest from the Royal Arch on the same subject,



Senator Stetson

and you are just about decided that you heard it originally in McGuffey's Third Reader—when suddenly both your guesses prove to be wrong: the Hon. John W. Stetson has found her sitting in his left-hand coat pocket, next to a package of Egyptienne Dreams (cork-tips), and has dragged her forth to continue on her triumphant way as follows:

"Ta-tum, te-tum-te tum, te tum,
Tra-la, la, la, la, la, la,"

or words to that effect—the senator concluding this happy reference by the remark, "As Bret Harte sang in those never-to-be forgotten lines:"

Of course, after a while, you remember that the honorable senator is making a speech against state endowment of Throop Polytechnic at Pasadena, and you wonder what the dickens the Golden Gate has to do with that. Nothing, we may enlighten you at once; nothing. But what has anything to do with an oration, anyway? Again, we say, nothing. In other words, the Hon. John W. Stetson has been making an oration, and he has be n burning a few yards of the old fashioned pyrotechnic fuse just because that's the style in oratory. No matter if the fuse got wet and sputtered: she flared up after a while.

But what, you ask, what has all this to do with anything in particular? Gentle stranger, we called it thus longly to your attention simply to let you know the worst about Senator Stetson. That was his first, last and unique performance as a verbal gymnast during the whole session, and we note it to his credit that his galleon of guff promptly grounded on the mud flats opposite the Golden Gate and stuck, proving that he wasn't used to that sort of navigation.

For, you see, John W. Stetson is a likeable person, a great, big wholesome, strapping, broad-shouldered, two-fisted, English country squire sort of a fellow, a whole lot too manly and honest to incline naturally toward the arts and insincerities of clap-trap oratory, so it was pleasant to hear his joints creak when he tried that kind of thing. All the rest of the session (in fact, through all the rest of that very able speech) when you wanted to know what he thought, the Hon. John W. stood up in the front row, put his hands in his coat pockets to get them out of the way, and proceeded to tell you as if he were arguing the whole thing over in his mind the way he did when he first arrived at his present opinion. He was short on grace, but long on earnestness and convincing appeal when he talked this way.

In addition to being one of the most influential members on the floor, by reason of his character and personality, Stetson was chairman of the judiciary committee, one of the three big committees of the Senate and in some respects the most important of the three. He had charge of the railroad bill in the senate, and was its principal author. His record for intelligence, courage, independence and sympathy with reform ranked him as one of the three or four biggest men in the last legislature.

LET THE SCHOOLHOUSE HELP TO MOLD OUR CITIZENSHIP

School houses are the people's property, and for God's sake open them for the people's use. The town meetings have vanished. In our city life we have grown so big we do not recognize each other. Encourage the school community plan. Let the labor and the political meetings in, for if our politics have grown rotten it's time they were let in for the salvation of good citizenship.

Plan your city with playgrounds, because playgrounds today mean good citizenship of tomorrow. You can't make a whole man out of half a boy, and unless the boy can run across the greensward and shout himself hoarse, you have no man of him.

Plan civic centers for your school houses. Install the games and the lectures. I am not afraid to allow labor unions or politicians to have their meetings in the school houses. The whole secret of municipal progress lies in knowing what to do, and then doing it.—Jacob Riis.

Dr. Kellogg to Discuss Merit System at Los Angeles City Club Today.

At the regular weekly Luncheon, of the Los Angeles City Club, to be held at the Westminster Hotel, today (Saturday), at 12:15 p. m. Dr. Francis B. Kellogg will speak on "Public Control of Public Servants, with especial reference to the Merit System."

The Initiative and Referendum

An Effective Ally of Representative Government

By LEWIS JEROME JOHNSON

Professor of Civil Engineering, Harvard University

(Based upon an article in the New England Magazine, June, 1909, and the Chicago Public, of July 30, 1909, and published in this form by the Massachusetts Direct Legislation League.)

Our fathers founded this government in order to secure for the people—all the people—the blessings of life, liberty and happiness. They devised institutions and machinery to that end

Today, after the lapse of a century and a quarter, combinations of power have grown up under these institutions, in the face of which, for multitudes of our population, life is precarious, liberty practically despaired of, and happiness, except of a kind enjoyed by the Roman proletariat or the plantation slave, unknown. We know that no one would be more impatient of such conditions than our revolutionary forefathers, and no one more resolute in seeking a remedy. Honor to their memory requires us to scrutinize their work, and to modernize it if necessary, just as they modernized their inherited institutions.

Ideals of the Fathers Not at Fault

Accordingly we turn first to the spirit and purposes underlying our institutions. We find nothing to criticize, even after all this time. We can suggest no improvements in this quarter. Even now we are inspired with a new enthusiasm by the ideals expressed by our fathers in founding this Republic, the ideals so impressively reaffirmed by Lincoln at Gettysburg.

Scrutiny of Their Governmental Machinery

We turn next to the details of their governmental machinery. Little is left of their industrial methods and institutions, and perhaps their political devices too are out of date. If they are, possibly it is not too late to supplement them or replace them with better.

The legislative machinery underlies all else. We observe that our law-making is entrusted to representative bodies. The make-up of these bodies is, nominally at least, under public control, but the output (except amendments to state constitutions) is not even nominally under public control, except as such control may be exerted through pressure upon individual representatives. When we consider the extent to which such pressure is exerted today by the greedy and highly organized few, rather than by the merely normally interested and unorganized many, a legislative system which may have been safe once comes to look decidedly defective.

A Fundamental Defect.

Further reflection convinces us that this lack of adequate popular control of results is not only a defect but is the fundamental defect in our legislative mechanism. Its correction is therefore essential, and is logically the first step in the modernization of our political machinery. This done, improved legislation is assured as fast as the majority can agree upon it. This done, all unnecessary and undesirable obstacles to progress will have been minimized. Until this is done, we have little reason to hope for permanently better conditions, except at an utterly unreasonable cost in effort and delay. The importance of concentrating attention upon this issue is manifest.

What Can Be Done

The next question is, How shall the public get adequate control of results?

The answer is, We must assert our natural right to revise the work of our representatives. We must do this revising ourselves. There is no one else to do it. To do it we must supplement the existing legislative machinery with a workable, orderly, and properly guarded contrivance to enable us to enact laws, to veto them, to amend them or to repeal them by direct popular vote over the head of legislatures and city councils, in the instances when these bodies fail to meet the public will. In other words, we must considerably extend the practice of direct legislation by the people, already familiar to us in the New England town meeting and in the popular ratification of amendments to state Constitutions.

Fortunately the way to do this has been devised and tested and has met expectations on a city-wide and state-wide scale. It involves two devices developed in the last few decades, the Initiative and the Referendum, now included under the single term Direct Legislation. . . .

(Here follows a description of the initiative and referendum, and their practical workings.)

Hopeful Outlook for Representative Government

Supplemented by the initiative and referendum, to serve as a permanent background, and for application when called for, the representative system will gradually but surely enter upon a period of honor and usefulness hitherto never surpassed and probably never equaled. Relieved of the unnatural excess of power under which they now stagger and sometimes fall, legislative bodies will cease to be attractive objects for bribery and secret influence. Log-rolling will greatly diminish. The power of bosses and rings will be undermined. Seats in the legislatures will then begin to be unattractive to grafters. At the same time they will become more attractive to high-minded, public-spirited citizens. There will be a fairer chance that a man clean when elected will stay clean. It will make it safe to reduce the size of legislatures and to diminish greatly the number of elective officers. The party machines and bosses once permanently out of control, we may reach the point of competing successfully with the corporations in attracting the best young talent to the public service.

With direct legislation in vogue, it is not necessary to retire a faithful legislator to express disapproval of some of his measures. The electorate, while returning the man to office, can overrule the measures with no more reflection on his honor or usefulness than is involved in the overruling of a lower court by a higher. Honest and able representatives are hence likely to be repeatedly re-elected. Long tenure is as valuable to public as to private business. Where the people have been in control long enough for this result to show, as in Switzerland and in the New England towns, they are seen to act upon this principle. In Switzerland it is rare that a new member appears in a legislative body except to fill a vacancy due to death or voluntary retirement. In New England towns it is common for faithful officials to be retained in office practically for life, their annual re-elections being frequently uncontested.

With a seat in the legislature thus robbed of its charms for all but the public-spirited, and with re-election practically assured to men of proved merit, real legislative experts in good number may gradually be developed.

Representative Government Yet to Be Given a Fair Trial

In view of such untested possibilities, it is beside the mark to wonder whether representative government is a failure. We begin to realize that it has not yet been fairly tried, at least not in recent years. We realize that our legislators have been working under almost intolerable conditions. They have been continually exposed to temptations that no ordinary man ought to be asked to face, and it is a tribute to human nature that so many of our legislators have stayed straight. Under direct legislation legislators will have all the power that is ever accorded to representatives and agents in business, which is all that is wholesome or attractive to worthy citizens of a democratic republic. That final enacting power is far from essential to the dignity of a legislative body is shown by the universal respect in which our American constitutional conventions have always been held.

Improved Status of the Voter

While a sufficiency of power is thus left with the representatives, a salutary increase of responsibility is thrown upon the voter. It brings him, to some purpose, into closer touch with great affairs. It enables him to vote for measures apart from men, and for men apart from measures. He can begin to assume the stature of a man, to become a sovereign in fact as well as in fancy. It will enable him to settle something at an election besides the party label of officeholders, which in turn settles little except which faction shall dispense the spoils of office. For we know only too well that platforms are "merely to get in on, not to ride on." Even if they were expected to be observed, platforms are composites which rarely represent, except in the roughest way, the views of any one thoughtful voter.

Simplicity of the Voter's Task.

The new task proposed for the voter, though inspiring, is relatively simple. It differs widely from legislation in the ordinary sense.

The originating and drafting of bills can manifestly never fall as a burden on the mass of the voters. For this service the community can always command ability as wise, disinterested and as practiced in legislation as any who now do such work. The average voter's part in the work is deliberation, discussion and the registry of his decision. This is no new task for him; the only novelty is in having a chance to do it intelligently, and to see his decision go into effect.

The voter, going into the booth, has known for months just what is coming up and in just what form it is coming up. There is no thought of possible amendment. With regard to each measure he has simply to approve or reject. He has had plenty of time to make up his mind. If a measure is objectionable in purpose or form, or is lacking in clearness, he will of course reject it and await—or cause—its reappearance in a more acceptable form at a subsequent election.

The voter is thus more like a juror than like a legislator. His capacity for intelligent, discriminating work at a single election is therefore large—much larger, as experience shows, than at first thought might seem possible.

In 1909, for example, the voters of Portland, Oregon, in a city election, besides voting for mayor and other officers, voted discriminatingly and with sustained interest on thirty-five measures, thirteen of which they passed. The average vote on each of the thirty-five measures was slightly over eighty-one per cent of the total vote for mayor, with a range from seventy-five per cent to ninety per cent. The majorities, both yes and no, were sometimes heavy, sometimes light. There is every evidence that the voting in each case reflected the calm judgment of the voters.

In Denver, in the election of May, 1910, the voters, besides electing city officers, dealt discriminatingly with a list of twenty-one measures, some of them trickily worded. Moreover, in this case, they had to face an enormous corruption fund and all that the combined party machines and selfish interests could do to mislead. The result was a triumph for the people at every significant point.

The people's capacity for direct legislation is not likely to be subjected to severer tests than it has already stood with signal success. . . .

Direct Legislation a Safeguard Against Mob Rule

Sometimes office-holders or party machine men profess a great fear that direct legislation will result in "mob rule." This must be taken to mean that they fear, probably with reason, that the people, after weeks of deliberation and with adequate information, would not support their pet schemes. Prospective abundance of popular majorities in their favor would neither excite their alarm nor be called by them "mob rule." No; mob-action finds a more promising field in nominating conventions, and even town meetings than in the long process of gathering signatures, weeks of discussion and deliberation, and the quiet vote on an Australian ballot in isolated, individual booths.

Direct legislation is not only a safeguard against mob rule, but against the only thing likely with us to lead to violent revolution, namely, machine rule for the benefit of the privileged few. Majority rule precludes both mob rule and machine rule, for majority rule brings into play the great patient mass of honest, hardworking citizens, ordinarily silent and little felt. They abhor alike the violent methods of the mob and the intriguing of "politics." No less do they shrink from making themselves individually conspicuous in hopelessly protesting against powerful wrongs which they can, though they ought not to, endure. They are likely to suffer in silence until driven to extremes, rather than seek relief through the distasteful and inadequate means now at their disposal.

To provide the people with orderly and regular means of expressing themselves on equal terms with all their neighbors, with the certainty that their will thus expressed will take effect, is the logical way to insure the healthy and natural progress which in the long run is the only preventive of violent upheaval.

Deeper Value of Direct Legislation

An additional advantage in direct legislation is the education which it

affords the average voter. One cannot help believing that the consequent toning up of the public standard of thought and morals would be in the long run the most important feature of the system. Direct legislation tends thus automatically to produce a highly trained and self-respecting electorate, and to lay the deepest and most promising foundation for permanent good government.

Direct legislation is the only orderly means known for accurately and unmistakably expressing the public will as to legislation, and for making it prevail. It gives at last a fair approach to a proper and worthy means of registering public sentiment, well defined by some one as "the deliberate and reasoned judgment" of the people. It is as effective a balance wheel against mere popular clamor as it is a safeguard against the silent scheming of the crafty few. Direct legislation thus opens for the first time a fair prospect for the early realization of the cherished American ideal—a government by as well as of and for the people. . . .

What the Fathers Were Trying to Do

We shall be interested to see how direct legislation fits in with the ideas of our wonderfully far-sighted and successful Constitution framers. It will be worth while to quote a few passages from the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—the oldest of their works—the spirit of which is no stranger in other parts of the country. Articles V, VII, VIII of that honored document will give the ideas of the fathers on the relation of the people to their representatives:

Article V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

Art. VII. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people have an incontestable, unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness require it.

Art. VIII. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Lack of Steam and Electricity the Obstacle to Direct Legislation at the Outset

On reading these sturdy New England doctrines one must conclude that the only reason why the fathers did not then and there establish direct legislation for the state and for cities as they might develop, was that it was at that time physically impossible. Mechanical invention had not advanced far enough to permit it even if they had conceived the idea. We must not forget that their facilities for disseminating information and gathering returns were little superior to those of Julius Caesar. They knew no more of railways than Caesar did, such highways as they had were not so good as Caesar's. But they resolutely did all that was practicable under the mechanical conditions of their time. They provided an obligatory referendum on the adoption and amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth, even though it might and did take weeks to put the matter to vote and get the returns. And it is clear that nothing was farther from their minds than that the will of representatives should prevail over the will of the people, some modern office-holders to the contrary notwithstanding.

Now that direct legislation, as a working institution on a large scale, has become a possibility through the introduction of modern means of spreading news and ideas by the telegraph, high-speed printing press, and the railway, we can proceed from the point where the fathers were forced to stop and can vindicate more clearly than ever the soundness of their noble idealism.

An Attractive Outlook

In closing it may be said that the initiative and referendum appeal particularly to progressive Americans in whom still lives the spirit of the liberty-loving men who founded this nation. Such citizens readily comprehend the necessity of controlling the important results, and of not limiting themselves to toying at government while privilege does the governing. They take great satisfaction, moreover, in a remedial measure so thoroughly in harmony with the old ideals and institutions. It involves, after all, only a bit of additional machinery, and depends for its success only upon our fitness for self-government.

Of course direct legislation is only a piece of mechanism. It will not suffice merely to set it up. It must be made to work promptly and with vigor when required. This will take real citizens. Oregon shows that such citizens still exist—some of them of New England or other American stock, some of them born in old-world monarchies.

The success in Switzerland; the steady progress and gratifying results in America; the strenuous opposition by favorites or managers of political machines; the misrepresentations by professional lobbyists and conspicuous officeholders, echoed in ready-made "editorials," all indicate that the initiative and referendum are measures justly destined to receive an increasing amount of public attention and regard.

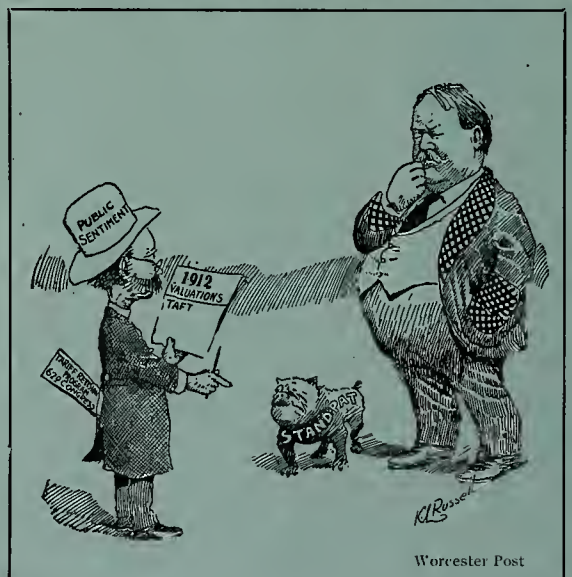
With the initiative and referendum in force, we shall be equipped as never before to resist enemies from within: enemies far more dangerous to our freedom than any foreign foe.

The initiative and referendum may well be the means of instituting on a permanent basis the responsible kind of representative government which our fathers lived and died to secure.

Ohio's Troubles With Big Bosses

How long will it take some people to find out that a stone wall is hard on the head? The Republican party in Ohio has not elected a Governor since 1903, and the reason is plainly the selfish domination of the party conventions by a clique of narrow bosses. Yet, after all this bitter series of lessons, culminating in an election that none could misinterpret, we still find the Republican membership of the State Senate practically unanimous (thirteen out of fifteen) in resisting improved legislation, and in following the lead of a representative of the man who, more than any other, defeated the Republican ticket last fall, George Cox. How often must a lesson be repeated before it is learned?—Cincinnati Citizens Bulletin.

Caustic Comment of the Cartoon



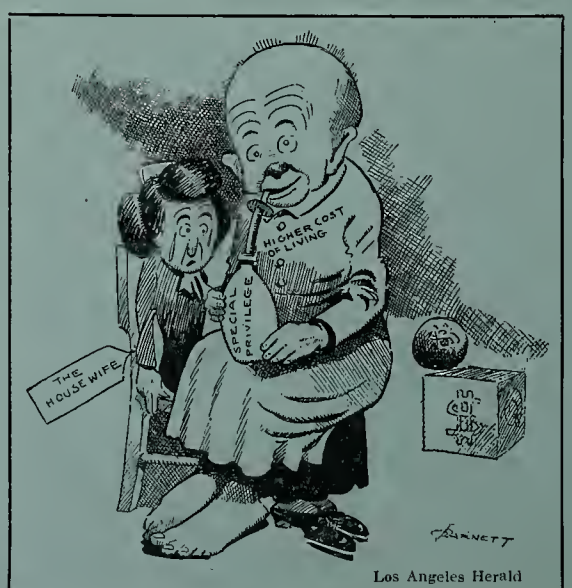
Worcester Post

The Assessor, "Do You Still Claim that Dog?"



Chicago Record Herald

The First Permanent Tenant



Los Angeles Herald

"How This Child Does Grow"



Columbus Journal

Somebody's Got to Back up

THE DAY AT SAN FRANCISCO

By Franklin Hichborn

His honor, The Mayor of San Francisco, P. H. McCarthy, is at sixes and sevens with his Police Department. The Honorable McCarthy has been at sixes and sevens with his Police Department almost from the day of his entering upon the most exciting two years of his life—his mayoralty term. And the sixes and sevens are largely of the Mayor's own making.

Just at present McCarthy is involved in the firing of a Chief of Police who won't be fired, but who has appealed to the courts to hold the man behind the firing arm. Up to present writing, the Chief of Police holds his job, with excellent prospects of being thrown out at any moment. While the Chief of Police holds his job, it is hard for the Mayor to hold his dignity, or the onlookers their faces. But the squabble is cruelly hard on afflicted San Francisco.

To put the phrase as McCarthy-esque as possible, Mayor McCarthy "started something" with the Police Department even before he had the mayor's chair warmed. McCarthy's distinguished predecessor, Mayor Edward Robson Taylor, a Doctor of Laws, a Dean of a Medical College, incidentally a poet, and at no time a politician—nor a hoodlum—had just been ushered out of that chair, with a torrent of vitriolic abuse from McCarthy—through the vehicle of the new mayor's inaugural message—that was funny to the frivolous and outrageous to the more serious who look for at least dignity and common courtesy in the Executive of a large city. McCarthy had not proceeded far in that inaugural address, before he had demonstrated that he possesses neither.

In his uncalled for abuse of the outgoing mayor, McCarthy charged that the Police Department was not doing its duty. As soon as he could get about it—which was very soon—McCarthy proceeded to remove the Police Commissioners whom Mayor Taylor had appointed.

The commissioners against whom the blow was directed were Fred G. Sanborn, Joseph Leggett and A. D. Cutler, all of whom stand well in San Francisco to say the least, and had made good commissioners, and whose terms of office had not expired.

To their places, the Mayor appointed Isaac H. Spiro, prominent member of the Royal Arch, by occupation a soda water manufacturer; Percy L. Henderson, a politician-capitalist generally credited with being in close touch with the old machine element, and Walter E. O'Connell, business agent of the plumbers' union.

Harry P. Flannery, a saloon-keeper, had already been appointed by McCarthy as president of the board.

The change of commissioners was as dramatic as it was summary. The Police Department was under the command of the old commissioners until they were removed. The Chief of Police, J. B. Cook, was in sympathy with them. Under the circumstances, the police might have refused to throw the old commissioners out, if it came to that.

But the Sheriff's office of the City and County of San Francisco was in complete accord with McCarthy. Tom Finn, at the time McCarthy's political partner, had just taken over the office. By the most curious of coincidences, on the night of the removal of the Taylor commissioners, a large number of deputy sheriffs assemhled in and about the room in which the commissioners were to meet. Cutler was out of town, but Sanborn and Leggett attended the meeting.

The two passed through the crowd of deputy sheriffs to the meeting room. There they were met by Mayor McCarthy's trusted police messenger, Peter Fanning, who handed each a notification that he had been removed from office. Sanborn and Leggett retired gracefully, and their successors took immediate possession, which is nine-tenths of the law.

Chief of Police Cook at once tendered his resignation. John Martin was named as his successor.

By curious coincidence, a police officer by the name of Peter Fanning, closely connected with Mayor McCarthy's office, has, in the present flare-up, been indicted on a charge of collecting graft money from the unfortunate women of the half-world.

To justify his course in removing the very excellent gentlemen whom Mayor Taylor had appointed to the Police Commission, McCarthy issued one of his long statements to the public.

"I intend," said McCarthy in that statement, "to give San Francisco a clean, honest and economical government, and in order to do so I must have with me on the various commissions men who will carry out my policies."

The "statement" sounded fine, but the retired commissioners had scarcely got accustomed to unofficial life when San Francisco filled up with a surprisingly large number of bunco men, pick pockets, dance-hall entertainers, prostitutes and gamblers.

Finally, a trio of bunco men opened up a "fake pool room" over in Marin County. They soon ran foul of the Marin County authorities, and landed in jail. One of them, Joe Abbott, made what he termed a confession. In this confession he alleged that President Flannery of the McCarthy Board of Police Commissioners had invited him to San Francisco to prey upon the community.

With Abbott's sensational statements as a basis, Police Commissioner Flannery was indicted, not in San Francisco, but in Marin County. According to the published report of Flannery's trial which followed, Abbott, among other things testified that Flannery had said to him, "You have two good years in front of you. You ought to make a lot of money. I want you to make some money. I want you to make some money for me."

Abbott testified further that Flannery, the head of the San Francisco Police Department, had consulted him (Abbott, a bunco steerer) as to the detailing of policemen. Abbott stated on the witness stand, according to the published account of the trial, that he had said he would give Flannery 12½ per cent. of the fruits of those two good years.

Abbott's testimony failed to convince the jury. Flannery was acquitted.

President Flannery, of the McCarthy Board of Police Commissioners, returned to San Francisco in a blaze of glory. The celebration of his vindication was one of the loudest and most curious affairs that ever struck the town.

But the vindicated Flannery did not return to his job as head of San Francisco's Police Department.

McCarthy is alleged to have stated during his campaign for mayor, that San Francisco should be the Paris of America. The "Paris of America" idea has been cropping up constantly from the day of McCarthy's dramatic removal of the Taylor Board of Police Commissioners.

The idea fairly made the town sizzle soon after the Flannery board took office. The rumor got out somehow, that cafe dancing was to be permitted in the retail business part of the city. During the Taylor administration this form of entertainment had been relegated to the tenderloin. The report was at first denied, but, as the papers of the time had it, on March 21, 1910, the "Paris of America" gained recognition. The Board of Police Commissioners on that date issued an order which permitted dancing in saloons and cafes in the retail shopping district of the city. The new district at once became known as the "uptown tenderloin."

The district ran true to name. At once a horde of tenderloin entertainers headed for San Francisco. Scenes that were enacted in the district were, in their mildest form, pictured in the newspapers. Reputable San Francisco was shocked and indignant.

Rabbi Martin A. Meyer of the Temple Emanu-El, was, I think, the first clergyman to declare against the new district. He preached a sermon on the subject.

"The Paris of America," he cried, "they would call it—not the Paris of art and science and literature, but the Paris of decadency and degeneracy.

"Business is the excuse these men give," went on the Rabbi. "At its altar they would sacrifice your boys and girls."

The Rabbi hit it right: the excuse which the Police Commissioners gave for authorizing the up-town tenderloin was that the business men of San Francisco had petitioned to have it opened—for the benefit of business. And such a petition had been presented them. At first this petition was withheld, but the commissioners eventually made it public.

Investigation made by the Women's Civic League showed that 260 persons and firms had signed the petition. Among the signers were some of the largest establishments in San Francisco.

The feeling which the opening of the district engendered is well illustrated by a letter written by President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, to the League. President Jordan said:

"I am very glad that you are taking up the list of signers of that tenderloin petition. I shall be interested in knowing which ones of these reconsider their act. I don't favor boycotts but I have cut off from the list of firms with whom we trade, Goldberg, Bowen & Company, and Shreve & Company. So long as their names are on that dive list, I prefer to do business, myself, with other people, with cleaner notions of trade."

And then the real astonisher came. It developed that the business men were mistaken. **The up-town tenderloin did not help business.**

Indeed, the up-town tenderloin hurt business. People stayed away from San Francisco because of conditions here. The ex-prize fighters, saloon keepers and the like, who had been given "the snap" of opening "places" in the up-town tenderloin lost money. The sheriff's lock began to appear on their doors. But capital was invested there, and had to be protected. The excesses of the district rather increased. But all to no purpose. The "Paris of America" as displayed in the up-town tenderloin proved a flat, financial failure.

And then it developed that the principal thing which stood in the way of San Francisco receiving the Panama-Pacific Exposition was the loud reputation that the city was establishing as "The Paris of Decadency and Degeneracy." Even the hotel men, who had been well represented on the petition for saloon dancing—the St. Francis itself being represented on the list—adopted resolutions requesting that the new district be wiped out.

"Resolved," said the hotel men, "that the San Francisco Hotelmen's Association, having the best interest of San Francisco at heart, commend the expressed determination of Mayor P. H. McCarthy and District Attorney Fickert to transfer the tenderloin to some less prominent section of the city."

And then came the finish. The "up-town tenderloin" lasted less than six months. The order of the Police Commissioners permitting it was made on March 21st; the order for its abatement went into effect on October 4th.

With the order of abatement, came a shake-up of the Police Department.

(Continued on page 15)

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Health and Bad Odors: Prof. Jordan of Chicago University, discussing the proper function of health boards, calls attention to the fact that things may constitute a serious nuisance and inconvenience without any particular influence against health; and for that reason he contends that matters of mere municipal housekeeping like garbage collection and plumbing regulation should not be put upon boards of health. Garbage, he says, is not a breeder of disease, except as it may breed flies that carry disease, and sewer gas, he contends, is no more injurious to health than illuminating gas from leaky fixtures. Bad milk, he holds, is the great municipal disease maker, and on that the health boards should make their chief campaign, leaving things that are offensive to the senses to be cared for by other departments. The public, he thinks, will naturally take steps against actual nuisances.

Bad Milk—Whose Fault? A speaker before a pure milk conference in Philadelphia declared that the consumer was more to blame for bad milk conditions than the producer. The fault does not lie with either of them, as a rule, but with the authorities. Clean milk is more expensive than dirty, and the stress of competition urges the producer to omit the necessary regulations. The consumer is practically helpless to distinguish between good and bad, and so takes the cheaper milk and the risk that goes with it. Rigid inspection by competent people is the thing needed to protect both consumer and producer, and that cannot be obtained in communities where the people would rather play at partisan politics than have good municipal housekeeping.

Getting in Her Work: The gentle but efficient hand of woman appears in the new health regulations of Seattle—where the women vote to good effect. These regulations are being carried out with great strictness. They relate chiefly to the food and milk supply, and they are merely the application of good house-keeping rules to the kitchens and dairies that supply the public. No bakery, candy making concern or restaurant can do business without a permit, and the latter is issued only when the premises are in proper order to be easily kept clean and readily inspected. Frequent examination of the milk supply has resulted in bringing that product up to a very high standard.

Depth of Concrete Underpaving: Samuel Whinery, a New York paving expert, who was employed by the Chicago Commission on Expenditures to report on the paving work done in the latter city, comments on the custom, which, he says, prevails quite generally throughout the country, of using the same depth of concrete under asphalt on all streets, irrespective of the character of the traffic they would be called upon to bear. He says that for heavy freighting eight inches of concrete is desirable, whereas in residence districts four inches is sufficient.

Saving the Cost of Contractors' Bonds: Youngstown, Ohio, finds that the contractors who do city work pay $10,000 a year on the average for bonding the city against their failure to fulfil. As there has never been a case yet where the city has been compelled to collect on a bond, financiers are figuring on some way to save this money and keep it in the city, through the establishment of a special fund carried along from year to year.

Teaching Practical Civics: A course of study in practical civics running through all grades and covering all the duties of the citizen has been prepared by the secretary of the Health Board of Indianapolis and adopted by the school authorities. It deals with such matters, for example, as the collection of garbage and methods of street paving. It teaches the children to be observant of the city's work.

Blocking Car Doorways: An Indianapolis councilman has brought in an ordinance forbidding people to stand in the doorways of street cars. People stand in doorways because they like to have something to lean against more substantial than the pin in some woman's hat. The best remedy for this evil would be to provide seats enough.

Interest on Deposits: The city of Providence, Rhode Island, is rather a conservative place, but it manages to get 3 per cent per annum from its banks for city deposits. Yet there are many bankers in California who will tell you it is a great mistake to have a law requiring a minimum of 2 per cent, or anything at all for that matter, for public deposits.

Old-fashioned Franchise: Evidently Quincy, Illinois, does not expect to grow much in the next 50 years. It has just granted a street car license for that period. At the end of about 25 years the company will be compelled to pay the city $500 a year, and this increases slowly until in the last five years it must pay $1000 a year.

Tacoma Light and Water Figures: The annual report of the Commissioner of Light and Water of Tacoma shows a profit of $72,000 for the year 1910 in the light department, and $29,000 in the water business. The lighting works expended $122,000 on betterments, and the water works $88,000.

Against City Alleys: The real-estate bodies and city authorities of Milwaukee have come to an agreement, after long discussion, on the subject of alleys. The new plots will all be laid out on an alleyless plan. It has been decided that alleys are disease breeders and collectors of refuse.

Waste of Fine Bridge: Milwaukee has a large, fine viaduct and bridge, built of concrete that was finished nine months ago, and might be of great service to the public, only there is a disagreement as to whether it conforms to specifications or not, and the contractor will not allow it to be used until that matter is cleared up.

New Sewer System for Buffalo: The effort to keep the water of Lake Ontario free from bacteria, so it will be safe for drinking, has compelled Buffalo to construct a new sewer system at a cost of several millions. The money will be raised by general not by district taxation.

Syracuse and the Commission System: Syracuse, New York, following the example of Buffalo and Rochester, has now an organization whose purpose it is to campaign for the establishment of the commission system.

Good Showing of Water Department: The water business of Spokane pays 100 per cent over cost of maintenance and operation, but interest and sinking fund gets away with half of this profit.

Oklahoma's Water Supply: Oklahoma City finds it necessary to go clear to the Ozark mountains for a water supply, and is contemplating an issue of five millions of bonds to pay for the undertaking.

Expense of Water Mains: Nebraska has adopted a general law requiring cities that own their water works to assess the cost of extension of mains against the property thus supplied with water.

School of Policing: The Police Department of Louisville publishes a daily bulletin, and through this the police are given a correspondence course in the duties of patrolmen.

Municipal Conduit Plan: Pasadena is considering a plan for putting all wires underground in conduits owned by the municipality and rented to the service companies.

Dust-laying Tests: Kingston, New York, is another city that will make systematic tests this summer of oil sprinkling as against calcium chloride as a dust layer.

Road Across the Continent: Automobile manufacturers are considering a campaign to get the national government to construct a military highway clear across the continent.

Down with the Fly: Portland, Oregon, is starting an anti-fly campaign and proposes to become a flyless town.

Insurance Sinking Fund: Scranton, Pennsylvania, has been paying about $1600 a year for insurance, and it now proposes to establish a sinking fund for insurance and pay its premiums into that.

Great Work on Arbor Day: The children of South Bend, Indiana, planted 12,000 trees on Arbor Day—flowering catalpa.

Garbage Auto-Truck: Manchester, New Hampshire, has a garbage auto-truck, which does the work of three ordinary wagons.

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PARKS AND PARKWAYS

Here and Elsewhere

By J. B. LIPPINCOTT

Park Commissioner of Los Angeles

Mr J B. Lippincott, who is a Park Commissioner and also assistant chief engineer of the Aqueduct, addressed the City Club of Los Angeles on Saturday noon on the subject of "Parks and Parkways." The talk was illustrated by fifty lantern slides. These views have been collected from a number of cities of the United States, and show the best treatment of city parks in Minneapolis, Kansas City, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Boston and New York. They were exhibited as ideals towards which the landscape engineer should work. There were also given a number of views of Los Angeles parks, showing where good work had been done and where poor work had been done.

This presentation hy Commissioner Lippincott is of importance as outlining the ideas of the Park Board for the treatment of our city parks, particularly in view of the fact that the Council has now under consideration the park budget for the coming fiscal year.



Roadway in Griffith Park

Mr. Lippincott's talk largely was explanatory of the views shown, and was along the following general lines: The natural topographic and climatic conditions in Southern California and surrounding Los Angeles to a marked degree fix the ideals for this section. The one distinctive feature that we possess, superior to any other section of this country, is a mild climate throughout the year, an abundance of sunshine, and a placid sea backed by a bold range of mountains. All of these conditions attract people to out-of-door life and pleasures. Fundamentally, it is the one thing that is inducing thousands of tourists and home-seekers to come to our boundaries.

"Other cities," said the speaker, "have natural resources in mines, forests, fisheries, or coal-fields adjacent to them which support and develop their growth. In Los Angeles and vicinity, while we are succeeding in various business enterprises, our leading occupation is horticulture, which also is an out-of-door pursuit.

"President Roosevelt remarked at the opening of the Greek Theatre in Berkeley that in California for the first time the Anglo-Saxon race had been placed under the environments of ancient Greece, and that this should ultimately and positively affect both the development and ideals of the race. Los Angeles should preeminently become the home of art and letters in the United States. It should seek the good, the true and the beautiful. Already this is becoming manifest, and we should make it our duty, both personally and officially, to aid in the development of such ideals. With men, and with localities as well, preeminence in some one specialty leads to greatest success.

"If that argument is accepted, it manifestly becomes the duty of our city not only to develop its parks and parkways, but to do this work in the most finished and artistic manner, to obtain the highest talent in landscape gardening, and to produce effects that are gratifying to those who live in the community, and attractive to the great throng of tourists who annually pass through our borders.

"Los Angeles has some 4,000 acres in parks, 3,000 acres of which are in Griffith Park. It has but one park in the business portion of the city. Other and larger parks are largely situated around the perimeter of the thickly settled district, such as Westlake, Hollenbeck, Eastlake and South Parks. Elysian Park and Griffith Park particularly are mountainous and hilly, and of a distinctly different type.

"In the treatment of parks, a careful study should be made to determine the most important use to which any particular park could be put, and the greatest benefit that can be derived from its proper development. This, of course, calls for wholly different methods for our different parks. Central Park, consisting of something over ten acres of land in the thickly built-up business section of the town, is too small for the development of general forest treatment, or even for the proper carrying out of such plans as would apply to parks of more extended area in residential districts. The park is not large enough to properly permit of winding paths, forest trees and extensive flower effects. It is better adapted to the purpose of a city square, and has so been treated.

"It is the intention of the Park Commission to place a hundred seats along the broad walks of Central Park, as well as to cast a continuous concrete bench of classic design around the central fountain. Instead of having trees so thick that they choke and crowd each other in their struggle for sunlight, the effort has been made to preserve the best specimens, and other trees will be planted in suitable places there and carefully developed.

"The general map of the city shows that Central Park is the only open square in the congested portion of the city. It is to be regretted that this is the case, and the members of the Park Commission are unanimously of the opinion that it would be a misfortune, and not for the best public interest to utilize this park for the site of any public building. During the past year it has been proposed that it should be used for the erection of a city hall, a fire department station and a city library. If once it is invaded by public buildings, it will be destined to disappearance as a park.

"Such parks as Westlake, Eastlake and Hollenbeck should properly be treated as city parks in the generally accepted meaning of the term. Here winding paths, flowers, trees and shrubbery should abound. The effort, however, should be made to develop broad vistas through the park. By doing this, the apparent extent of the park is increased, and it is made more beautiful. In the past, it would seem that the policy has been too much pursued of planting whatever happened to be in the nursery in whatever open space there happened to be in the park. As the trees and shrubs have grown, they have crowded each other for sunlight in a desperate struggle for the survival of the fittest, and many of our parks are filled with numerous deformed trees under which it is impossible to grow lawn because of the density of the shade, instead of having fewer and more perfect specimens.

"Prospect Park in Brooklyn, Delaware Park in Buffalo, and of some portions of Sycamore Grove Park in Los Angeles indicate ideal treatments of this character. Broadly speaking, the park boundaries should be surrounded by high growing trees and shrubs, enclosing the park in such a manner that when one enters therein the impression of isolation in the park is given. Within this area vistas of lawn and water, fine trees with grassy slopes beneath them, set off by attractive flowers, should be obtained.

"In a locality noted as Los Angeles is for its flowers, it is particularly desirable that a conservatory should be built in one of our parks which would be an ornament to the city and an object of interest to all visitors. Our present conservatory, while it is handled by a competent foreman, is ridiculously small and inadequate. It is the ambition of the Park Department to start the construction of a conservatory that will ultimately reach this ideal. Commissioner O'Melveny is particularly expert and interested in this class of work and anxious to aid in its development.

"In Griffith Park and Elysian Park we have other features which indicate different treatment. Elysian Park should be a municipal forest. This idea was started by Superintendent La Grande, who did effective work. This park contains about 800 acres and should be accessible to a great mass of the citizens of the town, particularly from the poorer districts of the city. Unfortunately, during the rush of subdivision work that has gone on during the last generation in this city no adequate arrangements have been made for entrances into Elysian Park, and today Elysian Park stands almost unused by the people. While thousands visit Eastlake and Hollenbeck parks on Sundays, Elysian is practically deserted.

"The only entrance to Elysian Park that can be called such with propriety is through the Fremont Gate, and immediately beyond there lies a long stretch of up-hill road, attractive to Motor cars and horseback riders, but wearying to those on foot. It is a beautiful park, containing many attractive valleys and hills, and the difficult problem before the Park Commission, and one which has received much study, is the obtaining of suitable entrances on which street car lines can be built leading up to some of its broad, wooded valleys, and which will permit those who have to go on foot to promptly and easily obtain access to it.

"Griffith Park, owing to its topographic and general physical conditions and its extent in area, should be perpetuated in its natural state. I know of no other park in the United States offering such varied and attractive features and capable of such a magnificent development. Here should be preserved the natural wild trees, wild flowers and wild animals that are indigenous to Southern California. Only roads and trails should be built in this park. On the southern slopes, which have been burnt off, the planting of forest trees has been started within the past year. A wa-



Proposed Parkway to Connect Westlake and Sunset Parks With Silver Lake Reservoir

ter system is now being built to aid in the rapid growth of oaks and sycamores on its southern valleys and mountain sides. Broad entrances are to be provided, largely due to the efforts of the Hollywood Board of Trade, and the isolation of this park will be overcome. Here also street car lines should be encouraged. Seven and a half miles of roadway have been built during the past year, and some twenty miles more have been projected. An extensive system of horseback trails has been started.

"A fine natural opportunity is found in one of the broad valleys of this park for the laying out of a municipal golf course. There is under consideration the building of an artistic and effective fence around the entire park, through which entrance can be had by gates, so that the herbaceous, wild animals of California can be liberated and allowed to roam over the broad areas of mountain and woodland. The ideal for this park is to preserve it as a part of the primitive, natural conditions of Southern California.

"In many of the cities of the United States parkways and boulevards have been constructed connecting the parks. Minneapolis, Kansas City and Seattle have succeeded wonderfully in this class of park work. In Los Angeles we have nothing of the kind. There is not even a city street on reasonably easy grades connecting, for instance, Westlake and Sunset parks with Elysian Park. The Park Commission is particularly anxious to provide connecting parkways of this character.

"The City Water Department has 120 acres of land, over 90 acres of which are contained in the Silver Lake reservoir, intermediate between Griffith and Elysian parks. The valley in which the Silver Lake dam has been built runs as an unsightly ravine and slough from the Silver Lake diagonally across the northwestern portion of the city, passing near the Bimini Baths and crossing Wilshire boulevard west of Vermont avenue. The physical conditions of this ravine make it practically prohibitory for residential purposes, but offer ideal conditions for the construction of a parkway connecting Westlake and Sunset parks with the Silver Lake reservoir. The Water Department has signified its willingness to cooperate with the Park Department in the improvement of this Silver Lake site, and this area was planted in forest trees last spring. From Silver Lake to Griffith Park and Elysian Park the connecting link would be relatively easy. It is believed that the construction of such a parkway would enormously enhance the values of adjacent property and that these increased values would largely overbalance the expense of purchasing and improving this parkway.

"Another project of this nature looks to the co-operation between the city of Los Angeles, the cities of Pasadena and South Pasadena and the county of Los Angeles in the obtaining for public possession of the bed of the Arroyo Seco extending from Sycamore Grove Park to the boundaries of the National Forest Reserve. The representatives of these communities have manifested great interest in this enterprise, and it is to be hoped that it can be accomplished. The bed of the Arroyo is heavily timbered with the native California trees, and a winding driveway connecting these cities by easy grades through the bed of the Arroyo would be a most attractive feature of this locality.

"The city of Los Angeles is behind, rather than in the lead of the cities of the United States in the improvement of her parks and parkways. This is shown in the following table:

City.	Population.	Park Revenue.	Proportion of Total City Revenue.
Denver	210,000	$264,000	14 per cent.
San Francisco	450,000	405,000	7 " "
Kansas City	248,361	393,645	20 " "
Minneapolis	301,000	694,651	13.5 " "
Los Angeles	319,198	202,565	5 " "
Seattle*	311,593	202,564	8 " "

*The city of Seattle has bonded itself for $3,500,000 park improvement.

COMPARISON OF APPROXIMATE PARK EXPENDITURES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

City.	Population.	Amount.
Kansas City	248,381	$9,000,000
Minneapolis	301,000	6,000,000
Los Angeles	319,198	1,750,000

"The present Park Commission was appointed in the spring of 1910. The accounts are kept in fiscal years, beginning July 1st. A comparison of park expenditures for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1909-10, prior to the present administration, with expenditures for a similar period for the following year during this administration shows the following:

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES

	Administration and Maintenance.	Betterments.	Total.
July 1, 1909 to Mar. 31, 1910	$102,006.99	$27,559.36	$129,566.35
July 1, 1910 to Mar. 31, 1911	79,853.10	44,010.52	123,863.62

"In conclusion, it may be stated that owing to the natural physical opportunities in Los Angeles and the habits of our people and our visitors from outside it is incumbent upon this city to specialize in the beautification of its parks, that this work of development should be done by the best talent that we can obtain along scientific and artistic lines, and that the city of Los Angeles at present is behind its sister cities of equal size in this line of work."

COLLIER'S WEEKLY ON WILLIAM KENT'S TARIFF SPEECH

The daily newspapers of the country printed the humorous parts of it; it did contain much humor, of that incisive and engaging quality that has been heard in the House only rarely since Cushman of Washington died. But the serious parts of Kent's speech were entirely consistent with his possession of an honorary degree from Yale; no speech in the present session has gone more directly to the heart of the philosophy of government.

Kent, although he stated specifically that he would protect infant industries, so long as they remain infants, looked free trade in the face more courageously even than any Democrat who has spoken during the present session. California has reason to be proud of his courage; every voter in the State ought to send for his speech, and everybody else as well who would like to see a tariff speech which is easy to read, luminous, and entertaining.—Collier's Weekly.

The "pay-as-you-enter" plan of electing senators begins to look like a back number.—Omaha Bee.

OLD GUARD STANDS PAT.

We are all more or less familiar with the importance of committees in Congress. We know, for instance, how a member like ex-Congressman Tawney at the head of the appropriations committee can stifle progressive legislation by simply refusing to provide the money to carry on its administration, and how a senator like Aldrich at the head of the finance committee, accessible always to the interests, can "revise" the tariff by adding still more to the excessive protection already enjoyed by our giant industries. It is in the committee room that legislation is considered, shaped, filled with "jokers" or buried in pigeon holes. The character of the committees is therefore of prime importance. This the old guard of the Senate recognizes. Despite the efforts of the thirteen Progressive Republican Senators, representing the public sentiment of the country, to have the Republican representation on the main committee fixed so that the Progressives would be assigned in proportion to their numerical strength in the Senate, all the committees that deal with the great problems of the country were "packed" by the Old Guard with the "tried and true" senators of special privilege. Arrogantly, defiantly ignoring the mandate of Republican voters all over the country, these reactionaries, led by Gallinger, blocked every opening, through which might come genuine progressive bills, with ultra-high tariff senators, anti-conservationists, and Senators opposed to real railroad regulation.

It is plain that the Standpat Republicans are determined to serve the System to the last ditch. Depleted in numbers, repudiated by Republicans at the polls, they still hold fast to the power that remains to them. For a while yet the fight must go on along the old lines. Progressive senators must continue their struggle on the floor of the Senate, rather than in the committee rooms, for what the people demand in legislation. And what is more important, the voters of the various states must not forget that they still have work to do to bring about such changes in the personnel of the Senate as will insure real representative government. Until that is done they will continue to pay tribute to special privilege.—La Follette's.

Mistress—Why have you been so long, Marie? I told you we wanted the lobster for lunch, and it is now past one o'clock. Maid—It's on account of your hobble skirt you gave me, madame.—Fliegende Blaetter.

PROVIDING FOR "LAME DUCKS"

The ten members of the national monetary commission now draw salaries of $7500 a year each. When the commission was originally appointed the members were not paid salaries, inasmuch as they were members of the senate or the house, and there was a constitutional obstacle to the drawing of two salaries by congressmen. Inasmuch, however, as the members of the commission in all cases ceased to serve in congress, with the end of the last session, provision was made for the payment of salaries to them just before the adjournment.

It is now a well paid "lame duck" commission, consisting of the following men: Ex-Senators Nelson W. Aldrich, Julius Caesar Burrows, Eugene Hale, Hernando D. Money, Frank P. Flint, Henry H. Teller and James P. Taliaferro, and ex-Representatives James McLachlan, George W. Prince and Robert W. Bonynge.

The names of Messrs. Prince and McLachlan were added only in March in order to provide places for them in the public service. Another "lame duck' performance that deserve criticism was the placing of ex-Senator Warner of Missouri upon the board of ordnance and fortifications at a salary of $5000 a year. All such offices are practically sinecures, and the effect is to pension indirectly the occupants. The multiplication of commissionerships under the federal government should be investigated rigidly by the democratic house—Springfield Republican.

"'Ave you 'eard that old Jim 'as stopped smoking?" "No." "Yes; you see, 'e's a little near-sighted, and the other day 'e emptied his pipe into a gunpowder barrel!"—Tit-Bits.

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From Kern Canon to Giant Forest

The Chronicle of a Knapsack Trip

By WILLIAM CONGER MORGAN

Article and photographs, courtesy of The Sierra Club

When the Sierra Club left the Kern Canon last summer, the main party, with the pack animals, climbed the steep trail up Coyote Creek, rambled through the alpine meadows at Farewell Gap, made camp in the shadow of Saw Tooth Peak and again at Redwood Meadows. But two score of us trampers took the short-cut up over the Chagoopa Plateau, across the Big Arroyo and up Lost Canon, over Black Rock Pass and down Cliff Creek Canon to the Giant Forest, where, joining with the main party, we heard for the last time that season the "call of the wild." It is the log-book of this latter journey which is appended here, for brief and simple as was the trip, yet it was replete with the pleasure that dwells beneath the evergreen shade of the mountain-sides.



The Sharp Peak of Saw Tooth From Columbine Lake

Photograph by W. L. Huber

The excitement began some time before the start was made when the captains of the four parties were summoned before the commissary general to receive their allotted provisions, for on a knapsack trip, ten is about all that can be accommodated in one mess. Every member of each party was present for the apportionment of provisions and outfit among the individual members, the packs were made up, and all was ready for the start.

The pack-train put us up the first steep fifteen hundred feet of the trail leading up Funston Creek to the Chagoopa Plateau, and late in the afternoon of July 21st we shouldered our burdens and the trip began. There was much shifting of packs and adjusting of straps as we ascended to the Upper Funston Meadow, and to some of us the first three hours' tramp seemed longer than any of the succeeding days, lovely as it was in the evening light. The scarlet gilias stood like flaming torches beside the trail beckoning us onward, and as we climbed we left behind us the long-leaved yellow pines and entered the fragrant shade of the firs. When we reached the plateau the sun was near the horizon and the silent company of tamaracks, standing like a picket guard around the meadow, were casting long bars of shade across the grass. Two parties, the "slow-goers," were to spend the night at Moraine Lake, on whose crystal surface there appeared reflected every tree and stone, even the distant Kaweahs. The rest of us turned to the south and scrambled down the steep sides of the canon into the Big Arroyo. The short twilight of elevated regions was accentuated by our descent from the sunlit heights into the darksome valley, and we had scarcely time to gather in the night's supply of firewood and call in the stragglers before darkness was upon us.



Looking Up Cliff Creek Canon

Photograph by E. T. Parsons

With the exception of the one spot where precipitous walls of rock attempt to block the stream as it comes cannonading from the gorge and plunges headlong into the Kern, throughout its whole course the Big Arroyo, though deeply cut, is an open canon. From the more gentle slopes on the western side, streams come tumbling down from the Kern-Kaweah Divide every mile or so, each carving for itself a side canon. The ascent of Lost Canon presents little difficulty for man or beast. Climbing past the long series of cascades down which Lost Creek tumbles into the Big Arroyo, we were soon passing through the beautiful gardens and forests of Lost Canon. From wall to wall lies a flowery meadow, pleasantly shaded with groves of tamarack pines. Through it, flowing in wide, tranquil curves and stretches of diminutive rapids, runs the musical stream, whose voice spoke with a vain allure to our fishermen, no trout ever having been planted there. Traveling onward, past the meadows, our climb gave us a succession of magnificent views looking back across the hazy canon of the Kern. Black and sharp against the early morning sky rose Cirque Peak, Langley, Le Conte and Guyot. Above our heads as we trudged along towered the jagged pinnacles of Mount Needham and Saw Tooth Peak, which, mantled in black storm clouds and most marvelously gilded by the setting sun, we had seen on the night of our camp at the foot of the Red Kaweah.

The head of the canon is boxed in by a steep rise of five hundred feet. Surmounting this, we stood upon Black Rock Pass. The panorama that greets the eye is superb and varied, especially from the ridge just to the north. Beyond the barriers that rise northward nearly a thousand feet above the pass lie the Five Lakes, thrice repeated, and beyond them, across the Big Arroyo, the twin clusters of the Kaweahs and the ruddy ridge of Red Spur. To the east, at our feet, lay the exquisite little meadows and woodland of Lost Canyon, the abode of the tripping deer and the shambling porcupine, and to the west the valley of Cliff Creek and the watershed of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah. Southward the view was shut in by Needham and the sharp peak of Saw Tooth, in whose shadow, cradled on the top of the pass, barely removed enough to prevent its slipping over the ridge, lies Columbine, a gem of mountain lakelets. Like a circle of spears on all sides rise pinnacles of ragged rock which, reflected from its surface, contrast strongly with the mantle of snow which dips beneath its azure waters. A solitude of rock and water and snow and sky it seems, yet from the rock sounds the cheery whistle of the marmot, from the sky the twitter of the leucosticte (rosy finch) and, snuggling close to the snow in a sheltered sunny nook, the mountain daisy blooms.

Four or five other lakes nestle in little basins just below the pass. Lying at different levels the higher cascade into the lower over precipices or rounded bosses of rock that make difficult going for foot-folk and are quite impassable for pack-animals. The bones of a couple of animals bleaching on the upper ledges sufficiently attested that some one had come to grief there, unnecessarily so, as the trail, swinging far to the north, close under the walls of the cirque, avoids the dangerous belt altogether. The great difficulty in this canon lies in picking up the end of the trail at the precise point where its assistance is most needed. This is particularly true to the traveler making his way up Cliff Creek, as at the foot of each boss, or precipice, there is a broad bench of meadowland criss-crossed with a maze of cattle trails. In each case only patient search discovered the trail close under the northern wall. Altogether the pass is not to be recommended for pack-trains except under the skilled and patient guidance of an experienced mountaineer.

(Continued on page 16)



Pertinent Editorial Extracts From Our State Exchanges

Police and Politics Poor Bedfellows.

Once again San Francisco's police department is stirred to its very foundation by a political disturbance which is aimed at the removal of Chief John F. Seymour. It has been openly announced in the public prints that Seymour may have gained the enmity of his superiors by refusing to agree with them that the lid was on too snug, but such insinuations are buried beneath formal charges of incompetency filed by the administration against the head of the police department.

Scandal which pointed the finger of suspicion at the mayor's secretary in San Francisco and which had its inception in the hovels occupied by the inmates of the under world in the city across the bay, was accompanied by a storm of allegations and denials by men in high places, some raw spots having evidently been rubbed.

And in the meantime the people of San Francisco who are supporting a police force for peace and protection are looking on, helpless and bewildered, and wondering when their city can pick out a chief of police who will take program in sufficiently large doses to keep his political health and position in working order for more than a few months.

It is generally admitted that Seymour, whose reputation for honesty and efficiency is coast wide, accepted the position under pressure and he has announced his intention of fighting the attempt to cast him out under a charge of incompetency.

We are not desirous of taking sides in an interesting controversy, but we will arise to remark that civilization can boast of but few good police departments which are wholly manipulated under political control—Oakland Enquirer.

Socialist Victories.

In saying that the vote by which a number of Socialists were elected to Mayoralties was 20 per cent Socialist and 80 per cent "protest," Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey's militant governor, expresses what a great many observers feel to be the cause of the extraordinary showing of the candidates of that new political cult in recent elections.

Certainly it is absurd to say that thousands had suddenly become converts to the Socialist creed, when at the last general election the party had made no notable gain in its total vote. The evolution of parties—the successful ones—is generally slow, and it is not believable that any party should grow so alarmingly fast in a natural way. . . .

The glamor of these seeming Socialist victories has already died out, and the votes by which they were accomplished prove to have been principally casual. The Socialist vote has declined in Milwaukee, Oakland has elected a Republican mayor, and Santa Cruz and Vallejo have just defeated Socialist candidates for all the city offices.—Richmond Independent.

Investigating Express Companies.

One of the most important investigations ever made by the Interstate Commerce Commission is that of the express companies of the United States. This investigation is now under way. The commission has before it much material which it is at present studying and arranging. It is thought that the outcome will be a complete change in the express business of the country. Quite recently there was held in Washington a convention relative to the much talked about and written about parcels oost. This was attended by distinguished men from various parts of the country. Some of them have made thorough study of the express situation. It is somewhat remarkable that the resolution was passed by the convention favoring the complete absorption or control of the express companies by the government. Assuming that half the things complained of against the express companies are sustained, it will not be strange if the demand for government ownership will be urgent after the Interstate Commerce Commission's report has been published. . . —Yolo Democrat.

Real Statesmanship.

When Frank P. Flint, senator from California, succeeded in getting nice protective tariff rates for lemons oranges and walnuts to benefit less than one-tenth of the population of this state alone at the expense of eighty million more people of the nation, it was considered a great "divvy" from the pork barrel; now comes the new senator, Works, with a promise to try to get justice for the lemon growers, but not to the detriment of the poor of this nation. This sounds like real statesmanship. — Willows Journal.

Insurgency a Protest.

Under the title of the "Senate Dead Locked," the Weekly Chronicle of San Francisco reads the Insurgent or Progressive element out of the Republican party. The cause for this departure on the part of the Chronicle is due to the fact that the insurgent Republicans in the United States senate refused to be governed by a caucus of the Republican senators, and acquiesce in the election of a man who has proven by his conduct in the past that he is not in sympathy with the reforms demanded by the people. . .

The men that stand branded as insurgents by such reactionary organs as the Chronicle and other stand-pat publications are, in fact, the men who are representative of the best thought and principles that are contained in the Republican party. In fact, they are the saving element of that organization, and if they are taken from the old organization, then there is no longer anything within the party that is worthy of preservation. The Chronicle makes the statement that with the Progressive element within the body of the Republican party it will be impossible for the party to elect its presidential candidate in the year 1912. It might also have said, and truly, that with the Progressive element divorced from the Republican party its nominee can not be elected. The statement that this element is the minority has not yet been proven. . . . —Pomona Times.

To Make Mining Safer.

All research and experiments designed to safeguard the lives of miners should be followed by sympathetic interest. For that reason the action of the United States government in buying a coal mine which will be worked by experts with the object of discovering the safest methods of mining will meet with general approval.—Mother Lode Magnet, Jamestown, Cal.

New York's Foreign Born.

New York City has about 1,000,000 American born citizens, 1,000,000 Italian citizens and 2,500,000 other foreign born citizens, in all 3,500,000 foreign born citizens against 1,000,000 American born. There is food for thought in the statement of an Episcopal Bishop of the Empire state, that New York City will be what the Italians make it.—Redlands Review.



Sacramento Bee

Her Chance to Make a Hit



Gleanings From the Press

OF FIFTY YEARS AGO

Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

$1,000 Reward. The Sureties of William W. Brooks, County Treasurer of Yolo county, hereby offer a reward of **One Thousand Dollars** for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who robbed said Treasurer's safe at Cacheville, Yolo county, on Sunday evening, April 14th, 1861, or a proportionate reward for information which may lead to the discovery of the perpetrator of the robbery, or the recovery of the funds.

Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

The Overland Telegraph expedition passed through Placerville yesterday.

Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

San Francisco Times:— Frank M. Pixley has retired from the charge of this newspaper, and it is now conducted by an association of printers. Frank F. Fargo, late of the Alameda Herald, is now the editor.

Thursday, June 6, 1861.

A grand union meeting was held in Los Angeles, May 25th, which was addressed by General Drawn, Major Carleton, and Captain Hancock.

The San Antonio (Alameda) stage capsized day before yesterday, severely if not fatally injuring two passengers.

California a Cotton State.— Editor's Union: Do not start with horror and think for a moment there is a woman who is a Secessionist. .....I would simply call attention to the possibility of our young state becoming at no distant day a cotton-producing one. .....I had three fine plants in my own garden last year, which, though planted in June, matured at least ten bolls each..... The matured fiber was fine, long and of a silken texture, and pearly whiteness.—A Farmer's Wife, Home Valley Ranch, May 30, 1851.

Bank Co-partnership Notice.—The Undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, and will continue the banking business of Fretz & Ralston, under the name and style of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., in this city, and Eugene Kelly & Co., New York. R. S. Fretz, Eugene Kelly, Joseph A. Donohoe, W. C. Ralston.—San Francisco, June 1st, 1861.

(Now the Donohoe-Kelly Banking Corporation, of San Francisco.)

The Collegiate Institute. (At Benicia, for Males Only.) The next session, the twelfth, will open on the twelfth of July.

The course of study will continue, as usual, two-fold; that is, the usual Classical, or College Course, and our Institute, or English course. To the latter, especially, we would invite the attention of those parents who wish their sons to receive a solid, practical education, and yet do not wish them to study the dead languages.

Expenses.—The entire expense with board and washing, is, per year, $350.

The sessions are each five months.

C. J. Flatt, Principal.

OF TODAY

San Francisco, May 20.—Announcement was made here today that the Great Western Power Company will build, at Big Meadows, in the northern part of the state, a reservoir which will surpass in capacity the Roosevelt dam in Arizona and the Assouan dam in Egypt.

Sufficient water will be stored for the irrigation of 300,000 acres of land, eventually to be disposed of for the irrigation of large tracts in the Sacramento valley. In combination with the City Electric Company, which has just been acquired by the power company, the horsepower for the irrigation project will be increased to 50,000.

San Francisco, May 22.—Eugene E. Schmitz balanced his cash book last Tuesday, and, finding only a nominal sum to carry forward, hit the trail for Mexico, whither many restless Americans had just preceded him. Schmitz is not going to the troubled republic to wield sword or gun, nor to carry the banners of Diaz or Madero. He seeks not war, but pelf.

The sum the former Mayor has lost since his enforced abdication is variously estimated by his friends, but it is admitted to be considerable even by the most conservative. The only certain estimate is that he has lost all.

Sacramento, May 22.—The highest price ever realized for a car of California fruit was that brought by the second car of cherries shipped from this State several days ago and sold in Chicago today for $5,554 or at the rate of $2.55 per ten-pound box, according to the California Fruit Distributors. There were 2,188 boxes of cherries in the car.

Sacramento, May 22.—The last shipment of lady birds—known as ladys bugs, also—was sent from the Insectary in Capitol Park last Saturday by E. K. Carnes, who sent the bugs—3,000,000 of them—to the southern part of the State. The bugs are the most impartial little ones in the State. They eat anything that looks like a harmful bug, making no specialty of gobbling up a certain kind of harmful scale or buglet. They are of especial value in the Imperial Valley to keep out damaging insects which would otherwise make the muskmelon crop impossible.

Fresno, May 26.—That a steamship of the regular river size will make a trip between Stockton and San Francisco to a point beyond Herndon, about 15 miles from this city, early next month, possibly June 5th, was announced today by the River Navigation Committee of this city. The trip will be made no later than June 9th and will be for the purpose of demonstrating the possibilities of navigation on the upper San Joaquin.

Doyle (Lassen Co.), May 26.—The fall of a giant meteor, followed by four smaller ones, caused consternation throughout Lassen County yesterday morning. The first meteor, which was plainly seen by several in this place, fell in the direction of Tule Lake and the shock of the explosion was heard for miles around and caused the earth to tremble as though from earthquake.

J. D. Brown, Night Agent for the Western Pacific Company here, saw the meteors. He declares that the big one resembled a huge burning barn sailing through the air. The noise was like that of escaping steam from a score of locomotives and the explosion when the meteor sank from sight was deafening.

THE DAY AT SAN FRANCISCO

(Continued from page 9)

Chief of Police Martin retired on a pension. As his successor, John F. Seymour was chosen.

Mayor McCarthy celebrated Seymour's elevation with another statement.

"At best," said the Mayor, "no city can afford to tolerate more than one so-called 'tenderloin district,' and I absolutely insist upon a proper and immediate policing of San Francisco which will centralize the element that must ever be watched by the police and by the police made to respect and fear the law.

"Your newly chosen chief of police (Seymour) is a veteran officer of your own department, experienced and skilled in his life's profession and distinguished throughout the country and abroad for his eminent ability and his unimpeachable character. Consistent with my promise and pledges heretofore made, I have labored diligently to secure for the people of San Francisco the services of this most capable officer, and now that success has crowned by efforts I entertain the earnest hope that your honorable board will share in my high opinion of the man and will look to him as the executive head of your department for the achievement of the many improvements in the police department so long sought by me."

And now other changes come in the San Francisco Police Department. McCarthy has removed his own Commissioner, Henderson, as summarily as he removed Taylor's appointees, giving Max Goldberg Henderson's place.

The new board proceeded to suspend Chief Seymour. They passed the necessary order, but Seymour took the matter to the courts. At present writing, Seymour holds his job, but if the Police Commission finds him guilty of misconduct, however arbitrarily, he will have to go.

McCarthy has issued a long statement to the new Board of Police Commissioners in which he sets forth that, "pursuing a policy definitely outlined before the municipal election, November, 1909, which policy was passed upon and approved by The People at that time, I am determinedly interested in giving to the community within the law, a liberal and square administration which is in harmony with our universal wish for civic peace and progress, commercial development and the legitimate pursuit of happiness."

That sounds well, but what does it mean? Does it mean a revival of the glories and scandals and bankruptcies of our one taste of a "Paris of America"?

That is for the events of the next few weeks to show.

LAW-MAKING JUDGES.

When the North and the South were at white heat over the question of Negro slavery, in that bitter period which culminated in the Civil War, the rights of a slave were brought to a hearing before the Supreme Court of the United States, and irreverent liberty men were often heard to say of the decision that "it gave the law to the North and the nigger to the South." History repeats itself. The same Supreme Court, its dominant members now in friendly touch with plutocracy as those who dominated it some sixty years ago were with slavocracy, has just disposed of two cases involving the plutocratic principle even as that old decision involved the slavery principle; and although it may not be said that in these cases history has repeated itself literally, it seems to have repeated itself in effect as closely as superficial circumstances permit. . . .

Let it be distinctly understood that in these comments we make no attack of our own upon the Supreme Court. We go no further in suggestive criticism than the oldest and one of the ablest of its members goes in his dissenting opinion. While agreeing with the decision dissolving the oil trust, Justice Harlan does not agree with it in usurping the authority of Congress, and he says so in unmistakable and highly significant terms. What could be more sinister in significance than his indignant phrases, to which Senator La Follette gives this shortened but not altered form: "The court has by judicial construction written into the Sherman anti-trust law language which the great combinations and trusts have been endeavoring to persuade Congress to add to it by way of legislative amendment?"—The Public, Chicago.

Departing Guest—You've got a pretty place here, Frank, but it looks a bit bare yet. Host—Oh, it's because the trees are a bit young. I hope they'll have grown to a good size before you come again!—London Opinion.

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FROM KERN CANON TO GIANT FOREST

(Continued from page 13)

Cliff Creek contains some of the sharpest and most angular slide-rock that the writer has ever experienced. We needlessly ascertained this fact in attempting to cross-cut the trail, which is generally smooth and well rounded from its continual use by cattle. The waning day sent us down Cliff Creek at a lively pace, for we planned to camp for the night at Redwood Meadow. We reached this charming spot about sunset, that mystic time when sequoias are seen at their best, for the huge cinnamon shafts tower up into the leafy shadows like pillars in a temple. Indistinct in the twilight, the waxen spikes of the lupines stand like tapers on the altar, while soft and clear throughout the darkling aisles of the forest sounds the magic flute of the woodland, the vesper song of the dwarf hermit thrush. One would fain linger in such a spot under the spell which eventide throws over all nature, but the seeping streams were warm and uninviting, so we hastened on and just at nightfall came upon the gurgling waters of the North Fork. For an hour the campfire shone on the circle of faces and cast a flickering light into the recesses of the forest. Then each scooped for himself a little hollow among the stones and crawled into his sleeping-bag. For a moment or two the stars twinkled and birds of the night called to each other from the leafy branches over our heads. Then all was dark and all was still.

Crossing North Fork and Deer Creek next morning, we struck the new trail to Giant Forest. It skirts the base of Sugarbowl Dome without cutting contours until Buck Canon is crossed. Then begins the ascent which ends only at the top of Seven Mile Hill, from which point the old and the new trails run side by side. For us this four-thousand-foot climb was a tough one. The day was hot and humid; the trail dry and dusty. We made the climb in the middle of the day—the price we paid for a couple of hours' "beauty sleep" that morning. But neither sultry air, glaring sun nor thirsty trail depressed our spirits as much as the fact that we were entirely unprepared for what we experienced. We had been told of the fine new trail that did away with the steep zig-zags of the old. As often, therefore, as the trail bore off to the west, the step quickened and the stride lengthened in the hope that we were now on the shady stretch that would lead to the far-famed sequoias. More than a score of times did our hopes fall as the trail turned back into the sun again and began the climb once more.

The new trail is beautiful—for pack animals—and so safe that a fractious mule cannot fall his own length, but anything with more spirit than a burro will find it monotonous and disheartening. Having experienced the new, next time the writer would try the old trail by Alta Meadows, which though rougher and more dangerous, has distinct scenic value.

It was such a pleasant variation from the steady up-hill pull of the morning, that the descent from the ridge of Panther Peak was made at a swinging pace; and forty-eight hours after we picked up our packs in the Kern Canon, we threw them off in Giant Forest, certainly not a bad record for a knapsack party, some of whom were women.

Of the days spent in the shade of the sequoias little need be said, for the delight and charm of this spot is well known. Our morning rambles startled the deer in the leafy glades and sent the quail scurrying to cover on the sunny slopes. We wandered idling through the forest and waded waist-deep through acres of lupines whose delicate perfume filled the air and attracted myriads of bees, the drowsy hum of whose wings lulled one to slumber at the noon hour. From Moro Rock, that huge dome of granite, we looked across the valley of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah toward the Great Western Divide, and from Sunset Point watched the shadows fall. Flowers there were, the old-time favorites that everybody called by their first names and others so little known that no one knew any gossip about them. They said that the fishing was good and showed a couple of dozen fishlings caught in a far-away stream—to us who had come from the Kern! About the big sloping rock to the south of the store we slept and on it built our campfires, the pot-holes which freckle its surface affording the best kind of seats. A score of people there are who can tell of one so large that there were forty feet inside the brim. Strange tales there were, too, of how the animals got in one night and ate the melons and cake and opened a can of cream to go with the coffee. Two days and nights were spent amid pranks and pleasures, then came the main party with its official chronicler who put an end to the literary career of a scribbler-errant.

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In This Issue: JOHNSON ON THE JOB By E. French Strother

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THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK

A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

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FREMONT OLDER

Editor San Francisco Bulletin



The San Francisco Bulletin is one of the very few metropolitan dailies in California that has stood steadfastly and consistently for the cause of Progressive Reform, since its inception, in this state. This number contains a timely, very interesting article from an entirely fresh viewpoint, on "Dynamiters and Dynamiters," by Mr. Older.

A Patriotic Traitor

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATS are affirming that Mr. Bryan is merely trying to do his part while the followers of Underwood retort that he is trying to "do" his party. To the politician whoever would cause division in his party is a traitor, but in the eyes of those who would see such a realignment of American voters as would put all the progressives in one party and all the conservatives in the other would prove himself about the patriot the nation is looking for. Mr. Bryan does not give great promise of being that man. On the tariff issue he is a very retrogressive progressive. The country has stolen a march on him, in fact several marches, for it is now full fourteen years ahead of a tariff-for-revenue-only policy and will no more go back to it than to sixteen-to-one.

Thumbs Down

AT A MOTORCYCLE MEET in the suburbs of Chicago lately, almost at the opening of the day's events, one of the cyclists was killed in plain view of the crowd and under circumstances peculiarly distressing, whereat the management was inclined to call off the remainder of the events, but the crowd protested. They had paid their entrance money with secret expectation, if not hope, that some thrill of the kind might take place and were not to be deprived of their chance at another sensation if they knew their own minds. How much have we, in reality, progressed in the humanities since thumbs were turned down in token of death to the gladiator in the arena at Rome? Our methods have changed, but have we?

The Sale of a State

SO RUNS THE STORY: Moffatt, the big Colorado railroader, died owing four millions of overdue bonds on his road, his private fortune being encumbered as collateral security. William G. Evans, a life long friend and executor of the estate, undertook its salvation from importunate bankers. Evans has been the Herrin of Colorado. Simon Guggenheim could raise the money to pay off the debt and no one else could, but he has coveted above all else the place of boss of Colorado. Therefore, as a condition precedent to coming to the relief of the Moffatt estate and railroad, Evans was required, so runs the story, to turn the position of boss of Colorado over to Guggenheim. So the political future of a great commonwealth becomes mere "boot" thrown in in a deal between two of our modern Big Ones. Thank God that thing is no longer possible in California anyhow!

Bigness Next

NOTHING SEEMS MORE INEVITABLE than that the antitrust decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States will drive all the constituent parts of the existing big combinations into single corporations more mighty, perhaps, than the United States Steel Corporation now is. How much better off shall we be then than now? The winning of these cases by the government suggests the entirely successful surgical operation followed not long after by the death of the patient. The essential purpose of combination is exploitation and one great concern can exploit more readily than a lot of lesser ones somewhat loosely bunched. Must we tackle the problem of mere bigness next?

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Where State Lines Vanish

COLORADO AND WYOMING are joined in issue before the Supreme Court of the United States over the ownership of interstate waters as states. It should be easy for the Supreme Court to apply the "rule of reason" to that case and to hold that, without relation to state lines, he who was first in time must be held first in right. However, in case of a manifestly greater public interest being on the side of the late comer some interstate or national method of applying the law of eminent domain for the condemnation and payment of the titles of holders whose rights obstruct a larger development will doubtless have to be worked out. As users of the waters of interstate streams we are citizens of the Great Republic, not of states.

Insurance Rates and Employers' Liability

ALMOST A PANICAL FEELING seems to be spreading with reference to advances in rates for insurance against liability for accidents under the Roseberry law. Perhaps the insurance companies may be stimulating this feeling, perhaps it is only the unknown that terrifies, perhaps the press may be exploiting the matter to make interesting reading, but whatever the cause the truth is that there is no occasion for indulging a tendency to stampede. At the worst the employers will have no greater burden to carry on to the ultimate consumer than his employes have carried all along, and in fact, not half as great for the reason that the injured employes and their associates have carried the entire burden of casualties to life and limb while the Roseberry law does not contemplate that the employers shall carry half of it. For example, if an accident to a head of a family result in the death of the injured his family will receive, under the Roseberry law, a sum equal to three times the average annual wages of said worker, the same not to be less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000, but the family loses the earnings of the dead husband or father for all of the years during which, had he lived, he would have toiled for their benefit.

Nevertheless, the burden to be borne by the employers will not be trivial, and inasmuch as the state has transferred to their shoulders the bearing, in the first instance, of this burden, it must in fairness see to it that adequate facilities for insuring against the risk are made available at a cost not greater than the service is reasonably worth or, in reason, should cost. Adequate insurance at reasonable cost is the foundation of employers' liability and workmen's compensation policies.

But a difficulty is that no one knows precisely what insurance rates should be in order to cover the risks insured against. Actuaries have not fully worked the problem out in this country or even in European countries. Of course insurance companies are not likely to make the mistake of charging too little to make sure of covering the risk, or to underrate that risk in soliciting business. Nor are they likely to knock each other's heads off through competition. The main risks are that the premiums charged will either be in excess of the risks assumed or else that wildcat concerns will go into the business to get what they can out of it and then go to pieces when the burden of an accumulated liability supervenes. The state must safeguard the employer in this particular even if, in order to do so, it has to establish a system of state supervised or operated insurance.

The state of Washington has done this at the outset. It has made its workmen's compensation law apply to something like fifty industries and, with the best actuary advice obtainable, it has fixed something like fifty different classes of industries with an appropriate rate for each class, causing the members of each class to bear the whole cost of injuries inflicted in that class. These rates run from one and one-half per cent of the annual payroll, for working in creameries and printing establishments, etc., up to five per cent for working in concrete construction, stone or brick work and ten per cent in powder works.

The first and best insurance that employers can take out will be to discipline their forces and put their machinery in order for the prevention of accidents. And right here the boozy employe will find himself shut out. The prudent employer will permit no employe to go to work on Monday who has spent Sunday guzzling beer and "going down the line." Workmen will very generally have to stop drinking or stop working for reliable employers. They will have to gravitate (and this is a real danger to the whole system of workmen's compensation) to the employer who first makes himself execution proof by putting his property in his wife's name, so that a recovery for accident obtained against him would be worthless and then fills his shops and works with refuse, boozy, careless and irresponsible labor that no prudent producer will dare to employ. Just how serious this outlawed competition will prove we do not know, but it is an element to be considered. It is not often that the off-scourings succeed in any line of endeavor or that their competition bites as well as barks.

There are those who would have had California delay the entering upon this policy until some braver, more enterprising state, some state in which the humanities rise more highly above the lust for gain than

its own, had worked the problem out, but it is to be doubted if the manhood of California will take any such view of the issue. The industry of this state has put up to it by the Roseberry law a good, hard problem to work out with justice toward all interests, a man's problem and, for one, the writer of this is heartily glad that the policy of shirk did not commend itself to our late legislature. California can do its share toward working this great problem out as well as can any other state. And it will do it. If it does all other states will speedily follow.

A. J. P.

Right of Way for Cities

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT on the Los Angeles power bonds removes the last possible obstacle from the path of California cities that may desire to enter upon utility enterprises. The issue touched upon, which was whether a city could start into the business of supplying some utility for which a franchise had already been granted to a private company—this issue had already been covered in the United States Circuit Court, but it was new to our Supreme Court.

Nearly a year ago Los Angeles voted $3,500,000 bonds for the construction of a plant to generate electric power from the Owens River water as it comes down from the mountains, and to distribute the current for light, heat and power to the people of that city. A suit was brought by a taxpayer to enjoin the city from the sale of the bonds on the ground that the municipality had no right to enter upon the making and distribution of this utility, it having granted franchises to several private companies for this purpose, whose interests would be unfavorably affected by the city's competition.

The general question of whether a city can undertake business in competition with private companies enjoying city franchises has been covered in decisions in other states —always in favor of the city. The point raised in this case turned on the phraseology of the article in the constitution which prescribes how a franchise is to be granted to a private company, in any city that does not itself possess public works for the production of this particular utility. No provision is made for granting a franchise by a city that possesses a plant for the utility. In other words, it seems to have been the object of the framers of this section to prevent cities from creating competition against themselves. Those who carried on the case against Los Angeles undertook to make this provision work backwards, and contended that since only those cities that were without public works could grant a franchise, therefore any city that granted a franchise must forever remain without public works. Which is about like saying that since you can't make an omelet without breaking eggs, therefore if you break the eggs it must be to make an omelet. Of course Judge Shaw does not put it quite that way in his ably written opinion. That is just a little Supreme Court decision of our own.

What Judge Shaw does say—and it sounds particularly good to us as we look forward into the future—is that "grants of franchises and of special privileges by the state to private individuals and corporations are to be construed most strongly in favor of the public; and that where the privilege claimed is doubtful nothing is to be taken by mere implication as against public rights." That has the true ring to it. From the days of the Dartmouth decision our courts have held that a privilege once granted, no matter by what fraud or misunderstanding, must bind the people. But the courageous application of the principle laid down in this decision—not new and yet frequently overlooked—will serve in a measure to palliate the wrong of the Dartmouth idea.

Los Angeles is now ready to go ahead with the great work of supplying its people with cheap light and power in unlimited quantities. It should become one of the best lighted cities in the world, and should add greatly to its population through new manufacturing enterprises. C. D. W.

Who Is Going to Do It?

NEXT TO THE JOY OF ACTUALLY DOING THINGS and of regarding them when finished, comes the joy of contemplating the big work to be done, sizing it up, planning it out and figuring on who is to do it.

Here is a rare fine old world filled to overflowing with the things man needs for his comfort and development. Here is bountiful Nature ready and anxious to do her share of the work on a ratio of about 100 to 1. And here is Mr. Man, a wonderfully clever being, with an immense amount of good in him, who has thus far managed to give himself only half a chance. And the problem is so to reorganize things that everybody will begin life with a fair opportunity to win happiness and to gain his share of the good that the world provides. This means the practical abolition of poverty and unemployment, the enormous reduction of disease and crime, and a great increase in the comfort and happiness of everybody.

There is the job, and it is certainly a big one. It is not to be accomplished, like the fall of Jericho, by any business of horn-blowing, nor by religious revival meetings, nor by electing this or that party to office, nor by dreaming about socialism, nor by writing editorials; alas! It is a gigantic and complicated scheme of development, involving a thousand changes and reforms, and as many more experiments and mistakes. It calls for object lessons without number, for sacrifices, for a great amount of dull drudgery; and there are in the midst of it the sounds of strife and the cries of the injured, the ravings of cranks and the warnings of the wise. But most of all it is a matter of work—work that will not do itself but must be done by somebody—and the question is, who?

In this world's affairs we generally expect to see those who are most directly benefited by any enterprise carry it forward themselves. And as this is a project for uplifting humanity and abolishing poverty, we naturally think of the poor and down-trodden as the chief beneficiaries and look to them to strike a blow for themselves.

But we shall look in vain. They do their part in providing the object lessons, the living victims for the necessary sacrifice, but they will never be in any number fighting soldiers in the war for the common good. And those who are dreading—or perhaps even hoping—for an uprising of the masses and another French Revolution may just as well be calm. It is not going to happen. The reason why the slaves did not come to Harper's Ferry to help John Brown with his foolish rebellion was chiefly because they were slaves. Those who are really down-trodden are in no condition physically, mentally or morally to undertake warfare.

Nor are these people any more the beneficiaries of the coming new order than the rest of us. The other end of the chain that binds the slave, says Rousseau, is fastened to the master. Out of this miserable reeking pit of poverty come the diseases that carry off our children, the crimes that terrify us and the sense of injustice and wrong that destroys our peace of mind. The agent of oppression, unwilling though he may be, suffers along with the victim.

Shall we turn then to the farther end of the social line, and look to the rich to do the work? They seem to be doing some of it, for they give for colleges and libraries and for the abolition of war. Many of them have become "socialized" as we say, by which we mean that they have come to understand and live up to the responsibility toward society that their wealth has imposed upon them. But the vast majority of the members of this class are opposed to any change that may hazard their place of vantage. The test comes not in the willingness to surrender some of the gain for the public benefit—that is a mere sentiment of charity or perhaps even a longing for praise—but in the willingness to retire from the position of toll-gatherer. Money is needed in the work, for money is the concentrated essence of human energy, and through their money the rich may help. But as a class they are not with the movement—not even when they profess socialism, as many of them are doing.

Is it then the socialist with his admirably equipped machine for spreading his doctrine and with the earnest idealism that we cannot but admire, who is to do the work? There are two kinds of him: The theorist, who wishes to sit down and wait until everybody is brought to believe in socialism, when, by some sort of a grand turn-over, the thing is to be achieved as a whole; and the opportunist who recognizes socialism as a development and is ready to help any policy that leads in that direction. The first of these classes is plainly hors du combat from the start, for with this gorgeous dream dangling before his vision he has no time to waste on mere details. As for the opportunist it would seem that he might be of great value in the premises since most of the reforms are socialistic in character and tend toward the goal he is seeking. The practical fact is, however, that he is so devoted to his party, and so anxious to claim everything for his theory, and so proud of his place far in advance—as he deems it—of the general procession, that he is not very useful.

Will the churches help? They might but they will not. They are dependent—like the rich—upon the system of privilege, and they dare not be in earnest against it. In matters of morality they bear some aid, but on the economic issues that really underlie most questions of morals they are silent. They must not meddle with politics, they say; their work is saving the souls of individuals. If everyone would only do right, they piously declare, then all would be well. This is stand-patism diluted with

self-complacency. A vast possibility going largely to waste.

What about organized labor? Twenty or even ten years ago before the lines of battle were so clearly drawn, the labor union was held to be a great reservoir of political strength, waiting its chance to serve the interest of humanity. Hope still survives although experience has dealt it a well-nigh fatal blow. Wherever the union has appeared in politics it has been for the gain of its class and not for the general good. It seems to have adopted, on the suggestion of the Marx socialists, the doctrine of "class consciousness," which means in effect class selfishness. Bad as selfishness is in the individual, it is infinitely worse when set up as the battle cry of some one portion of the community shut in by an industrial boundary. It is a crime and worse than a crime, a blunder; for if the people as a whole come to understand that organized labor's only interest in politics is to win special privilege for itself, they will "lay for it" with a club, and its last state will be worse than its first. By uniting with saloons and the tough element—as in San Francisco—it may have its brief hour of local triumph, but in the long run it will be heavily the loser. However, that is aside from the question, will it help? To which the answer is: Not while it maintains class selfishness.

Who, then, is to do the work? Why, the rest of us. Those that are neither so rich as to be part of the system, nor so poor and miserable as to lack energy and intelligence; those that work with hands or brain or both, and yet do not profess a class consciousness on that account; those who are dead in earnest in desiring things better—better for everybody—and yet are not hopelessly tied up to any particular theory; those who are prepared to do today's work today, whether it be easy or not, or romantic or not, or our own choice or not; those who do not claim to know it all, but are prepared to experiment and make some mistakes and to keep right on in the face of discouragement. These are the people that will do the work. While they are in harmony on the main points of the program, they are not politically united. Working in disorganized and almost erratic fashion they have still managed to accomplish much. Whenever they finally get together things will go forward with a rush. C. D. W.

Senate Constitutional Amendment Number 22

(This series of articles on the proposed constitutional amendments is intended mainly to open the discussion. The writer of them had not the advantage of hearing them discussed in committee and before the Legislature and the views he holds regarding them are confessedly inexpert, but these amendments demand attention and the writer will handle them as best he may according to his lights. Discussion of them is cordially invited.)

Initiative and Referendum

THIS IS THE DIRECT LEGISLATION AMENDMENT. The writer of this does not despair of representative government. On the contrary he clings to it and builds on it, but this affords no reason why anyone should insist that all government shall be representative and not at all direct. There is abundant room for both sorts contemporaneously and hand in hand.

During the recent session of the legislature 2877 bills were introduced in the two houses, of which 956 passed both houses and 753 became laws. It is improbable that to exceed one measure in the hundred, that will be offered a legislature for enactment into law, will ever be offered to the people directly for such enactment. Direct legislation will be reserved for the few crucial measures in which the general public has become profoundly concerned and, when so concerned, the general public should have the power to make its concern directly and immediately effective. This is the purpose of Senate Constitutional Amendment Twenty-two and its purpose is good.

A petition of qualified electors of the state, equal to 8 per cent of all the votes cast at the election previous for governor, proposing either a law or an amendment to the constitution, and addressed to the Secretary of State will cause such measure to be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election, or to a special election to be called in the discretion of the governor. This is the first legislative power that will be reserved to the people, if this amendment is adopted, as it should be.

The second proposed reservation of power to the people is like unto the first except that, instead of proposing the law directly to the people, it may be proposed to the legislature. Petitions for such a law require the signatures of 5 per cent of the voters instead of 8 per cent. Upon the assembling of the legislature, as soon as it shall have organized, the Secretary of State must transmit such proposed law to it for action. The legislature may, in its discretion, enact or reject the measure, but may not change or amend, or it may propose another law on the same subject. Both measures must then be submitted to the next general election or at a special election called by the governor in his discretion.

The next proposed legislative power reserved to the people by this amendment is known as the referendum. Only urgency measures, such measures as provide for current expenses, measures necessary for the preservation of the public peace or health, enacted by a two-thirds vote of both houses, are to go into effect until ninety days after the final adjournment of the legislature that enacted them. During this interval of ninety days a five per cent petition of voters may be presented to the Secretary of State asking that any act or any section of any act, be submitted to a vote of the people and it must be submitted at the next general election or at a special election if the governor see fit to order one. Pending such action, the act or the section of the act whose submission has been petitioned for, must be held in abeyance and not go into effect.

None of the measures so proposed and adopted by the people is subject to gubernatorial veto, but may be amended, like other statutes, at any subsequent session of the legislature. If there be conflict between two such measures the one receiving the highest affirmative vote is to be held valid.

Until otherwise provided by law (and such provision should be made without delay) copies of all such proposed amendments and laws, together with arguments pro and con furnished by persons designated by the president of the state senate, will be sent out to all voters "in the same manner," as now provided by law as to amendments to the constitution, which provision is inadequate for the proper education of the people. The Oregon system of getting out a pamphlet to be sent to each voter, carrying as much explanatory argument as friends and foes are minded to supply at $50 per page, and sent early, is better.

These powers of direct legislation are likewise reserved to counties, cities and counties and cities and towns, except where independent charters have been adopted. Many specific provisions relating to procedures are included in amendment twenty-two not necessary to the purposes of this article.

Representative government has been indicted upon the charge of not being representative of the people on just those particular occasions when the public welfare most needs that it shall be. On all other occasions it serves passing well. This amendment, if adopted, will remedy that evil. It will be opposed mainly by two classes of persons—those who serve special interests first and those who distrust and fear free government anyhow and are at heart monarchists, aristocrats or plutocrats. All others will vote for this amendment if they understand it. By their votes on this issue shall the faith of a man in his fellow men be measured. A. J. P.

Tariff on Wool

THE QUESTION OF FREE WOOL or wool under a 20 per cent ad valorem tariff is not an issue of principle, but of policy. The partisan Republican, whose one interest in the matter is to see the Democratic party get into a quarrel or into a hole, contends that as the Democrats are by nature and protestation free traders, nothing but free wool will satisfy the demands of consistency. If this applies to wool it applies equally to everything else, and the nation would then have no revenue from customs duties and must establish a direct tax. However, no political party will allow the question of its consistency to be decided by its opponents.

Mr. Bryan takes the position that as the Democratic party has frequently declared for free wool, and as wool is a raw material and a necessity to human health and welfare, that it, of all things, should not be taxed. As a matter of abstract principle he certainly has the best of it, and all who favor the ultimate readjustment of taxation to conform to the interests of the people in the mass will hold that wool should be freed from burdens as soon as practicable. But does that mean free wool instantly? That is, as we say, a matter of policy.

Woodrow Wilson, whose opinions in general seem to be sane and logical, says that the party has always recognized in its utterances the need for caution and moderation in tariff changes in order to disturb business conditions just as little as possible. The stand-patter wants no change whatever; the radical desires a general and immediate reorganization regardless of consequences; the sane reformer believes in announcing the end to be gained and the recognition of the principle that is involved, but he would proceed slowly and cautiously, doing as little harm as possible in the work of change. The house seems thus far to be dominated by leaders of this latter kind. C. D. W.

Even Chancellor Day doesn't seem to be able to get very mad over the stern judicial order that the Standard Oil Company must issue some new stock certificates.—Ohio State Journal.



Contributed by Arthur J. Pillsbury

Undivided Allegiance It was at Pasadena that Governor Johnson strongly emphasized the need for an undivided allegiance to the state on the part of all persons who would serve the state if the state is to be free and independent of corporation domination. It is astonishing how far short of an undivided allegiance many public officials used to fall under the old regime. The Watchman has overheard legislators of some pretense to character accost some bell weather of the Southern Pacific flock with: "How do we vote on this proposition" or, "Is there a program on this measure?" If orders were given orders were taken and followed without a question and yet those same men, in cases where orders were not given, would approach an issue frankly and with a manifest desire to understand it and vote loyally for the state's interest. Out from under that spell, or that obligation, they voted and talked very much as might the freest members of the thirty-ninth session.

A difficulty with a divided allegiance always is that allegiance to the state comes second and not first. It was not until after all obligations to the "organization" had been discharged that serious attention was given to the interests of the state. This also was the direction of least resistance, for where Mr Herrin or Jere Burke or Walter Parker did the thinking it saved their henchmen that fatigue that comes of craeking hard nuts. Thrown upon his own responsibility and under an obligation to do what the welfare of the state requires to be done makes a fellow dig sometimes to find out what is right, and the digging is not always easy.

The Pleasure Of Pursuit Those who take the direction of least resistance and handle public issues by the "tip" system or the "hunch" or by "taking orders" miss a zest that cannot be made up to them. They are on a parity with the young that take their nourishment premasticated, predigested and disgorged from the stomach of the parent. All the fun that was to be had out of it the parent got. There are few greater joys open to a Man than to be given some good, hard public problems to work out, something that will require him to roll up his sleeves and dig, burrow perhaps, as some of the union soldiery burrowed out of the Libby prison. With what ecstacy did they see daylight at last. No divided allegiance there! The enthusiasm involves self forgetfulness. The delver loses himself, and perhaps his whole family and next of kin, in his zeal for his task. It is out of that kind of work that progress is made. It was just that sort of an undivided allegiance, in short, that precipitated Governor Johnson into the campaign for governor more than a year ago. He forgot his law practice, what his home and his wife looked like, forgot everything except the task he had tackled, that of kicking the Southern Pacific out of the politics of this state, and nothing else than that sort of an allegiance could have kicked it out or can keep it out now that is has been kicked out.

A Personal Experience The Watchman, being under no ohligation not to tell, confesses that he once held a state office under former Governor Pardee to fill out an unexpired term where the hand of death had removed a better man than The Watchman as well as a better man for the place, but having written of "undivided allegiance," reminds The Watchman of what the then governor of California said to The Watchman when he handed him his commission. The Watchman cannot vie with Tom Lawson in remembering verbatim everything that was said but what Pardee did say was tantamount to this: "There! By blank, I want you to understand that you are 'it', from this time on. I don't want to catch you doing anything because you think I want it done, or that it would be for my interests. You have but one interest to subserve and that is the interest of the State of California. I can look out for my interests. You don't have to. It makes me sick to see men I appoint for office hanging around to get a cue from me and if I ever catch you doing it I'll fire you because I can fire you. I can't all of them for many are appointed for fixed terms. You are not. We may turn you down and you may catch me doing politics a little on the side, but you don't have to. You stay on your job and stand up until you are turned down and keep right on kicking after that if you want to. I am not saying these things to you because I think that you need to have them said to you. If I had thought that I would not have appointed you, and yet there is no harm in your knowing how I feel. There are no strings tied to you, no not even a condemned packing thread. Get busy." And The Watchman can say this in all sincerity: During his two years and two months of service under Governor Pardee he did not encounter so much as a packing thread of executive influence tending to draw him from an undivided allegiance to the state in the discharge of his official duties. This in face of the fact that Pardee was a candidate to succeed himself. What Pardee's course was with other appointees The Watchman can not testify of his own knowledge, but of his own experience he has a most vivid and grateful recollection.



Sacramento Bee

Will Help Conserve Resources

Repression and Suppression Speaking of the working out of a great problem in government being a Man's job reminds one of the task which the city of Chicago lately put into the hands of a commission of trained investigators. It was none other than the solution of the social vice problem as it exists in great cities. Never before perhaps has such searching attention been given that problem. They devoted months to it. By a process of investigation and elimination they rejected first one palliative and then another, segregation and regulation among others, and, finally, by gradual reduction, they reached the conclusion that only two things could be done about it: To repress it and, ultimately, suppress what is politely termed "vice" or "immorality," but what in plain terms means public prostitution. And the wonderful part of it is that these are not visionaries or utopians, but practical, scientific investigators, yet they believe that it can be done; that if the white plague can be destroyed so can the red, although the red is more terrible and causes more suffering than the white. It looks to an uninformed observer as if a thousand years might be quite soon enough to expect the work of suppression to be complete, but these men think not. If not, education has got to be carried pretty close to the home and to childhood. It was Emerson who said that when nature desires to accomplish an end she always overloads the tendency in that direction. It would seem so. When we come to replenishing the earth, tendencies toward race suicide notwithstanding, it would seem that the tendency had been most confoundedly overloaded.

Anxious Seat If Not Mourner's Bench Those who are looking ahead less than a twelve-month see as through a glass darkly. There is no occasion for worry, to be sure, for worry helps not at all, but the only thing that is perfectly clear is that there is nothing certain. What is wanted is such a reforming of party lines as will make them conform to public sentiment with all the

progressives of both parties on one side and all the conservatives and reactionaries of both parties on the other side. It ought to be the simplest thing in the world to procure such a realignment. It should only be necessary to hoist the respective banners over the two camps to make birds of a feather flock together forthwith but the perverse things won't do it. Tradition, associations, veneration for a name on a banner under which one has marched to many a battle field, all tend to hold men to the party of their nativity so to speak, so we shall see tens of thousands voting against their convictions, that they may go with their parties in the general election of 1912. What is to be done about it? Why nothing! There isn't anything to do about it except to grin and bear it.

Very Hard For Our Leaders

The situation will be easy enough for the rank and file of party voters. They have but to vote their sentiments and go their respective ways rejoicing, but not so the party leaders. We say that there is little difference in sentiment between the Republican and the Democratic progressive, and that is true, and yet the Republican insurgent is no Democrat. The Republican progressive is as much of a protectionist as he ever was. He does not believe in a tariff for revenue ONLY. What he does believe in is only so much protection as is needed only on those articles that do need it, but suppose that, so believing, the Republican progressive turns in and helps the Democrats to elect Woodrow Wilson president, frankly advising his Republican progressive confreres so to vote, and then Wilson, in his first message and the Democratic congress at its first opportunity, proceed to devise and adopt a tariff for revenue ONLY tariff bill, where will the progressive leader find himself when the reaction comes? Where the mugwumps found themselves thirty years ago, outside the breastworks, without a party and almost without a country, and their progressive followers will be without leadership and will feel themselves to have been betrayed by their leaders into the camp of the common political enemy, whereupon the old guard will reenter upon a new lease of power with increased ability to do mischief. It seems fairly evident that unless there is such a general breaking away from party allegiances as virtually to constitute two new political parties in this country, an out-and-out progressive and an out-and-out conservative, the leaders on both sides will be forced, much against their own inclinations in most cases, to preserve their party regularity and make their fights for Right Things, as they are given to see the right, within the party lines of the old parties. The rank and file of both parties can and will and should vote as they please. Perhaps we ought not to try to cross that bridge until we come to it, but it cannot be amiss to know even almost a year in advance, that there is a bridge there that will have to be crossed when we do get to it.

WOMAN'S CITY CLUB INAUGURAL.

The Woman's City Club of Los Angeles held its first meeting at the Angelus, June 5th, with an attendance of nearly three hundred. The women of Los Angeles are concerned about the management of their city, which so directly determines the nature and welfare of their homes and children and they have arranged through The City Club for lectures and addresses upon civic matters by those who know.

DYNAMITERS and DYNAMITERS

By Fremont Older

There is nothing more interesting in these stirring days than the study of public opinion; and San Francisco for many years past has been perhaps the spot where the veering of sentiment has been most noticeable. It swung back and forth during the dark days of the graft prosecution. Sometimes it was strongly favorable to the men who were pursuing the corrupters of the city and sometimes it would seem to turn the other way, swayed by the influence of the poison press, which responded to the money which was back of it. Perhaps the strangest attitude of mind that was encountered at any time occurred when James G. Gallagher's home was dynamited in April, 1908. Gallagher was the pivotal witness for the people in all the big bribery cases then pending in the courts. Of course, we all felt that the city would rise as one man and denounce the influence that everyone knew must be back of the explosion. But nothing of the kind occurred. In fact, outside of the small group of men and women who were cooperating with Heney and Spreckels there was scarcely any indignation expressed. By the merest chance no one of the eight people in the house at the time of the explosion was killed, but the intent to kill them was obvious, and the men who instigated the crime were just as murderous as the men, whoever they may be, that instigated the crime of blowing up the Times Building in Los Angeles. The circumstance that in one case the attempt to kill innocent persons was not successful, makes no difference in the iniquity of the crime.

Gallagher's home was dynamited in an endeavor to murder the witness whose testimony was an essential link in certain of the graft cases. A Greek boy named Claudianos is now serving a life sentence at San Quentin for the crime. He was convicted by a jury in Alameda county and confessed his guilt. The man who hired him to do the dynamiting, Felix Paudevaris, is a fugitive from justice and is now wandering about Europe. Paudevaris was also employed by someone who is not wandering about Europe, but is comfortably wandering about the streets of San Francisco. Is there any one looking for them? How large is the reward offered by the commercial bodies for their capture? How many detectives are searching Europe for Paudevaris, and how many are endeavoring to ascertain the identity of the man who employed him? There is no reward offered and not an officer has been assigned to that task. Something near $100,000 was originally offered by capitalists in the Times case, and a small army of the shrewdest secret service men are now searching the world for the other men suspected of participating in the Los Angeles explosion. Why such apathy in the one case and such glowing zeal in the other?

Many persons who are now extremely indignant over the blowing up of the Times Building in Los Angeles were quite cool when Gallagher's house was dynamited. Neither in Los Angeles nor in San Francisco was there any such manifestation of popular wrath as the Times case brought forth. And it is this particular attitude of public opinion that is most interesting to study. Sympathizers with the hoodlers professed amusement over the Gallagher affair. It was a subject for jest. Indeed, some of the newspaper claque for the wealthy criminal class went so far as to accuse William J. Burns of procuring the dynamiting of Gallagher's house with the object of discrediting the prosecutors in the graft cases. If my memory serves me, the Los Angeles Times repeated this false charge against Burns as it repeated and magnified every false charge against him for his attempting in San Francisco to convict wealthy criminals.

For twenty years past Harrison Gray Otis, through the columns of his paper, has been committing acts of violence against unoffending and innocent workingmen. He has called them thugs, hoodlums, ruffians, criminals, ragamuffins; in fact, exhausted a specialized vocabulary of abuse in assassinating their characters, in humiliating them and bringing sorrow and misery to their families and friends. That is one kind of violence. Dynamiting a building is another form. There never has been any more indignation over the assaults that Otis has made upon these men than there was over the actual physical assault made upon Gallagher's house. But no person who was not indignant over the dynamiting of the Gallagher home can consistently be indignant over the dynamiting of the Times Building.

I am one of those who do not believe that the use of dynamite will solve any of our problems. I think our troubles are almost wholly economic and the way out of them is not by the use of the bomb. But if it should turn out that labor had been in some way connected with the Times affair, certainly an example was set by capital when it caused the explosion which destroyed Gallagher's house. While not believing in the use of dynamite by either the rich or poor, I protest against the abhorrent injustice of those men who condone the murderous dynamiting when done by or for the criminal rich and condemn it when done by or for the desperate poor.

Moreover, my sympathy for the murdered poor and their families is not confined to those who are killed by the poor. I realize fully the horror that attaches to the destruction of the twenty-one employes of the Los Angeles Times. And I am, as every right-thinking person should be, very deeply sympathetic with the widows and orphans who were thus bereaved. But I also fully realize the horror and cruelty by which one hundred and fifty employes of the Triangle Shirt Waist factory were killed the other day in New York. And I am just as sensible of the iniquity of the crime which permitted the Newark fire trap factory, in which dozens of girls were burned alive last December as I am of the iniquity of the crime which produced the death of so many of the employes of the Los Angeles Times. I have not forgotten the Slocum disaster in New York harbor. In short, I think it is just as criminal to kill men and women in preventable accidents, by neglect to furnish fire escapes or safety appliances, or by putting weights in life preservers, as it is to blow them up with dynamite. Certainly to the widows and orphans who are left, there is little comfort and no help from the knowledge that the deceased was killed by what the law calls accident rather than by what the law calls a crime. Nor do I deem it a valid distinction that in the dynamiting case the criminal had a deliberate intention to kill. The employer who exposes human beings to unnecessary danger knows that sooner or later some human being will be killed. He does not know on what individual the blow of chance will fall, any more than the men who blew up the Times Building knew what employes would lose their lives. But in each case it was almost certain in advance that some man or woman would lose his or her life.

I am forced to the conclusion, in view of this present aspect of public sentiment as I hear it around me, that the greater part of the indignation expressed for what happened in Los Angeles has as a basis hatred of organized labor. I also am convinced that the lack of indignation over a similar act here was due to the fact that if Gallagher had been killed, a capitalist would no longer have been harassed by the court—a capitalist who had broken a great union in San Francisco and who had thus endeared himself to those who are hostile to organized labor. I have contrasted these two cases to illustrate what I deem to be an interesting phase of public opinion. I do not imagine that it will serve to quicken human sympathy or broaden the view of our people. I should be happy if such an effect should result. But even though it has no such effect I think it wise to call attention to the two cases in order to keep the record straight.

WHAT ABOUT THE TELEPHONE?

Harvard Expert Reviews Conditions in Europe as Result of Two Years' Study

"Public Ownership of Telephones on the Continent of Europe" is the title of an authoritative volume in the Harvard Economic Studies, by Dr. A. N. Holcombe, Instructor in Government in Harvard University.

The marvelous growth of the telephone business in the United States under private companies, the widespread need of a careful readjustment of rates, and the recent effort of a Massachusetts State Commission to fix new rates, make this careful study of European conditions extremely opportune and valuable.

In this carefully prepared and most timely volume, the author has clearly set forth the results of an investigation into the public ownership of telephones in Europe, made upon the ground. His aim has been, not to draft a special plea for or against the general policy of public ownership, but to show how the telephone business has actually been managed by public authorities.

Doctor Holcombe spent two years in Europe studying industrial and governmental conditions, and has drawn his information from the most reliable documentary sources and from personal interviews with the responsible officials.

In the body of the book he has let the facts speak for themselves; in the conclusion he has attempted to interpret the significance of the European experience for the American reader. Although not advocating a policy for adoption in the United States, he states in unequivocal terms his judgment concerning the true value of public ownership as a form of industrial organization in the telephone business.

THE PUBLICANS

"Uncle Bill, why are you a Republican?" was the question asked an old darkey a few days ago.

"Well, sah," said Uncle Bill, "I is a old darkey, I is, and I's hed a heap of 'sperience. I takes de Bible fur ebery-thing. Now, sar, Mr. Charlie, I does not want ter make yer mad, but de Publicins am right, sho' am right; caze de Bible speaks of Publicins, but frum lid to lid dare is no Demycrat in it."—The National Monthly.

JOHNSON ON THE JOB

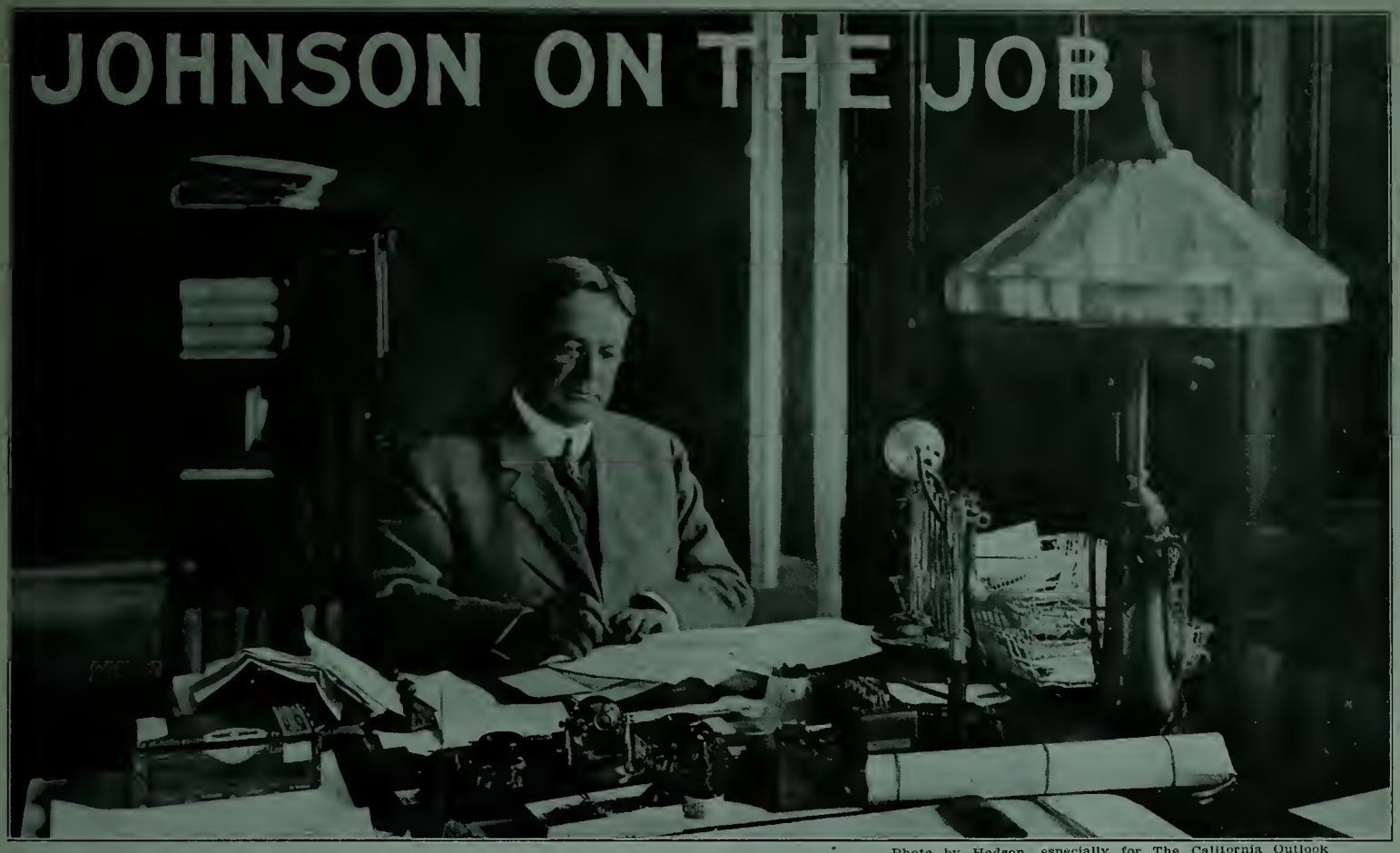


Photo by Hodson, especially for The California Outlook

By E. FRENCH STROTHER

A year ago I interviewed Hiram W. Johnson for The California Weekly. As we sat in the soft glow of the shaded lights in his beautiful home on Russian Hill, in San Francisco, he spoke with doubt of his chance to win in the long fight he saw ahead for the nomination and election as governor. He had just reluctantly yielded to the importunities of the leaders of the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League, and consented to make the race. One thing that he said that evening I naturally left out of my account in The California Weekly:

"Somebody has got to risk a beating, and they've decided that I am the likeliest person to take it, so I'll make the fight. But now that I'm in it, I'm going to make it a bully fight, for the people."

A few days ago I sat with him under the high ceiling of the Governor's office, in the Capitol at Sacramento, where the painted figures of earlier governors looked down upon us—Micheltorena, who executed the laws from 1842 to 1845; Stanford, in the early sixties; Perkins, in the eighties—and he spoke again of the campaign of last year:

"I really thought, when I began, that it was simply a case of closing up my office long enough to take my beating and then going back to work with the consciousness of a duty done. It wasn't until I had gone out in the automobile and got out among the people, that I realized how widely the knowledge of conditions had spread, and how eager the people were for a release from the domination of corrupt politicians and corporations. Then I realized that I really had a chance to win—that the big opportunity to try to make things better, of which I had dreamed, was going to be mine. That was what put heart into the fight, and carried us through successfully."

"You have redeemed practically every pledge you made or that was made in the party platform. What is there left unfinished that you started out to do? What is the constructive work that you see ahead?" I asked.

"The big thing that remains to be done," Governor Johnson replied, "is the job that lies before the Railroad Commission. We have cleared the way for them, and it is now up to them. All I can do to help is to lend them any incidental assistance I can, and of course they know that I will do anything in my power to facilitate their work and make it effective.

"Think of the size of their task! They have got to arrive at the value of all the vast properties of the railroads, figure from that the fair basis of freight and passenger rates, and then readjust the thousands of rate schedules throughout the State.

"They are the ones who are going to feel the full effects of the power of the corporations and of the poisoned press. The uproar that will rise when they get well into their job is going to surprise the public. Anything that was done to me in the campaign will be mild by comparison. For these men will have to lay their profane hands on the very person of sacred Business itself. And when that is done, men who have followed us while we have dealt with political reforms will be pulled down by Big Business, and join in the cry that the commission is 'hurting business.' And yet this matter of rates goes to the very roots of the economic injustice that has oppressed this State for forty years. The political machine was built up to make possible and perpetuate this injustice. We had to destroy that machine before we could get at the economic disease. Now that the way is clear, that disease is to be treated. That is the big job ahead."

"How is the good work that was done by the last legislature to be perpetuated?" I asked. "Have you thought of that?"

"Yes," he replied. "Two things are necessary for that. First, we must carry the Constitutional Amendments at the next election. They will make permanent the best of the legislation enacted at the last session. Of course, the most important of all are the amendments that provide for direct legislation and the recall. Get these things into the Constitution, and it will be hard to undo the good that has been accomplished.

"You know, don't you," continued the governor, "that I have perfected an organized movement to campaign for the amendments? Most of the members of the legislature have agreed to work and speak for them in their districts, and many others are to take a hand. I shall do what I can; probably make some speeches in favor of them.

"The second thing necessary to perpetuate the good work is to keep the people informed of the true conditions. That means an unremitting campaign of education. I have solved that problem, I think, by an arrangement with the progressive editors of the State. About one hundred and fifteen papers have agreed to handle a syndicate news service originating in this office and distributed gratis, giving the news truthfully. This is only part of the work of education, and only part of what is necessary to guard against the most insidious and deadly activity of the enemies of good government. I mean the stealthy poisoning done by the venal press. Papers that profess friendship for good government at all times, slyly slip into their news columns poisonous suggestions of doubt, distrust, and misstatement, slowly undermining public confidence by polluting the sources of public information. These are the most dangerous enemies we have to contend with, and we shall do our utmost to keep the public awake to the truth."

"So you think the old machine is not dead," I suggested, "but only hiding in the cyclone cellar?"

"Yes," he replied. "Or, worse than that, its agents are already abroad again, working in underground ways, especially in the press, to make the path of the railroad commission, for example, a rocky one."

"It has been worth it?" I asked. "The fight?"

"It was a bully fight," came back the familiar phrase. "And I have letters here, from all over the State, from people I know and from people I never heard of, and the things they say would make it worth while by themselves. Frankly, I enjoy the job. I've enjoyed all of it. The legislature made it easier than I had expected—a fine body of men, most of them in earnest and with a high purpose. There is more routine work than I had supposed, and I thought I had made a pretty high estimate of what I would have to do; but it is interesting work, and I'm glad of the chance to do it.

"Look up there at that painting of old Leland Stanford. I looked at that the day Stetson and Bohnett carried away the signed copies of the Railroad Bill, and wondered what he thought of the revolution that had been wrought since his day. His eyes looked straight down at me as I signed the bill. It is a wonder he did not fall out of his frame with astonishment at the changes that have come."

So much for the Governor's job as he sees it. Now, briefly, for his job as his secretaries and stenographers see it.

Anyone who thinks it a life of glorious ease should notice the office

hours kept during the session of the legislature: 9 to 1, 2 to 5, 8 to 11, every day, including Sunday. Nominally, the intervals from 1 to 2, and from 5 to 8, were free; but really they were as full of work as the office hours, often of work more trying than the office work, because it involved more intimate contact with men on equally delicate matters requiring both tact and decision.

The Governor's correspondence averages more than a hundred letters a day. During the legislature, no attempt was made to answer any except those of first importance; but now this mass of correspondence must be brought and kept up to date.

The sheer manual labor of signing documents is a considerable item in the job of being governor. For example, the governor must sign all land patents, all military commissions, all school teachers' life diplomas, all diplomas of graduation of students of the State normal schools and of the University of California. As chairman of the Board of Regents of the State University, he must sign all the university's bill lists, demands on the State treasury, leases, deeds, and other documents affecting its property interests.

Other labors that keep him from idleness are the considering and making of appointments, the hearing of arguments where the requisition of accused criminals is resisted, the hearing of pleas for pardons.

As the chief official of the State, he must be at call for speeches on occasions of great public interest.

These are a few of the routine duties.

In the intervals of their performance, he is now expected to crystallize the policies the people demand, and devise the means for carrying them out.

With this exacting grind of routine, and with the extra labor of a legislative session, it is remarkable that any man should be able to do creative work in addition. But everyone who had an opportunity to watch the last session from the inside knows how large a part the Governor's personal efforts played in the shaping and passage of the principal reform measures to which it was committed.

Altogether, the State has very good reason to feel satisfied with "Johnson on the job."

NEW BOOK ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

Messrs. D. Appleton and Company announce for early publication an important volume prepared by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Secretary of the National Municipal League, entitled "City Government by Commission." The book will give in compact form a definition and description of this rapidly spreading system, a discussion of the principles underlying it, and an account of its actual operation, as well as of the results which have followed its application. Mr. Woodruff has embodied in this book the fruits of the latest experience and the most modern thought and opinion on the subject. The volume will include the texts of several typical commission charters, important tables showing the features of upward of one hundred cities which are now governed under the plan, and a considerable body of statistics. The work includes important contributions by such well-known publicists and students as Albert Bushnell Hart, Horace E. Deming, Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, and E. R. Cheesborough, the last of whom, more than any other one man, was responsible for the Galveston plan.

Stephens on the Recall

In the session of the House of Representatives, May 23rd, in the discussion of the admission of Arizona, our representative, W. D. Stephens, spoke as follows:

My home is in Los Angeles, Cal. I had not intended to speak as early in the session as this, but I am so concerned in the initiative, referendum, and recall that I can not sit quietly by and have a vote upon this question without saying a word or two.

Before I go further, and for fear I may not distinctly say it before my short time is over, I want to declare now that I am in favor of the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, and that I am in favor of the recall of judges as well.

In the city of Los Angeles we have had the initiative, the referendum, and the recall for almost 10 years, and each succeeding election has shown that the people of my city are more strongly in favor of all three of these propositions than they were at the previous election.

Take the initiative. In the city of Sacramento the wisdom of that prop-



Congressman William D. Stephens

osition has been well demonstrated. Within the last few years the city council of Sacramento, being tied down by a great corporation in the State of California, refused to allow another railroad corporation to build a competing line through that city; but the people found in their charter and ordinances a provision which allowed the initiative to be invoked, and it was invoked, with the result, if my recollection serves me right, that by a vote of 45 to 1 the people of the city of Sacramento voted to have this competing corporation build its lines through the city. From that time to this the city of Sacramento has grown apace.

In the city of Los Angeles we have had demonstrations of the usefulness of the initiative, as well as the goodly effect of the referendum.

Let me call to your attention a particular instance of the value of the referendum. Some years ago, without any previous notice to the people, a measure was brought before the city council granting to a corporation the free use forever for railroad purposes of the river bed that goes through Los Angeles. To make a long story short, that ordinance was passed by the city council. It only awaited the signature of the mayor, who was away; but before the mayor returned the people were getting ready for a referendum and recall. The final result was that because of the referendum and the recall which would follow, the city council retracted and took back everything that they had done, and today Los Angeles is possessed of a river bed that can be made an inlet and an outlet for the future commerce of that city, the value of which can not be determined today. It runs into the millions, and we have it under our own control because the initiative, the referendum, and the recall are in our charter.

We have had the practical value of the recall clearly demonstrated. A little over two years ago Los Angeles avoided a serious municipal scandal by recalling its mayor and electing in his place a strong and sturdy citizen who served out the unexpired term, was then elected by an increased plurality for a two-year term, and this fall will be reelected for still another term, and by a larger vote than ever.

Now, as to the recall of judges. That is not yet within our city charter, but it soon will be a part of the constitution of the State of California, and after the 10th day of next October, at which time that question will be passed upon, you men will know as well as I do that the State of California will forever and forever retain the initiative, the referendum, and the recall. Is there any reason on earth why a judge should not be subjected to the same laws, the same rules that govern the mayor and the city council and the governor and the legislators of a State? None whatever. I am not a lawyer, I do not know how to plead as you men do, I am only one of the plain people come to you to talk in a plain way about what we believe you lawyers should help us do, and that is to make judges as well as other officers subject to the recall.

You members know of man after man who has stood on this floor and discussed certain questions for which all of you in turn probably have taken him to task, alleging that he did not know what he was talking about; that he was wrong about this legal question or that; and yet is that man any different if the next moment he is made a judge of some particular court? Not a bit of it. He does not know any more law, and there is no reason why he should not be subjected to having criticisms made in the way of a recall.

Furthermore, you men, as lawyers, recall a judge every day. Some one of you somewhere does. Why and how? A criminal is arrested, the case is before the court, and you ask for a change of venue. Why? You allege that the judge is prejudiced; that you can not get a fair trial before that judge. Why do you do that?

You ask for a change of venue because you say you have not confidence in the judge. Is not that a recall? Have not the people as much right collectively as you have individually to allege that they would like to have a change of venue, to wit, a change of judges?

Then after you have asked for and got the change of venue you are not satisfied. You virtually say, "Put the defendant over into the other court and I will be satisfied." Then are you satisfied? No; you take exception to every single ruling that the new judge makes. Why do you do it? Because you are not satisfied, and you say you do not believe the man knows the law, and you go on to a higher court, and from that to a higher court; and finally you get to the Supreme Court of the United States, and then you are not satisfied unless the judgment is in your favor, and you ask for a rehearing. You would do still more than that if you had any opportunity.

No man can possibly have greater respect for the bench than I have. I believe the right kind of a judge will not be swerved from his honest opinions through fear of the recall, neither will he be influenced by political bureaus of any kind.

Gentlemen, I might talk on; I am so full of this subject that I could talk for an hour. Apropos of that I want to tell you a story. Out in Los Angeles we have a good many Chinamen, who ordinarily understand and speak English fairly well, but when brought into court can not do either, and always ask for an interpreter. A certain Chinaman was arrested for killing a dog, and brought to trial in a justice's court. During the trial the prosecuting attorney asked, "What time was this dog killed?" The Chinaman did not understand, and so the interpreter put a question to him that took about two minutes. The Chinaman gave an answer fully as long. The interpreter turned to the court and said, "Your honor, him say 3 o'clock."

Now, I could talk for an hour or longer on this subject, but I would like to say "3 o'clock." I believe that unless you favor the majority report as put in by the committee you will do the committee and the country a great wrong, because the initiative and referendum and recall are coming sure, the recall of judges as well.

UNBUSINESS-LIKE METHODS

Shiftless Way of Handling Finances a Handicap to Efficiency

Charles F. Gettemy, of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, in his report for last year illustrated the conditions of accounts in many of the Massachusetts towns and the attitude of some of the local officers by the following letter signed by a town treasurer:

"Enclosed please find the report of the town of Blank in a condition which I do not like to send in, but I can't seem to make it balance.

"I have worked at it a good deal, but to no effect, so I thought I had better not put it in ink.

"The several items are correct, I am sure, but when bunched they don't jibe.

"If you can use this report, all right; if you can't, you will have to look up another man to straighten it out. I have worked on it all I am going to. The debt sheet enclosed is O. K."

Chief Gettemy, in commenting on this letter, said it was typical of others which might be cited, and while it might be calculated to evoke amusement, it is not without its serious aspect.

In another part of his report the chief said: "I think I risk little in saying that for every dollar lost through defalcation or actual dishonesty one hundred have been lost or wasted through loose, unbusiness-like methods of handling finances, and failure to keep the citizens properly informed from year to year by means of reports compiled so as to reflect actual current conditions, not only with technical exactness, but in language easily understood by the ordinary citizen."

Several of the measures urged by Mr. Gettemy to overcome this condition of affairs have been passed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE CAUSE

If California is the sixth star in the suffrage flag, Wisconsin may be the seventh. A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature and if the amendment is favorably voted upon by the people, the women of the state will vote at the elections of 1913.

THE DAY AT SAN FRANCISCO

By Franklin Hichborn

Mr Charles C. Moore, President of the Panama Pacific International Exposition Company, has issued a long statement on the burning question of several days ago, the site for the Exposition. A question cannot remain burning forever, particularly when it burns as furiously as did this site question. So there has been a slacking of interest in the particular site to be selected. This bodes ill for the Exposition, for none can tell what surprise will next be sprung upon the community in the way of site suggestions.

This is not meant to convey the idea that the boosters for the several sites have slackened their efforts. They have not.

A darkey stood on the scaffold in front of the uncompleted Hearst building at the corner of Third and Market street this week, blowing a horn and shouting, "put the Exposition in Golden Gate Park," as a mild way of reminding the public that the park advocates are still at work.

The improvement clubs of the city packed Dreamland Rink, the largest auditorium in town, with an enthusiastic crowd all boosting for the park site. One speaker stated that, put to a referendum vote, nine-tenths of San Francisco would declare for the park. The statement is probably not overdrawn. Not more than one-tenth the town is interested in seeing the exposition go elsewhere. The other nine-tenths want to see the exposition go somewhere and get somewhere, and go there and get there quickly.

And while the forced enthusiasm for the park site is being kept up, the boosters for the Harbor View site are by no means idle. In the most practical way they are endeavoring to create public opinion for the Harbor View property.

But the exposition management does not move. Incidentally the exposition does not move either.

And San Francisco, from a business stand-point dull and getting duller, with great hopes based on the exposition, is in a mood to cry out, "Confusion upon your site squabble, give us the exposition which we have provided the money for."

So there was a chance for President Moore to make a decided hit with his "review" of the work of the exposition committee. All that he had to do was to take a definite stand as to site. But he didn't take a stand, and consequently he did not make a hit. In fact, his "review" fell as flat as cold pan cakes, for Mr. Moore reviewed the things which we all know about, but not one word had he to say of what we all want to know—where the exposition will be located, and when the exposition management is to give us something more substantial than hot air and squabbles.

Mr. Moore "reviewed" the sense of great responsibility which has fallen upon the exposition directors in selecting the site; he "reviewed" the several available and near-available sites, he "reviewed" the findings of the eminent landscape artists who have passed upon the sites; he "reviewed" the several reports that have been made regarding them. But not one definite word had he to say of when the work of preparing the grounds for the exposition and the actual construction will be begun. That is what San Francisco wants to know, and what in a less intense degree the remainder of the State and of the Pacific Coast want to know.

Of course there can be no work begun until the site is selected; indeed, the proclamation, full of sound and fury, which is to invite other counties to participate, cannot be made until the site is decided upon. Therefore, that it may see something moving, the city is apparently willing to accept anything for a site that that annoying incident may be closed. With the public in this frame of mind, President Moore's "reviews" of things which we all know, and which many could review even better than Mr. Moore has done, has not tended to relieve the situation in the least.

San Francisco had made many sacrifices for the exposition. Her citizens have contributed $7,000,000 for it; her voters have authorized the issuance of $5,000,000 in municipal bonds for it; her electors, for the exposition, have even sent Julius Kahn back to Congress. The city could scarcely make greater sacrifices. But in spite of it all, the exposition lags lamely—and business is dull. That the inability of the exposition management to agree upon a site has much to do with the depressed business conditions is very probable.

And should one stagnant condition lead to another, the unlooked-for come in its worst form, and the dream of a great international exposition for San Francisco in 1915 not be realized after all, the blame for it would be placed, and justly placed, at the door of the exposition management. The management has been provided with a fund three times as large as would ordinarily be deemed sufficient for such an undertaking. A special session of the State Legislature has met for it; the San Francisco city charter, and even the State Constitution have been amended for its benefit. Everything that the public could do for the exposition has been done. It is now up to the exposition management. And if the exposition fizzle, or even fail of becoming the greatest exposition up to date, that fizzle or failure will be charged to wild, stupendous blundering on the part of the exposition management, and very properly.

One of the difficulties which the exposition management labors under in these days of the test of its efficiency, is the lack of tact—not to say common sense or common courtesy—of individuals holding exposition titles and honors. William H. Crocker gave a fine exhibition of this at the Woodrow Wilson banquet.

To appreciate Crocker's blundering stupidity it must be remembered that none who were identified in any way with the Graft Prosecution were given place on the directorate of the Exposition Company, although several closely identified with the graft defense, and at least one, himself a defendant, were made directors. This has caused more or less comment, but it has in no way influenced those citizens who were ignored, presumably because of their efforts to bring the corruptors of the municipal government to book. The local Progressives who were identified with the Graft Prosecution have worked hard for the exposition, and had much to do with winning the Insurgents in Congress to the side of San Francisco when the fate of the exposition was pending at Washington. President Moore, after familiarizing himself with the situation, takes the broad view that the directorate should be generally representative. Moore's attitude gave Crocker an opportunity at the Woodrow Wilson banquet, to take a fling at the Graft Prosecution, at the expense of the exposition. Crocker is a director of the Exposition Company, and one of its vice-presidents.

According to the printed reports of the Wilson banquet, Crocker "spoke of the unity sought in building the exposition, and that Charles C. Moore, the new president of the board of directors, wanted all factions, **even the Graft Prosecution,** represented there."

Crocker's remark, considering the character and attitude of the guest of the evening, Woodrow Wilson, was ungentlemanly, untactful, boorish, all of which was bad enough, especially as Crocker was speaking for the local Alumni of Yale University. But the stupendously stupid remark uncovered an attitude on the part of Crocker—which is probably that of many of his associates of the exposition directorate—which, assumed by the Progressives of this city and of the State, would have made the securing of the exposition for San Francisco impossible.

Had Governor Johnson, for example, refused to exert himself to secure for San Francisco the assistance of the Progressives in Congress, on the ground that a man whose indictment during the days of the Graft Prosecution had been seriously considered—or that one who was actually indicted—had place on the directorate of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company, it is not at all likely that San Francisco would have had the admirable, and, as it developed, necessary support which the Progressives in Congress gave her when the real test came. The same is true of the Progressives in the Legislature at the extraordinary session of September last, called for the benefit of the exposition. The Progressives have had practically no representation on the directorate of the exposition but all of them, big and little, have "boosted" for the enterprise, and some of them have been able to boost most effectively.

Had the situation been reversed; had all the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company been Progressives, to the exclusion of those who opposed the Graft Prosecution, would the anti-prosecutionites have worked for the exposition as constantly and as unselfishly, without expectation of honor or limelight, as the Progressives have done?

The anti-prosecutionites are queer, to say the least, as Crocker's remark at the Woodrow Wilson banquet indicates. Their queerness was astonishingly demonstrated at the time Heney was shot down during the trial of Abe Ruef. Heney, it will be remembered, was at the point of death for several days. One of the days was a Sunday.

On the Sunday in question, Rev. Dr. Evans, at the time pastor of Grace Episcopal Church of this city—and a good citizen of the kind that never fears to be on the right side—offered prayers for Heney's recovery.

Now, Grace Episcopal Church numbers many "higher-ups" among its congregation. At the mention of Heney's name there was a stir among the congregation. By toss of head and indignant look, not a few made it apparent that they did not approve their pastor's supplication.

Dr. Evans, however, continued firmly for civic righteousness. Incidentally, Dr. Evans found his position quite unpleasant. He finally tendered his resignation as pastor of Grace Church and accepted a comparatively unimportant charge at Palo Alto.

I never see the blue powder burns on Heney's face and neck, but I think of the cause for which Heney was fighting when he got them, and of the unpopular prayer incident of Grace Episcopal Church.

The squabble between Mayor McCarthy and his police department grows in intensity, sensation and interest.

Sometimes we have two Chiefs of Police, each issuing orders and each countermanding the orders of the other. Sometimes, the average citizen is in doubt whether there is any chief at all, and there is pardonable confusion of mind as to which is which.

All this is due to the fact that able attorneys represent each side of the dispute, and when able attorneys get into an affair of this kind, the plain citizen may as well give up. No law-abiding person can hope to escape the disastrous effects of the lawlessness of the legal quibble.

Mr. Theodore A. Bell, Democratic candidate for Governor last year, heads the able lawyers who represent those who are endeavoring to put Chief Seymour out of office. Mr. Peter F. Dunne is the most imposing name on the list of lawyers who are laboring to keep Chief Seymour in office.

Mr. Dunne is one of the Southern Pacific's finest. Mr. Dunne is the author of that famous expression which was largely instrumental in the defeat of the effective Stetson Railroad Regulation bill at the 1909 session of the Legislature, "fluidity" in rate fixing. Mr. Dunne succeeded in creating the idea at Sacramento that year that "fluidity" in rates is more important than "stability," and a man who can do that with hard-headed legislators, has a positive "snap" when it comes to dealing with mere judges.

We all know that when two irresistible bodies moving through space with irresistible force come together, serious things happen. So when Mr. Bell and Mr. Dunne meet in legal clash we may look for confusion to say the least. And we have it here in San Francisco.

There has been much speculation in the public prints as to who is to pay Mr. Bell for his services. The same question might reasonably be asked as to Mr. Dunne. The two gentlemen have scarcely entered the contest from any sense of patriotic endeavor. Indeed, Mr. Bell is reported to have announced confidently that his fee will be forthcoming. Mr. Dunne, no doubt, has an understanding as satisfactory.

And the mere citizen, when he wearies of worrying over who is Chief of Police and who isn't, has abundant material for speculation in the question, What is behind it all?

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Decision on Bill-boards: The decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri upholding the findings of Judge Woodson of the Superior Court at St. Louis, has been hailed in some quarters as the death knell of the bill-board nuisance. It would be most gratifying to all who care for civic beauty as against greedy gain if this hope could be entertained, but it stretches the imagination too far to believe it. Mr. Judge Woodson's decision contained an obiter dictum to the effect that he believed legislation could be undertaken for the direct purpose of abolishing all bill-board advertising, but the points he ruled on directly were those involved in a certain ordinance which consisted of restrictions on the height of bill boards, the materials of which they should be constructed and other matters that the courts of California and other progressive states have long since held to come within the domain of the city's police power. In affirming this decision the supreme court does not necessarily uphold Judge Woodson's opinion as to what further legislation might be attempted for the direct abolition of bill boards. Every time legislation of that sort has gone to the test it has been worsted, no court having as yet recognized the fact of nuisance to the eye as having more weight than the right of the individual to do what he pleases with his own property. The courts keep getting nearer to that doctrine however. It may come before long.

Oiling of Roads a Necessity: Massachusetts spent a half a million dollars last year on the maintenance of its state highways and a large part of that was for oiling the surface of macadam roads. Experience shows that unless these roads are oiled the swift-moving automobile tears them all to fragments in less than a year. The suction draws out the binder, and the road then crumbles. Indeed, the great struggle everywhere is to find any form of country road, that is of moderate cost, that will stand the suction of the automobile and the pressure of heavy trucking. Within five or six years one element of the problem will be largely eliminated, and that is the heavy trucking. The automobile truck, will carry heavy loads, but will not injure the roads as the iron-bound wagon wheel of the horse vehicle does. Less money then will be put into the foundation of the road and more into a lasting surface. In many of the states that are thoroughly alive on the road proposition the planting of shade trees is included in work of road making, as protection of the surface from the rays of the sun means longer life for the road.

Mending Tamped Roads: Pasadena has many streets that were finished by the petrolithic process of mixing oil with sand and crushed rock and then making it firm by tamping. These roads are excellent for a time and then they wear into holes and depressions, and wherever they have been opened to let in pipes they rapidly disintegrate. The city now follows the practice of keeping these streets in repair by filling the holes and trenches with a mixture of crushed rock and heavy oil which unites with the good surface and closes up the fault. The stone is a large walnut size with some smaller fragments, and the mixture is made with the oil hot. The stuff is then conveyed to the street in a wagon and spread out and tamped by hand. The result is surprisingly satsfactory.

Cold Storage Record: At the behest of State Boards of Health many legislatures are passing laws regulating the length of time various articles may he kept in cold storage, and requiring that they be plainly marked as to their age when they are discharged from custody. One article that seems to make trouble in the passing of these schedules is cheese. How old must cheese be before it ranks as rank? A discussion on this subject was conducted in the presence of Governor Woodrow Wilson last winter, which he finally brought to a close by the remark: "Very well, gentlemen, we all appreciate that cheese has its own standard of respectability."

Calcium Chloride Dust-layer: The use of calcium chloride as a means of preventing dust on streets and roads is rapidly increasing in the Eastern states. This material has the power to draw moisture out of the atmosphere and thus keep the surface in good order. Constant use of this material tends to harden and toughen the surface, and it is being extensively used on racetracks for that purpose. The customary use is about one or one and a half pounds to the square yard, and from two to three applications are required through the six months of summer and autumn. The Highway Commission of New York state finds it costs $150 a mile to keep roads in order with calcium chloride through the season.

Squeegee Machines: The streets of Washington are now washed and cleaned by squeegee machines and the results are highly satisfactory. These machines are constructed on the principle of the rubber window washers, a number of rubber blades or flanges being fixed on a long roller which is dragged along the wet asphalt street by a team of horses. The corners and edges are done by hand. It thoroughly cleans the surface, and does not risk washing out the fine particles of asphalt that serve as a binder.

Public Opinion and Clean Streets: Street Commissioner Edwards, who seems to be giving a high degree of satisfaction in his care of the streets of New York, declares that all that is needed to give a city clean thoroughfares is for the people to be in earnest in demanding them. Which recalls the fact that whereas ten years ago dirty streets were the rule in American cities, they are now the exception. This is entirely due to the awakening of public sentiment on this subject—that and the curbing of partisan politics.

Law for Arbitration of Labor Disputes: Among other reform legislation New Hampshire has adopted a law calling for the arbitration of labor disputes on the demand of either party, work to continue during the period of arbitration. Laws of this kind are generally regarded as non-enforceable, although it is to be hoped that they will be tried in a number of different forms, and that some state may hit on a method that will be effective and at the same time constitutional.

Historic Fifth Avenue: Property owners along Fifth Avenue, New York, are endeavoring to get together on some plan for beautifying that famous thoroughfare. For a starter it is suggested that the height of buildings be limited to ten stories. As yet the "skyscraper" has not gotten into this district to any great extent. Most of the buildings are far enough back from the curb to admit of some scheme of side-walk decoration of trees or of plants in boxes.

The City Housekeeper Lady: Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, the sanitary expert, was sent for by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Rochester to prescribe for that town. As a matter of fact, Rochester is one of the best-kept, cleanest and most wisely governed of American cities, but it is always the progressive city or individual that is most anxious to make more progress while the stand-patter is perfectly satisfied with things as they are.

Paving Street Intersections: Indiana has a new law requiring cities to pay for the paving of intersections out of the general fund instead of assessing it against the frontage. The result of this has been a considerable boom in paving in Indianapolis and the serious embarassment of the city authorities to meet the extraordinary expense which had not been included in the year's budget.

Fine Playgrounds to be Established: Syracuse is planning to purchase sites for five children's playgrounds. The fact that a child was recently killed playing in the street in a region where there were no vacant spaces helped to stir the authorities to action.

Demands Municipal Telephones: The Ogden Chamber of Commerce asks the city council to take steps to secure municipal ownership of telephones.

Firemen's Show: There is to be an International Firemen's Tournament held at Turin, France, next summer, at which the best fire fighters of Europe and other continents are expected to assemble and show what they can do.

Salt Water on Roads: The county roads around Atlantic City, New Jersey, are kept free from dust by the liberal use of salt water. It is claimed that it makes the surface of the roads harder than when fresh water is used.

City Publication: Spokane is to have a "city gazette" which will cost about $7000 a year to publish. The editor gets a salary of $110 month.

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Public Control of Public Servants

The Purpose of the Merit System

By FRANCIS B. KELLOGG, M. D.

Dr. Kellogg has made a lifelong specialty of The Merit System. He is a member of the Council of the National Civil Service Reform League.

Dr. Francis B. Kellogg addressed the Los Angeles City Club at its regular meeting last Saturday on the subject of Civil Service.

For 20 years Dr. Kellogg has taken an active interest in Civil Service reform. He says, "twenty years ago my attention was called to this reform and it struck me that here was something that got in at the bottom; that there was hardly an abuse in government or a phase of political corruption, in or out of office that did not find its ultimate source in the patronage evil. On the other hand, the proposed reform was built upon a foundation of pure democracy. It was proposed to substitute for patronage, an open field, a fair and equal chance for all and let the best man win—in other words the square deal in appointments to office. I was living at that time in Tacoma, Washington. A charter revision was in progress and I was instrumental in securing the adoption of the Merit System therein. Upon my removal to Los Angeles I found this city also wrestling with the problem of a new charter in which the Merit System also figured. This charter, because of some debatable features, failed of adoption. In preparing the present Civil Service amendment to the charter, the work of the previous charter commission was taken as a basis and adopted with a few changes. The revision was done by Mr. C. D. Willard and myself assisted by Mr. Henry O'Melveny."

Dr. Kellogg has been called "the father of the Los Angeles Civil Service." He states that his part in formulating and securing the adoption of the system was a minor one, and that the credit properly belongs to the men who drew it up originally and to Mr. Willard, who, with some assistance from him revised it.

Dr. Kellogg was elected a member of the Council of the National Civil Service Reform League at its annual meeting in Baltimore last December. This body consists of sixty men of eminence in public affairs. Among them are Richard Henry Dana, chairman; Charles J. Bonaparte, Everett Colby, Horace E. Deming, William Dudley Foulke, William G. Low, Edward M. Shepard, Everett P. Wheeler, Ansley Wilcox, and our own Charles D. Willard.

Dr. Kellogg spoke in part as follows:

In the evolution of democracy the necessity of public control of public servants is a comparatively recent but already well crystallized principle. There are those who question the right of the public to control its own creatures; who contend that power having been delegated to a representative, the party represented forfeits his right to interfere. The absurdity of this assumption is so palpable that it is difficult to treat it seriously. It is impossible for the public to evade, even if it wished to, its ultimate responsibility for its creatures. Public officials are agents and as such responsible to their principal, the public. But the public has never been able to impress its agents with a proper sense of their accountability and has finally awakened to the necessity of adopting measures of control. The recall is the most recent assertion of this principle.

In filling subordinate positions public officials have shown through all history the inevitable tendency to use such appointments to further their own political interests rather than to secure the best service for their employer, the public. In order to control its servants and put a stop to this abuse, the merit system was worked out. Public control of the public servant is the real object of the merit system. It is a double application of the principle. It controls both the appointing official and the appointee as well and it controls them in the interest of the public. The first, it controls by restricting his power of appointment to a carefully tested list of eligibles in the selection of which his political preference has nothing to do. It controls the appointee by making his tenure to depend upon his efficiency and his efficiency only. It controls him by cancelling all his obligations, if he has any, and making it for his interest to do good work by making promotion dependant thereon. It controls him by prohibiting his political activity and protecting him



Dr. F. B. Kellogg

against political assessments. It is **public** control because the Civil Service Commission in a peculiar sense represents the public. It certainly does not represent the administration any more than the bank examiner represents the bank. This is so true that unless a commission has the loyal support of the public in its work its position is difficult. The position of civil service commissioner is not a political one. The duty of the commission is to eliminate politics from the public service, hence it is anti-political rather than political. In just the measure that it becomes political it fails of its purpose, and it fails because it ceases to represent the public. Of no other office can it be so truly said that it is a public trust. The civil service commission is **trusted** to see that the other officials are faithful to **their** trust. The trust is, therefore, doubly sacred.

"The purpose of the merit system is to substitute efficiency for politics as the basis for appointment to the civil service and advancement in it; to establish the civil service of the city and state upon a business basis" and to secure for that business the best available talent. The system is grounded upon the principle that **one motive and one only** should obtain in the making of public appointments, viz: the public weal.

The temptation to yield to other motives and make the public welfare secondary is almost inevitable. The motive which tends to replace that of the public weal is private advantage. The appointing officer quickly discovers that he can make his appointments minister to his political fortunes. In the early and palmy days of spoils in the mother country the patronage brokers opened headquarters in parliament, where offices were openly sold to the highest bidder. We tolerate nothing quite so raw as this in this day and country. It is done more quietly as e. g., in the Lorimer case, but it is done just the same. I would not say that there are no public officials who make their appointments with an eye single to the public weal. There are such who can be trusted to do so but so long as the temptation is there it will find victims; the single minded official will be the exception and appointments for private ends the rule. It is the business of the merit system to remove this temptation from the office holder's path. So long as it is left there you can hardly blame the official for yielding to it. The failure to remove it gives quasi consent thereto.

The adoption of the merit system is notice served by the public upon the office holders that the subordinate positions exist for the exclusive benefit of the public and are to be filled on that basis alone. This system establishes a new standard of official ethics. Moreover, there is involved no injustice to the office holder. It is only fair to him that this temptation to capitalize his office at the public expense should be removed from his pathway.

Conscientious officials have no argument against the Merit System. They welcome it. They know that it is their most effective ally in the efficient conduct of their offices. They have no ulterior personal ends to serve. On the other hand, when a public official takes the field against Civil Service, watch him. The presumption is that he scents danger to his private interests rather than to the public welfare.

There are two classes of officials who object to the Merit System. First and foremost the official who is using his appointments to further his political fortunes, and second, the honest official whose motives are pure and who finds himself hampered in what he regards as the most effective conduct of his office. He reasons "the merit system was designed to restrain bad officials. They need it, I am a good official and do not need it, therefore, I should be exempt from its restrictions." "I am better fitted to select my subordinates than any commission is to do it for me." Granted that this is all true, which it is not, what happens when this good man is succeeded by another who has not the strength to withstand the pressure for places, or who has secured his succession by promising them in advance? The good man, if he has failed to abide by and support the civil service because it seemed to hamper him, if he has complained and found fault with it and given the impression to the unthinking that it is undesirable, this good man has made it easy for his unworthy successor to practically annul the system and justify himself in doing so.

But the whole premise of the conscientious faultfinding official is false. The Merit System has been designed to help good officials as well as to checkmate the bad. The good official can make better appointments by its aid than without it. Does it not stand to reason that good men who devote their time and exclusive attention to testing the special qualifications of all candidates will succeed much oftener in getting the best man rather than the head of a department who has other duties to perform than testing applicants, and who is not protected from the pressure of friends, relatives and special pleaders, not to mention the pressure of party leaders, as the civil service commission is protected?

But, it is argued, the head of the department knows better the qualifications required in a subordinate than an outside body can. Possibly, but that special knowledge is by the law at the disposal of the commission and is added to its other advantages. The law recognizes the necessity of and provides for cooperation between the head of a department and the Civil Service Commission. If we admit for the sake of argument that there are certain offices which should be filled by the head of a department, does experience show us that appointees to such offices are generally selected by the department head in the interest of the public? Unfortunately it does not. Hon. Winfred T. Denison, Assistant United States Attorney General, only a few weeks ago made the following statement upon this point: "This plea," (that the head of a department is better qualified to select his confidential subordinates) "experience shows has generally been used as a mere pretext in order to obtain exemptions; and as soon as they are so obtained it generally materializes in practical experience that the appointing officer forthwith goes to the political boss or district leader and receives from him the name of the person to be appointed and appoints him, whether or not he has ever seen him and whether or not there is any per-

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sonal sympathy or confidence between them." The same eminent official clearly points out why the making of worthy appointments by a conscientious official can never fulfill the requirements of an ideal public service which is the aim and end of the Merit System.

Spasms of virtue never yet produced permanent efficiency in government. Stability is the one essential in which the American systems of government are weak. The old spoils doctrine that offices are something to be passed around is largely responsible. The Merit System of appointment and promotion secures stability. This idea that a man's position has to be insecure in order to get good work out of him is unworthy of intelligent men. Such an incumbent is much more likely to reason in the reverse direction. "I'll probably get my discharge with the next administration, anyway. What's the use of hurting myself." The merit system infuses emulation and stimulation into the service. The system has not yet reached the full flower of its possibilities. Efficiency records as a basis of promotion within the service is an almost necessary corollary to the Civil Service proposition and it is coming, in fact it is already being adopted.

President Charles W. Elliot, who graduated from the presidency of Harvard University to the presidency of the National Civil Service Reform League, makes the following statement: "Civil Service Reform is the fundamental governmental reform on the triumph of which all other reforms in American Governmental administration necessarily depend." In the exposition of this sweeping statement I wish to call your atention to the close relationship which the merit system bears to certain other reforms, also fundamental. These are in order, the Recall, Direct Primary, Public Regulation of Public Utility Corporations, Public Ownership, Commission Form of Government and the Short Ballot. I make the broad statement that the merit system is correlated to them all and is absolutely fundamental as a necessary condition precedent to the last three.

The Recall.

The Recall is the correction of a mistake. The Merit System prevents the mistake. The Recall is a cure for an attack of bad government which should not have occurred. The Merit System prevents bad government from occurring. The recalled official has betrayed his trust. The Merit System removes the principal temptation to betray the public trust. Measures of prevention are much more fundamental and important than measures of cure. But, and this is something to bear in mind, prevention lacks all the spectacular elements of cure. It only shows itself in the general well-being of the individual and the public. In the case in question it shows itself in a clean and economical administration of public affairs, in a healthy condition of the body politic. But that is something that is very apt to be overlooked by the unheeding public and to be taken for granted. In the case of an emergency calling for a cure, the individual or the body politic (as the case may be) has suffered more or less loss of vitality. There has been an impairment of function, a loss of physical or governmental well-being which will require time as well as a specific remedy to repair, but the effect of the cure is apparent to all and the agent credited, as it should be. The civil service by preventing bad government insures good government. That is why this reform is called fundamental. it forms the basis, lays the foundations of good government.

The Direct Primary.

The direct primary is the application in a modified form of the civil service principle to elective officials. We farmed out the selection of our candidates to conventions on the theory that the latter would select them for us on a basis of merit, but we found that it didn't work.

In like manner we have gone upon the theory that appointing officers would make their selections solely in the interest of the public upon a basis of merit and we have been disappointed in that. In fact we have been disappointed so long and so regularly that we have grown callous and careless. We have come to regard appointments for friendship and kinship and for party service as something to be expected and even tolerated.

But the public is waking up to an appreciation of its rights and is becoming more and more jealous of them. Just as through the Direct Primary it has secured its right to name its elective officers and to demand of them their exclusive services, so through the civil service it is bound to enforce its right to select an efficient subordinate service and to demand the exclusive allegiance of its incumbents. Just as we have taken from the conventions and given back to the people the naming of elective officials so we must take from the officials and give back to the people the selection of subordinates. We must do this because experience has taught us that these subordinate positions are otherwise bound to be filled by political appointees. Let me quote you again from the First Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Hon. Winfred T. Denison. In a paper read before the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League in December and speaking of the practicability and desirability of filling legal positions in the government by Civil Service methods, he says: "Excepting only positions equivalent to Cabinet positions in our various governments, national and local, there are no legal positions which cannot be better filled by competitive appointment and promotion than by the political system, **which is the only practical alternative I know of.**" Appointments which have their origin in any other motive than the public welfare are in a broad sense political.

Regulation of Public Utility Corporations.

Public Utility corporations are to a certain extent public servants. It is because this is recognized that the public is insisting upon its rights to regulate them. We have found that these public servants have also abused the privileges and concessions which they have been granted by the public and that they must be curbed. But we have also found that there are flagrant abuses in the great corporate bodies in which we are all stockholders, viz: the national, the state and the city governments. Is it not the part of wisdom, not to say fairness, to first regulate our corporate organizations before taking up the regulation of subordinate ones? Can we with justice attempt to regulate our neighbor's family affairs until we have set our own house in order? We are very sensitive to the mote in the Corporation's eye, but we are very slow to admit and still slower to remove the beam from our own eye. The civil service system is the only effective means of regulating the working forces of the parent corporation, the state, in the interest of the stockholders, the people.

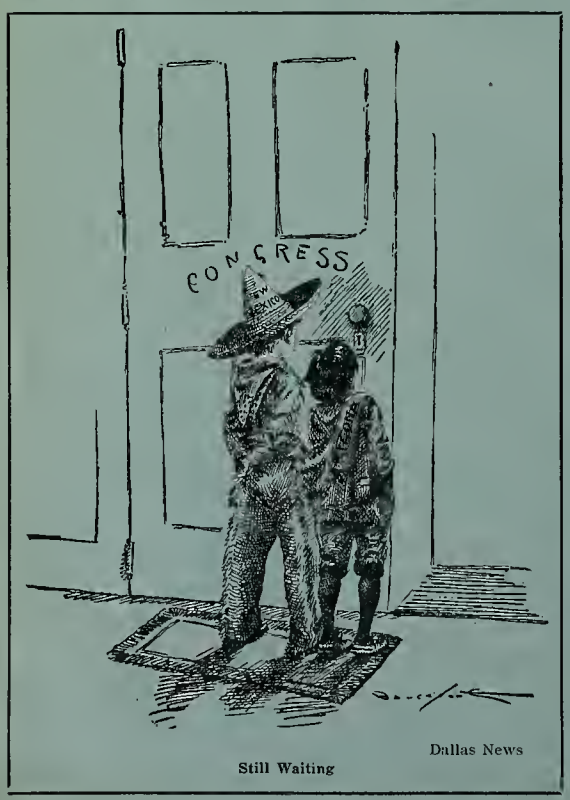
Public Ownership.

I yield to no man in my devotion to the principle of public ownership of public utilities. This way lies progress and this way our face is set, but let me tell you that the civil service principle is the very bed-rock foundation upon which public ownership must be built. Without a strong civil service, public ownership would soon become a public calamity. By public ownership is generally understood not only ownership, but operation and it is with this interpretation that I use the term. Every extension of this propaganda without civil service will simply mean a multitplication of the spoils army and of the opportunities for its manipulation. There would be danger that the resulting tyranny would be much more oppressive than that at present endured at the hands of private corporations. With the Merit System firmly established and with an educated public sentiment behind it, the door is open and we can safely enter into our inheritance and the enjoyment of all the blessings, privileges and opportunities which are promised in this great public ownership crusade.

Commission Form of Government.

The commission form of government without civil service is quite as dangerous as public ownership without that safeguard. Commission

(Concluded on Page 15.)



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CALIFORNIA 50 YEARS AGO

Monday, June 10, 1861

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed for the construction of a railroad from Los Angeles to San Pedro. The cost is estimated at $400,000, and the bill contains clauses enabling Los Angeles county to take stock in the undertaking to the amount of $100,000 and Los Angeles city $50,000, and to issue eight per cent bonds for the amounts as the road progresses. It is said capitalists down South are willing to embark in the enterprise. The calculation is that the road will pay fifteen per cent per annum. There is also talk down South of a new steamer being built to ply along the coast from San Francisco to San Diego.

Olive oil, to the amount of about 500 gallons, was manufactured last year in Los Angeles county, at the Mission of San Fernando.

Tuesday, June 11, 1861

As quite an excitement is being raised in this State in regard to the new element of wealth recently discovered in Calaveras and adjoining counties, a description of these new mines may not be uninteresting to our readers. There seems to be a well-defined vein or lead of copper ore running from the foot of the Table Mountain, a few hundred yards south of the Central ferry, on the Stanislaus river, in Tuolumne county, bearing in a northwesterly direction through the whole line of the Salt Springs Valley, in Calaveras county, and along the line of the foot hills, in the same direction, across the Calaveras, and as far north as Camp Seco, in Calaveras, and Lancha Plana, in Amador county. . . . The greatest amount of labor has been expended thus far in the Salt Spring Valley, on the east or upper side of which, some six miles north of the Stanislaus river, the town of Copperopolis (Heaven preserve us!) is located.

Wednesday, June 12, 1861

The shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on Sunday night.

Sold—After dark last evening, an enterprising newsboy, who had a few unsold "extras" of last week's issue on hand, brought them out, and made a dash up J street, raising the usual cry to insure their sale. Quite a number of purchasers were duped out of two bits each (sic!) before the fraud was detected.

Thursday, June 13, 1861

The Visalia Delta of the 6th of June, speaking of grasshoppers, says: "Their name is legion," and they are on their way down to Visalia as fast as legs, wings and an occasional fair wind can carry them. . . . They are coming in perfect swarms and eating up every green thing.

A train of six wagons left Stockton on Monday, June 10th, each loaded with about six thousand pounds of freight for Carson City and Virginia City. This is the first shipment of goods by team to Washoe made this season over the Big Tree route.

Friday, June 14, 1861

Los Angeles News—Banning and Hinchman have begun slaughtering at New San Pedro. . . . They expect to be able to kill about two hundred head a day.

We are informed that E. J. Mitchell, teacher of plain and ornamental penmanship, of this city, died recently at Nevada.

"I've took the pledge, Bill. I'm never going to touch another drop as long as I live."

"Oh, well, cheer up! Maybe you won't live long."—Life.

Kahn's Compassion

Hon Julius Kahn of California is speaking in the House of Representatives. He is opposing the admission of Arizona into the Union because its people saw fit to put into its new constitution the initiative, referendum and recall. Direct legislation, Mr. Kahn is saying, impressively, is not compatible with a "republican form of government."

Mr. Lenroot: "Then I want to ask the gentleman this question, as to whether he believes the constitutional provision in our Federal Constitution of guaranteeing a republican form of government is not a continuing duty on Congress?"

Mr. Kahn: "Yes; I think it is."

Mr. Lenroot: "Then I want to ask the gentleman whether his state of California has not proposed a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people for the recall of judges?"

Mr. Kahn: "I am sorry to say that has been done, but so long as I have voice or breath I shall protest against it with all of the energy and vigor that I can command."

Mr. Lenroot: "Just one more question. I want to ask the gentleman this: If his State of California shall adopt that constitutional amendment, whether he believes it will then be the duty of Congress to exclude California from the Union because it has not a republican form of government?"

Mr. Kahn: "That is up to the Courts and the Congress. I thought, however, the gentleman was also referring to the initiative and referendum. I think the initiative is undoubtedly unrepublican. I think it probable that the recall is not unrepublican. Perhaps I may add that I believe the initiative would ultimately lead to the destruction of all government. It would lead to anarchy."

Perhaps it may be thought a trifle inconsiderate for the Gentleman from Wisconsin to have put the Gentleman from California into so much embarrassment. A congressman who is made to declare in debate that his poor, deluded countrymen back home are running themselves into anarchy, is in no enviable position. But still further embarrassment awaited the Gentleman from California.

Mr. Baker: "Is it not a fact that in the last Republican platform adopted in September by the Republicans of California they adopted the initiative, referendum and recall?"

Mr. Kahn: "They did, and I am sorry for that." * * *

For a representative to feel "sorry" for his party and the people of his State as he sees them running riderless along the path of progress is to stir the sympathies of all men who are moved by political catastrophes. We wonder if the constituents of Mr. Kahn will accept his compassion in the spirit in which he offers it? We wonder, too, if Mr. Kahn, following his own convictions and his own logic as laid down so emphatically in the case of Arizona, will ask the voters of his district to reelect him as their representative on the following campaign issue: "Let Congress exclude our great and glorious State of California from the Union, unless she fixes her government to suit the Money Power—and Mr. Kahn."—La Follette's.

SOME HEALTH PROVERBS

In a few simple, one-sentence sermons, as true as gospel, the State Health Department gives to the citizens of Virginia more direct information on the preservation of health and happiness than ever before since the department was established, and Commissioner Ennion Williams and his able assistants are to be congratulated on their work.

Here are some of the health proverbs which should be pasted in the hat:

"The man who says he had rather have smallpox than be vaccinated, never had the smallpox."

"An open window is better than an open grave."

"Warm rooms have killed more people than ever froze to death."

"If you let the child have measles when he is young, you may save a doctor's bill later on, but may have to pay the undertaker now."

"A good iron pump costs less than a case of typhoid."

"If your milkman brings you warm milk, make it hot for him."

"Wire screens in the windows may keep crape from the door."

"A fly in the milk often means a member of the family in the grave."

"If some people were as much afaid of flies as they are of bad water, there would be less typhoid."

"When you see a child looking like an angel, do not kiss it; you might make a real angel out of it."

"Scarlatina may not sound so dangerous as scarlet fever, but ask the undertaker."—Richmond Virginian.

Ammunition

"I see that scientists have predicted that if the suffragette movement continues, in the course of time all the women will be bald-headed."

"Let's spread the news. We may nip the movement in the bud."—Life.



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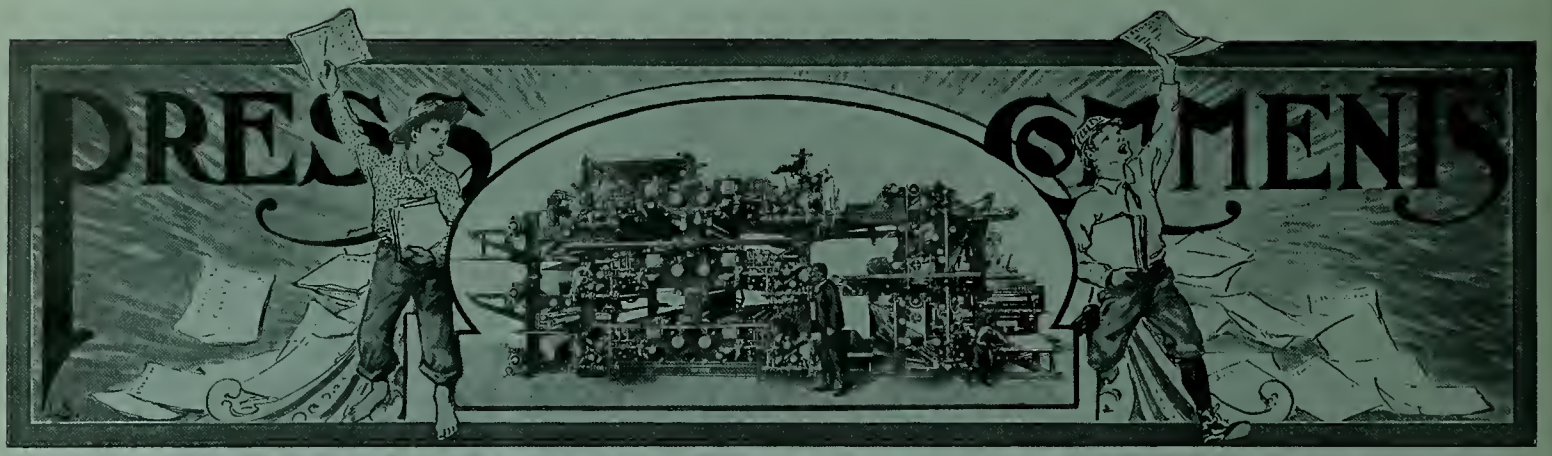
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Pertinent Editorial Extracts From Our State Exchanges

Reactionaries Active

One of the great difficulties with the people that constitute the reform element is the fact that one or two victories, sometimes only partial victories, seem to satisfy them and they settle back into fancied security, as if they thought that there was nothing longer that need to give them concern. It has not yet dawned on our people that a desperate and insidious campaign is being waged by a reactionary press, prompted by the men who for so many years have controlled the political destinies of our State. This compaign is not open or frank in its conduct. Such a procedure would be fatal to the interests of the parties concerned. Their methods are to work by cowardly innuendo and base insinuations which are usually aimed at the leaders of the reform party and often times at its successful candidates. It is said that the constant dripping of water will wear away the hardest stone. This same principle is applicable in political affairs. The constant fault finding and the heaping up of false accusations against faithful public servants do not fail to have their effect upon the minds of an unstable public. Publicity is the only thing that can overcome such methods. An unfettered and courageous press is the greatest factor in insuring the safety of the people's rights. —Pomona Times.

Workin~ in the Ri~ht Direction

The efforts of Senator Works to bring about a curtailment of some of the worst features of the liquor traffic in Washington, have excited some derision among the captives of demon rum; but thus far there has been no denial of the fact that the national capital is disgracefully saloon ridden. It is strange how men will admit an evil and still deride a man who is courageous enough to seek to abate it.—Stockton Record.

"Higher Ups" Should Not Be Immune

President Taft, in deciding that Morse and Walsh, two big bankers serving penitentiary sentences, were not entitled to clemency probably voices the sober second thought of the country. The chances are that if they were train robbers instead of bank robbers nobody would think of pardoning them. It is a satisfaction to have a conspicuous illustration of this sort where the big fellow gets exactly the same dose as the little fellow.—Ukiah Times.

One Way to Stop It

The efforts of the Los Angeles Times to injure the standing of Governor Johnson should meet with instant disapproval on the part of the people. Throughout the nation, no man stands higher in the estimation of good citizens than does the governor of this state. * * * The efforts of the Times to injure him are a disgrace, not only to the paper itself, but to the city in which it prospers and flourishes. Just as long as the public will favor the sheet with its patronage, just so long will it continue its vile and misleading utterances. But let the Times feel in a financial way that its motives and principles do not meet with favor and none need have cause for doubt that the policy of the paper will be changed.—Hollywood Citizen.

Regulating Public Utilities

The new task of regulating public utilities in the United States is stupendous, just how stupendous reports of the census bureau on telephones, street and electric railways, and central electric light and power stations go to show. Seven billions of dollars of capital will be directly and vitally affected if the tidal wave of public regulation goes rushing on. * * * * Governor Tener of Pennsylvania declared his administration in favor of public service commission in that State, giving reasons which are worthy of repetition. "I am convinced that there is a pressing necessity for the regulating of public utilities or public service companies," he said, "and for the creation of a commission before which any resident of the State may file complaint against a public service corporation for violation of the law and to compel those companies to give such reasonable and satisfactory service as the public has a right to expect and which it was intended should be given when those companies were given privileges by charter rights."—Eureka Californian.

Good Roads

The Colorado Senate has adopted a resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment providing $10,000,000 for good roads. California has approved a bond issue of $18,000,000 for highways. New York voted $10,000,000 for the same purpose. Texas has gone the limit by voting $25,000,000. The movement seems to be contagious, but some states show more wisdom than others in the way they handle this important work subject.—Redlands Review.

Woman Suffrage in New Zealand

New Zealand, generally known as the best governed country in the world, extended suffrage to women in 1894; everybody is of the same opinion: that it has been a great advantage in every way; everything seemed to be much cleaner and there has been a perceptible lowering of the tax rate. The principal element in America that opposes woman suffrage is the beer trust and whisky ring; that is one element the anti-saloon people can depend upon. The woman will vote for home and the children almost every time, while many of their husbands vote for the highest bidder.—Willows Journal.

First Duty of Government

Education is the first duty of government. It means better citizens, more morality and greater competency; it teaches men to think for themselves and cures the curse of ignorance. Every thoughtful person will agree with these propositions except those selfish interests which desire to employ child labor. In these people the criminal instinct and the lust for gold is so pronounced that they cannot see the need of education. Fortunately for mankind, in general the selfish few who have no regard for the general good are in a hopeless minority.—San Diego Herald.

Philosophy of Hard Work

J. C. Stubbs has been for a generation one of the grim and silent forces who has worked out the destiny of the Huntington-Harriman railroad systems. He now retires, at the age of 65, from his place as traffic manager and in doing so drops these chunks of philosophy:

"There is no genius. It's hard work.

"The world belongs to the young man.

"A man must be possessed by his work and then be able to manage it.

"Obstacles create character, just as the resistance of the air currents make the kite fly."

There is truth in these sayings, but they do not represent the whole truth of useful living. How much sweetness and light did you find in this daily grind, Mr. Stubbs? How much time did you have to think of and work for the common welfare while serving your iron masters? And now that you are a tired old man, "turned out to pasture like an old horse," to use your own figure of speech, how much real satisfaction do you find in contemplating the fierce struggle through which you have passed, with high credit to your ability and loyalty, let it be said?

The philosophy of hard work is sound, but it should be supplemented by the philosophy of beautiful living, of human service.—San Diego Sun.

Systematic Tree-Planting

To encourage tree-planting by property owners the city of Everett, Mass., has undertaken to pay half the cost.

Trees are a valuable asset to any city. Without them the city would be a bare and unattractive place, and the streets far less comfortable during the summer months.

Yet many streets are almost barren of trees. Too many persons follow the line of least resistance in home-making, the fashion of getting along with as little work as possible. Some people live in apartments because less labor is required to keep them up. If they have homes, they won't plant trees, and for the same reason. They do not like to rake up leaves.—Sacramento Bee.

Used Up

"So you were introduced to Teddy Roosevelt this morning, eh? Let me shake the hand that shook the hand of Roosevelt!"

"No, sir; that hand's lame."—Lippincott's.

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PUBLIC CONTROL OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

(Concluded from Page 12.)

Government involves the short ballot but it leaves to be appointed all the officials omitted from the long ballot. Any measure which increases the number of appointments to be made adds to the opportunities of the spoilsman. It is unthinkable with our experience with the evils of patronage and our knowledge of human nature that five men should be given unregulated power to fill all municipal offices. How could there be devised conditions more favorable for the creation of a machine. Machines are not constructed upon the housetops. They are constructed in the cellar and the temptation to use the materials thrust into the hands of the commission by a too confiding and careless public would be almost irresistible. The recall would avail to remove the commission after its derelictions had come to light, but it could not prevent the demoralization of the public service consequent upon its application and the abuses which led up to it. A civil service board independent of the main commission and honestly administered would render the creation of such a machine impossible and lay the foundation of an honest and effective administration not only for the present, but for the future. I have thus briefly endeavored to show the fundamental relationship of the Merit System to the more recent reforms. The latter are still to a certain extent under trial. The Merit System is not under trial. It has been tested and its efficacy has been demonstrated and if in any given instance it seems inadequate the fault is with its application and not with the system itself.

In closing let me quote once more from the Honorable Assistant Attorney General of the United States. "It is as plain as day that this fight for the civil service system or as it might better be called the public service system, is a fight not only for moral right, but for the good of the mass of the people. It is the most valuable political asset now lying around loose, and why unmercenary political leaders have not seized upon it I cannot understand. It is, to my mind, one of the most effective contributions of our generation to the betterment of our methods of government and the consequent welfare of the people."

THE PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW

If you think that Senators Bourne, Cummins, La Follette, Bristow and a dozen other Progressives are negligible factors of American politics, please note, remarks the Lewiston (Maine) Journal, that the demand for Senator Bourne's great speech on popular government has reached 3,100,000 copies, while his later speech on patronage has already circulated 600,000 copies, so that private secretaries and clerks are busy overtime responding to requests. The speech on popular government calls for popular nominating elections and for the recall of all officers, excepting only the President of the United States, whose nomination is to be effected not by politicians holding in their hands delegations from States that in no case can help elect candidates. The speech on patronage is an unanswerable impeachment of the spoils system.

Stuart—Was it protection that enabled Fergall to acquire his enormous wealth? McCaustic—Certainly; for six years he was a New York police captain.—The Club.

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In the costume of an Imperial Mogul Princess.

EVENING OF JUNE 14th

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The Ancient Teachers

—the origin of the Order and tales out of the Ages. A Sacrifice of Innocents beyond comparison on the earth and the saving of the people by Ram.

In one of the oldest costumes known to the older civilizations —robes worn many thousands of years ago by men and women alike.

EVENING OF JUNE 17th

The Story of

The Way of a Pilgrim

—how an American girl came to be identified with the most Ancient Order of Teachers in the world. The Covenant of her Degree. A Teacher of Teachers to the Brotherhoods in the mountains.

In the robes of her Order.

EVENING OF JUNE 19th

The Story of

The Great Prophesies

—some of them preserved and guarded by the generations of a Recluse Brotherhood in caves miles deep in the Himalaya Mountains for twenty-eight thousand years. Ram's prophesy of the Golden Age and its identifications. The second Krishna's prophesy of the Christ. India's mighty Past and America's more mighty Future.

In the robes of the most Ancient Order of Teachers in the world.

One who has known her intimately for five years and has studied with her, would say to those who have a desire for knowledge; those who are seekers after the beautiful, this:

"If you would learn, you must find a Teacher; having found the Teacher, you must give attention. With this Teacher—Miss Armstrong—subjects which from other Teachers have seemed too obscure, are made clear, penetrating, intelligible. Los Angeles now has an opportunity to hear the wisest and greatest of Teachers the world has known. If you question this, go and hear her and your doubts will disappear and you will forget my advice and think that you were lead by some higher power to the very wellspring of truth. Her teaching is not the wisdom of past ages —not the East speaking to the West—but much better! It is TRUTH which all should hear!

"It is light shining in darkness and having a voice and winged words to tell its meaning.

"You cannot help but be illuminated if you will go and listen. How can I make my meaning clear? I would like to say to all, who by any possibility can do so, go and hear her. She is one of the Teachers of Teachers!"

Intelligent Suffrage Campaign

A good example of the excellent campaign work being done by the Political Equality League of California is shown in the following, which is issued in circular form:

Women in the Home

We are forever being told that the place for women is in the home. Well, so be it. But what do we expect of her in the home? Merely to stay in the home is not enough. She is a failure unless she does certain things for the home. She must make the home minister, as far as her means allow, to the health and welfare, moral as well as physical, of her family, and especially of her children. She, more than anyone else, is held responsible for what they become.

She is responsible for the cleanliness of her house.

She is responsible for the wholesomeness of the food.

She is responsible for the children's health.

She, above all, is responsible for their morals, for their sense of truth, of honesty and decency, for what they turn out to be.

How Far Can the Mother Control These Things?

She can clean her own rooms, but if the neighbors are allowed to live in filth, she cannot keep her rooms from being filled with bad air and smells, or from being infested with vermin.

She can cook her food, but if dealers are permitted to sell poor food, unclean milk or stale eggs, she cannot make the food wholesome for her children.

She can care for her own plumbing and the refuse of her home, but if the plumbing in the rest of the house is unsanitary, if garbage accumulates and the halls and stairs are left dirty, she cannot protect her children from the sickness and infection that these conditions bring.

She can take every care to avoid fire, but if the house has been badly built, if the fire escapes are insufficient or not fireproof, she cannot guard her children from the horrors of being maimed or killed by fire.

She can open her windows to give her children the air that we are told is so necessary, but if the air is laden with infection, with tuberculosis and other contagious diseases, she cannot protect her children from this danger.

She can send her children out for air and exercise, but if the conditions that surround them on the streets are immoral and degrading, she cannot protect them from these dangers.

Alone, she cannot make these things right. Who or what can?

The city can do it—the city government that is elected by the voters to take care of the interest of the people.

And who decides what the city government shall do?

First, the officials of that government; and,

Second, those who elect them.

Do the women elect them? No, the men do. So it is the men and not the women that are really responsible for the

Unclean houses
Bad plumbing
Unwholesome food
Danger of fire
Risk of tuberculosis and other diseases
Immoral influences of the street.

In fact, men are responsible for the conditions under which the children live, but we hold women responsible for the results of those conditions. If we hold women responsible for the results, must we not, in simple justice, let them have something to say as to what these conditions shall be? There is one simple way of doing this, give them the same means that men have. Let them vote.

Women are, by nature and training, housekeepers. Let them have a hand in the city's housekeeping, even if they introduce an occasional housecleaning.

* * * *
Wyoming Colorado Idaho Utah
*
Washington
Votes for Women
CALIFORNIA NEXT!

ONE THOUSAND HOMELESS.

A curious and unique memorial of philanthropic activity is in the late Alice Willard Solenberger's book, "One Thousand Homeless Men," published by the Russell Sage Foundation through the charities publication committee in New York.

It is an enduring monument to a brief life spent in housing the homeless and befriending the friendless—Mrs. Solenberger died in December last, just when her work as agent of the Chicago bureau of charities had begun to impress public sentiment with a sense of its reclamatory value.

Tramps and vagrants have furnished many topics for sociolgical writers, professors and sensational magazinists; but this is the first book by a woman in which their life and environment is the main theme. While it has the accuracy of a scientific social study, it is also a human document of compelling interest—an absorbing and dramatic story of hapless mortals whom the author befriended.

In this work, for the first time, the submerged social group classed as "tramps and vagrants" is so carefully differentiated as to reveal its miscellaneous contents of able bodied and sick, young and old, sinned against and sinning. Here, too, new uses are made of a modern charity's "case records," a thousand of which yield up their secrets to an interperter with experience and vision.

Modern organized charity usually accepts the tramp and vagrant as an ugly fact, hopeless of improvement and destined to perpetuity, like a wen on the face of civilization. The record of what this single minister of beneficence accomplished in controversion of this theory and belief is extraordinary and surprising.

In her office was mustered every morning for four years a ragged regiment of the homeless and forlorn. It was her task to deal with them after the method of organized charity, which has for its prime motive the restoring of a man to his home and family.

Beggars and tramps, confirmed in their manner of life, gave her the real facts about their homes and families and transgressions. More than one hardened fellow became her ally and helped her search out the young boys and persuade them to go home to their parents. She had so many sources of information that her power of securing hidden facts from the lodging houses and saloons and dark places seemed almost uncanny.

As this personal, intimate life record discloses, this young, attractive and entirely normal woman was wiser than all the city's rulers, economists and sociologists when the matter in hand was the problem of dealing with homeless men and boys in a vast community.

Her book is, in effect, a guide and text book in practical, up-to-date philanthropy.—Philadelphia North American.

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Call and inspect. Reduced Rate Shippers of household goods to and from the East and North.

The Los Angeles Investment Co. Guarantee
What the Guarantee Fund is and What it is Not

The Guarantee Fund is the most original and the strongest feature about the Los Angeles Investment Company. It is as positive a protection against loss as could possibly be devised; it is a protection designed especially for the small stockholder. The Fund was originally donated by the stockholders who had become wealthy through buying stock in the Company. The Company has no control over the disposal of this Fund. By the terms under which it was started, it must purchase stock from stockholders who wish to sell and who have never owned more than $500 worth of stock. To date, it has purchased all stock offered, irrespective of amount.

The original fund was very small. It has grown until it totals now more than $55,000.00, and is growing about $1,000.00 per month.

The terms under which the Fund must be managed protect the small stockholder first. It must buy first from those who have the smallest holdings, not from those who first offer their stock to the fund. In this way, the smaller the investment the more thoroughly is it protected. During the recent panic, the Fund was given a severe test, but it bought and disposed of all the stock that was offered to it, or $105,000.00 worth.

The Fund is perpetual. It cannot be withdrawn. In no other corporation are small stockholders able to dispose of their holdings so easily and so satisfactorily. The stock purchased by the Fund is sold at auction weekly.

The Guarantee Fund is not a promise to try to sell your stock after a certain time. Boiled down to bedrock facts, it is just this—a standing bid for stock. The money is there waiting. If you have stock and want your money back, ask for it. The Guarantee Fund has purchased to date $600,000.00 worth of stock. If you want your money back, bring your certificate or send it to the Globe Savings Bank.

Most of the stock issued by this Company is held in amounts larger than $500.00, and is not entitled to protection by the Guarantee Fund. If the Fund had to protect the large ones, it could not do it. The stock coming under its protection is a very small proportion of that issued.

Consider this: Can any possible guarantee be devised whereby an investor can have his money in full returned to him, unless his money in full has gone to the Company to start with? We think not. If an "agent" or an "agency" sells an investor $100 worth of stock and then deducts $25 more or less from that amount as "commission," turning over to the company what is left, can that company arrange a plan to give the investor his money back? Can any company afford to return to an investor more than he actually put in?

The Los Angeles Investment Company does not pay a commission for selling its stock. It never has. The chief reason for this is that the Company wants to make it possible for an investor to withdraw his investment without losing money. Another reason is that an investor who puts $100 into a company is justly entitled to see all of that $100 go directly into the Company's treasury, not partly into the pocket of an "agent" or "agency."

The Guarantee Fund of $50,000 held and managed by the Globe Savings Bank has invariably returned to any investor wishing it, his money in full. This has been possible solely for the reasons outlined above.

Study the Guarantee Fund. It is Your Protection

An Exposition of the Social Center Movement By Edward J. Ward

THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

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California's Progressive Senator



The California Outlook is destined to do a great work for California in correcting political evils and educating the people up to better things in the performance of their duties as American citizens. We need the *Truth* in politics as well as in religion, and this publication is giving us what we need. It should have the help and encouragement of all good citizens of all political parties financially and in every other way.

John D. Works

Helpers in Politics

THERE IS NO DOUBT that the machine has a great advantage over the forces of good government in the large number of faithful workers it has waiting at its command. To be sure, the motive that impels these workers does not stand analysis very well, but they are none the less a positive quantity that is to be reckoned with. Politics will not do itself. In extraordinary instances, where public sentiment is roused to the point of fury, very little work is needed; but for the average campaign, where the issue is nothing more spectacular than fairly good government against fairly bad government, neither being honestly in the superlative degree, an organized fight must be put up or the wrong will certainly prevail.

If the anti-machine element has won victories of late in California and elsewhere, it means not only that they have had the right on their side—which they have always had—but also that they have learned how to do politics as it should be done—on the square, and yet in a way to get results. For this purpose workers are needed—great numbers of them.

One of the foundation principles of every honest good government effort is civil service both by law and in spirit. Also there can be nothing that leans toward bribery, and the offer of places is bribery. Thus the road is closed to the reformers that is open to the machine for the obtaining of unlimited numbers of faithful help. The machine does not even need to make specific promise. It is known and recognized that it will care for its own and will apportion the spoils among the victors. Reform movements have no such reputation. They must make each fight on its merits, and they carry along no corps of trained veterans and young recruits, all eager to work for the possible reward. Workers in the good government ranks are of two kinds: Those who serve freely because they believe in the movement, and those whose services are paid for out of funds raised by subscription.

Every party organization must have a quota of paid helpers, people who devote all their time to the work, and who, for the most part, are kept busy over mere routine duties. The real political work of a campaign ought not to be done by employees—it should be in the hands of those whose only interest in the matter is a patriotic one. Of course this is not always practicable. Examples can be cited, no doubt, where it is best for the organization, and is just to the individual, that services, even of a day's work at the polls, should be paid for; but they should be considered as decided exceptions.

Good government leaders complain that of late they have noted the growth of a sentiment among an element in the party that political work should command a per diem, like jury service. It is difficult enough to raise by subscription the funds needed for postage and other office expenses, and if to this be added money to pay all or even a percentage of the workers, the financial problem becomes impossible. It is time we recovered from this intense spirit of commercialism that has taken such a hold on all classes of people, and got back to the old-fashioned ideals of patriotism and public service. The patriotism needed today is not that of shouldering a musket, but that of sacrifice of a little time and effort in political campaigns. It is all very well to gush with sentiment about Old Glory and our grandest-on-earth nation, but some one is needed to sit up nearly all night to watch the count—some one who will not come around the next day and ask for $4 for his services. That is the real thing in patriotism.

At this season of the year our schools and colleges are turning out young men who are pretty well loaded up with instruction and advice. But perhaps there is room for just this one piece more. Don't think that it is clever or smart to get pay for political work. It is neither. And under some circumstances it is distinctly unpatriotic.

C. D. W.

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Then Whose Government?

JUDGE GARY, head of the United States Steel corporation, is a-weary. His great corporation has no stomach for facing a competitive market at home or abroad; he dreads the pains and penalties of an everlasting evasion of the anti-trust law; and he mislikes being the target for public criticism and public reproach. He yearns for a snug harbor in a fat land, free from storms where "big money" can be made every day for all time by the biggest of corporations. Man wants but little here below!

Judge Gary proposes that this beatific condition shall come to pass by and through a national incorporation law that shall regulate and control all great corporations on a non-competitive basis, wisely limiting production so that it will always face a hungry if not a starved market—a market willing to pay a liberal price for what it wants but with never a feast or a famine. Whereat the Laird of Skibo also throws up his hat and cries "hooray for a triumphant democracy!"

We shall be trying something of the sort: Taft is for it, the Republican party will pledge itself to it, Wall street will back it, the Democratic party will not dare to challenge it and only Justice Harland, a few cranks and the writer, will protest, and they vainly, most likely. We seem to be in for it.

But whose government will it be when all the great interstate interests shall have been taken under control, when all the great captains of industry are dependent for the success of their enterprises, not upon initiative, not upon the spirit of enterprise, not upon finding newer and better ways for doing things, not upon either a friendly or unfriendly rivalry among generous-minded, upstanding men—men who greatly dare that they may greatly do, but upon control of government? In the light of the apathy of the American voter, that millstone of death that hangs about the neck of democracy, whose government will this be? Can any rational being doubt?

The writer does not know what others may think, and his opinions are not necessarily those of The California Outlook, but detesting state Socialism as he does, he would rather hazard that fortune than any attempt to abolish competition through any such instrumentality as that proposed by Judge Gary and hurrahed for by the Laird of Skibo castle. National incorporation we should have, but not national control of industry. The Sherman anti-trust law was founded upon the eternally immutable law of competition and any attempt to nullify that law of our being will prove as disastrous as any attempt to nullify in mechanical construction the law of gravitation. It spells death to the civilization that attempts it. We may humanize the competitive instinct, and that is the need of our time and the only need. We have practiced it as they practice it in the jungle, to the death, but it is a beneficent and life-giving principle and we must give it free course in our industrial life or perish of ossification and deterioration of tissue.

Transportation is not industry. It is the performance of an act of government and must be controlled or operated by government to insure identical treatment from and to all persons. What we do need is power to put Judge Gary and the Laird of Skibo in prison the first time they restrain trade, take a rebate or demand a rake-off, and they have both of them doubtless violated the anti-trust law often enough to justify their incarceration for a thousand years. This was meant to be a free and not an ordered society, and he is no good Republican, and no good Democrat, who does not swear "by the eternal" that it shall continue so to be. To depart from that ideal is to beat out the hopes of a race.

A. J. P.

Democracy and the Expert

LOS ANGELES is one of the most thoroughly democratic cities in the nation in its form of government, and as to the spirit of its people. It has adopted every known device for maintaining a perfectly free circulation between the desires of the voters and the activities of the city administration. But it is not enough that a government be open to the people; it must also be efficient. It has a practical function to perform. Not alone must the tool be perfectly responsive to the hand that wields it, but it must also be fitted to accomplish results. Los Angeles is facing and working out, point by point, the problem of making a democratic city government efficient.

A great deal is involved in this issue—an issue which is not, of course, peculiar to Los Angeles, except that it was the first great city to adopt the democratic system and is several years older in the experience than other places. The charge is constantly made by those who do not trust the people that any government whose law-making processes are open to interference by direct

legislation, and whose officers are subject to the recall, must be inefficient. A similar line of argument might even put the republic itself on trial, for while it is not entirely responsive to its citizens, it is partially so; and, as compared with European governments, our own makes rather a sorrowful showing for practical results in administration.

We may, of course, evade the issue by saying that efficiency is only one test of the value of a government to the individual. To follow up the illustration of the tool, we may say that we would rather work with a dull axe that struck where it was aimed than with a sharp one that was liable to chop off one of our own limbs. Absolute efficiency would seem to call in human affairs for control by a single master mind. That means despotism, which we have ruled out. The real issue, therefore, is not whether democracy will give us an ideal administration, but whether it will do as well or better than a form of government which theoretically rests on the will of the people, but in which their wishes are constantly disregarded.

If the matter be put up to the people as an abstraction: Do you wish efficiency in your government? the answer will always be in the affirmative. But in the concrete it is not so easy, especially when the change to an efficient form usually involves, or seems to involve, the surrender of power. Nevertheless, the sudden sweep of the commission idea all over the country is an illustration of how the people stand ready to meet the issue practically. And it is a noticeable fact that it is in the commission cities and the democratic cities that the doctrine of the employment of experts to do expert work has gathered the strongest headway.

Thus, just at the time Los Angeles adopted the democratic system of government it embarked on one of the largest business enterprises ever tackled by an American city—incomparably the largest when the cost and difficulty of the undertaking are balanced against the size of the city. This enterprise is not only great in itself, but it leads out into several allied projects, and these into others, until it is easy to conceive of a day not far distant when Los Angeles will be quite unique among American cities for the magnitude and variety of its municipal undertakings. To the success of these, efficiency in the city government is a sine qua non. Thus far it has been achieved by the employment of experts in every line of the work with compensation at market rates. Whether this called for $10 a day or $50 or $100, it was paid, just as it would be in a private business.

But there is no blinking the fact that the desire for efficiency and acceptance of the expert as a neeessity thereto is not absolutely unanimous. Every community has its share of chronic fault-finders, of fussers and mussers, of the over-suspicious and under-experienced. It has also those who have a concealed special interest or who have a passion for newspaper print. Join these together in a public meeting, and exploit their utterances in the newspaper, and you get an impression, which reactionary journals rejoice to drive home, that "the people" are unstable, when you have, as a matter of fact, heard merely the voice of a few individuals.

Los Angeles has recently had a pronunciamento from a gathering of this kind, a mass meeting of 23 people, which called upon the city council to abolish the charter Board of Public Utilities and do away with government by commission and by trained experts, with which the city was now said to be cursed. Most of those who took part in the meeting are known to be sufferers from the grievance habit, and yet the point of view they present is not to be ignored. It has a following everywhere and its roots go down deep in a certain kind of human nature. There are people who would rather undertake to do things themselves, with however direful a result, than stand by and see them well done by some one else. What percentage are such people of an intelligent American community, whose business interests are at stake in the efficiency of a city government? We believe it to be a small percentage, and have no fear of result when the issue is fairly joined.

One of the best things about good government is that it creates a taste for more of the same. Every time an expert is put to work for a city and gets results—as he will nine times out of ten—he helps the people toward a better understanding of their part in the scheme of government. The voters are the repository of ultimate power. They are the arbiters of disputes and the framers of fundamental policies; but if they desire efficiency they must not interfere with the trained and competent people in their employ except under extraordinary and abnormal conditions.

C. D. W.

The Sneer of C. Depew

WHEN THEY LET IN THE LIGHT AND AIR on the operations of the big insurance companies in New York, a number of explosions took place, and among the smaller and less consequential matters that blew up and disappeared was the reputation of Chauncey Depew, System servant in the Senate of the United States.

After the smash-up Chaunc, who, because of his end-man proclivities, is perhaps better known as "alas—poor Yorick," continued on in the Senate, and went through all the motions the part called for, except the funny speeches. Those he omitted. Life did not look quite so humorous to Depew after he had been found out. And the joke about his name being pronounced now with the accent on the last syllable finally got on his nerves.

Just as he is about to shuffle off into oblivion, his press agent manages some how, to get him one more notice for his scrap-book. As he departs for Europe he gives the boys one last interview. Instinctively we glance it through, hoping for some new story or quip or quiddity. Alas! where be now those flashes that were wont to set the table on a roar? Gone; quite vanished. The smile has become a sneer.

Mr. Depew does not agree with Judge Gary—he tells us in this sardonic interview. He has doubts about the national government undertaking to control the business of the steel trust. This would result, he tells us, in the discharge of every man in the works every time congress changed its political complexion.

Discouraging, itn't it—a remark like that? That is to say, it might be discouraging if it came from a Still-is instead of a Scarcely-was like Chauncey. He is extinct even as a reactionary—a stand-patter that is only a hole in the ground.

Judge Gary did not propose that the government take over the steel trust and manage its business. He did suggest that the great interstate corporations should be put under government control, as to prices and such matters, in the same way that the railroads now are, and under the same principle of public welfare. The government has not as yet shown any disposition, under this system, to hire and remove railway employes.

But there is a further answer to the sneer—a more direct answer. It is known to nearly everybody except System Senators, that ninety-five per cent of government employes are now under civil service, and do not change every time there is a political turn-over. The series of enactments that brought about this reform and that placed the business of the government on a rational basis, were passed in the face of constant opposition of stand-patters of the Depew sort. It is no thanks to him and his tribe that the nation is not today in just the ridiculous position that his sneer describes.

C. D. W.

According to Justice Harlan the Sherman Law has been to the dentist's.—Chicago News.

The price of Standard Oil stock continues to advance. It must be because people are afraid there isn't going to be any such thing as Standard Oil stock six months from now, thus making it necessary to immediately secure such certificates as may be wanted for souvenirs.—Chicago Record-Herald.

At the sale of the library of the late Robert Hoe, Yale University purchased, for $110, "A New Trick to Cheat the Divell." Let Harvard beware.—Providence Journal.

President Taft receives a pass good for all baseball games. No wonder every young American looks forward to the Presidency. —Wall Street Journal.

Persons who are vaguely following this reciprocity argument want to know if it will make Canadian dimes good.—St. Joseph Gazette.

They are charging $1500 a window to see the coronation parade in London. We will save our money and see it all for a nickel at the moving picture theater.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A New York magazine advertises for "true fishing stories." Such confidence in one's fellow men is truly touching.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

"Pittsburg has contributed $80,000 to foreign missions." She naturally sympathizes with others who sit in darkness.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Ex-King Manuel, it is said, is to take a course in civil government at Oxford. It seems to be somewhat belated instruction.—Youth's Companion.

There are twenty-six licensed aviators in America. But the trouble is that not one of them is sure how long the license is good for.—Washington Herald.



Contributed by Arthur J. Pillsbury

A Roving Commission For some weeks The Watchman will be on the go, also upon the lookout with eyes and ears open. He will finger the pulse of the public as far as the public will, unknown to itself, permit him so to do and will try to get "next" to what—if anything—is going on in the public mind. This particular paragraph is being thumped out on a vest pocket edition of a writing machine at Topeka, Kansas, where the public mind is stewing in sympathy with the public body—a moist, unpleasant body—made so by a high temperature and a high humidity in the atmosphere, where it is not needed and not on the ground where it is. In western Kansas the wheat crop looks as though it would have to be harvested with barber's clippers and swept up with a whisk broom, the straw is so short, but the stand was good and the heads are not bad. It is to be observed that The Watchman is as likely to write about other things as about politics, and rather more so for The People are more inclined to talk about other things than politics, for, so far, politics is not preeminently the subject of conversation. The Watchman has to start something going in order to get politics talked about at all.

The Gentleman from Alabama He was born since the Civil War and was nourished on "the great sacrifice." Whenever "company" came to the house the old folks, as soon as the weather and the health topics had been disposed of, settled down to a recounting of the sorrows of the Civil War and reconstruction periods, each one being more eager to talk than to listen to the others. By and by the boy went North to attend a law school, primed to champion and defend the South at all points when attacked but, to his surprise, the subject seldom came up unless he raised it and even then it was lightly passed over, manifestly out of consideration for his peculiar views and environment and the subject of conversation was quickly changed to what was doing somewhere that promised to turn out prosperously. All eyes but his own were on the future. Presently the future began to absorb his own thought. The enthusiasms of the West took hold of his mind. When he returned home and the old themes of conversation were broached he found that they no longer interested him and he began to feel the blight of them upon his spirit. He was looking for a place to locate to practice his profession, but not in a cemetery of lost hopes, so one day he broke it to his father as gently as he could, saying: "Father, we people of Alabama, we who belong to the first families anyhow, are living in the past and it is a dead past, too. We have fancied that the North still cherished resentment toward us. I do not know if the North has forgiven the South or not, but it has forgotten it anyhow and is pressing on to new worlds to conquer. I want to press on, too. If I remain here the pall that is over all will be over me also. I also shall be living in the past and I don't want to. It cannot be pleasing in the sight of heaven. Therefore I am going West to settle down, going where they talk development, where men's minds are concerned for things that are to come. I am sorry to leave Alabama and perhaps I ought to stay here and try to convince it of the truth of the resurrection, but the task seems too big. I am going to try Colorado." He did, almost to the breaking of the parental heart and the estrangement of parental love, but has not in twenty years regretted his choice. He has been with the living, not the dead.

Moi Lee This also has nothing to do with politics, or if anything, then very remotely, merely as being suggestive of possible conditions by and by. It happened in an interior town of California on the great day of the year, the commencement exercises of the high school. The old pavilion was packed to its doors and hundreds stood outside unable to get in. The commencement address was endured, the salutatory and valedictory had been disposed of and, at last, after four years of patient waiting and working, came the passing out of the diplomas. With the calling of each name "Rah, rah, rah! Susie Swiftskillet or Tom Jonesmith" rang out clear and strong from the gallery where were bunched the juniors, now become seniors, and the applause started by them was generously participated in by the audience of anyhow fifteen hundred souls. There were in all thirty-five or more graduates, perhaps twenty of them sweet girl graduates, some of them very sweet and beautiful in their graduation gowns, and very popular, too. The applause they received bore testimony to that. By and by came the turn of Moi Lee. As he arose at the calling of his name sharp and clear rang out, "Rah! Rah! Moi Lee!" Then a perfect storm of applause, anyhow twice as hearty and twice as strong as had been accorded the sweetest of the sweet girl graduates, an applause in which the entire audience participated. Now Moi Lee is a Chinese.



Chicago News

A New Dancing Step for the Naval Academy

Marked Politieal Complaisance The gentleman was from New Mexico, except that he was still in New Mexico and merely going up to Santa Fe. "What foundation is there," timidly ventured The Watchman, "for the impression that pervades the public mind that New Mexico is peculiarly under the control of special interests?" "The same that there is for most of the present day misinformation that is current," was the reply, "the newspapers and the twenty-five-cents-a-word writers for the magazines and none other. There is nothing to it, or only just this and nothing more: Our politicians are desirous to please. If they see, for instance, that the Santa Fe company would like something put through the legislature they do not stop to be asked to put it through. They start things and put them through of their own good and free will for a company that has done so much for New Mexico and, when done, they fetch the results on a silver platter. The same is true with the Catholic church. The church is not, as many suppose, in politics in New Mexico, but the Mexican element is all Catholic and there are, consequently, many thousands of Catholic voters. In order to be in the good graces of this element our politicians fairly tumble over each other in their efforts to do whatever they think the Catholics would be likely to want to have done. The church is not in politics, as the corporations are not, but the politicians are and this condition deceives the newspaper and other writers who always follow surface indications and never go to the root of the matter."

The gentleman spoke as one having authority and he probably has, inasmuch as he is an attorney for the Santa Fe company. The discriminating reader will not fail to note that the explanation of the pro-corporation sentiment of the embryo state of New Mexico is easily accounted for. Politicians are not wont to be beneficiently active except under the stimulus of a lively anticipation of favors to come their way. The nonreciprocating beneficiary is branded an "ingrate" and to be an ingrate is to be politieally damned. Those obliging politicians are not being conspicuously eomplaisant for their healths.

Why New Mexico Is Republican New Mexico is overwhelmingly Republican for a reason not greatly dissimilar to the reason why South Carolina would be Republican if all the "blackbirds" were allowed to vote, which they are not. The Mexicans were hostile to slavery. From father to son the tradi-

(Continued on Page 15.)

The Common Sense Way to Common Sense

An Exposition of the Social Center Movement

By EDWARD J. WARD

Mr Ward is the originator of the Rochester plan of using school buildings for civic centers. The success of that experiment and its almost instantaneous adoption in many other cities prompted the Progressive University of Wisconsin to secure the services of Mr. Ward, who is now "Adviser in Civic and Social Center Development," in that institution. (Editorial Note.)

The Social Center Movement may be defined as fundamentally the use of the neighborhood's commonwealth,



Edward J. Ward

to develop the neighborhoods' common sense.

The impression has gone forth that the movement for the wider use of the public school houses as Social Centers in San Francisco and Los Angeles has been delayed, not because there is any lack of agreement that these buildings may well be used for all sorts of wholesome civic, social, and recreational activities during the time that they are otherwise unoccupied, but simply because the complete social center has been pictured as a building equipped with fine large neighborhood auditorium, with stage and comfortable seats for a thousand, where dramatic and musical performances and motion picture shows take place every evening. Equipped also, with a fine neighborhood dancing floor where, with the natural chaperonage which comes through the presence and participation of the older people, the fathers and mothers of the community, the young people may have a chance to dance, not only to fine music, but in an atmosphere, made morally clean and wholesome by the absence of the commercial motive, and the presence of the prophylactic of neighborly acquaintance.

The Social Center has also been pictured as a building equipped with a fine gymnasium, shower baths, and swimming pool for men and boys, and another similar outfit for women and girls. Equipped also, with quiet game facilities and bowling alleys and billiard tables, for those who care for them. Equipped also, with a branch public library, with a refreshment and lunch stand, where the people can procure at cost, food and drink, in whose preparation there is no motive for adulteration. Equipped also, with neighborhood Health office and Dental office, where the physician and dentist who serve the day school pupils may also serve the rest of the community.

And this whole plant open and running seven days and seven nights a week with a splendid recital for instance on the great Social Center organ on Sunday afternoon; the whole plant equipped and open so as to furnish an opportunity for the whole community to spend its leisure time in wholesome ways.

And this idea is all right. The Social Center is the club house of Society, and Society includes all societies, as the whole is greater than any part It is the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Man, and that makes all the other fraternal orders look like tiny sections of the real thing.

Now these ideas of the Social Center are true.

And we can't stop 'till they are realized, for we have waked up to the fact that the vigor and progress of any community depends, not only upon the way its members spend their working time, but as much, or more, upon the way they spend their leisure.

We have come to realize that vice in all its forms is largely a result of lack of wholesome public recreation facilities and leadership.

We have seen the record of investigations, which proved that where such facilities as the Chicago Field houses are provided, vice and crime drop off between 40 and 70 per cent.

We have decided that: "the ounce of prevention is worth the pound of cure," and that it will be cheaper all round, to provide wholesome opportunities for recreation than to increase our police systems and jails.



General Neighborhood Evening.—One evening each week the whole community gathers. The program opens with music by the Social Center Orchestra, followed by a lecture or entertainment, closing with a social hour.

And we are coming to recognize too that the time of greatest need for wholesome recreation opportunities and leadership is the time of greatest leisure, and this is not the day time when parks and playgrounds, and out of door facilities may be used, but in the evening, when buildings are necessary.

And our sense of economy and our recognition that wholesome recreation is educational, is leading us to see that the increased equipment and opening of the school houses is the common sense way to develop Social Centers.

But to fully equip and add to every school house to provide all the service of direction and to keep the plant open all of the time doesn't look like providing an "ounce of prevention," it looks like a ton, and we stick at the cost.

We have been buying recreation at retail in scuttlefuls, as poor people buy coal, until the proposition to furnish it for ourselves at wholesale looks like an extravagance instead of a great economy.

We Stick at the Cost

But listen! **The most important part of the whole Social Center development can be secured now with practically no additional equipment in the school house, and at practically no expense.** The most important part of the Social Center development is the use of the school building as a common citizens' common council chamber, a meeting place in which the citizens of the community gather and form a Neighborhood Civic Association or Club, whose object is the development of intelligent public spirit through the open presentation and free discussion of public questions, and whose membership includes all of the citizens of the district.

This is not a new proposition, it is a restoration of the old New England Town Meeting idea, or better, of the custom of using the school buildings for the presentation and discussion of public questions, which maintained in the rural community in primitive days, and which still maintains in many a country school house.

If a school building has an auditorium on the ground floor this is the room for the weekly meeting of the neighborhood citizenship organization. If it has no auditorium, but has a kindergarten room on the ground floor, this may be used.

In this case all that is necessary, is the provision of three or four dozen folding chairs. If there is no kindergarten room, then any first floor class room may be used. The fixed seats can be screwed to thin strips of hard wood, and removed for meetings, so that chairs may be set in.

The only expense is for janitor service, light and heat, which most school boards stand ready to furnish, for the average School Board recognizes that this use of the school building for citizens' gatherings, is educational in the best sense, and is perhaps the most needed form of education today—that is, citizenship—self-education.

No supervision is necessary for this work, but it is desirable that the city should have a promoter of civic activities. This man may be the superintendent of Public Recreation, or he may be a man whose sole work is that of civic promoter. He corresponds to the Civic Secretary employed by many city clubs and other



private organizations, but he should be a public servant—a community hired man.

It is not necessary, however, to wait for the employment of such a person, for the citizens themselves are competent to form their own organization and by the appointment of a committee on programs to secure speakers and topics which will make the meetings live and interesting.

And, as soon as it is seen that the representatives of whatever rank welcome this gathering of the citizens, such neighborhood organizations are reassured.

For instance, a large part of the immediate success of this neighborhood Civic Organization in Rochester, New York, was due to the fact that the public servants immediately expressed a welcome to this idea of the citizens getting together for the discussion of their own public business.

At the second meeting of the first citizens' gathering of this kind in a school building in Rochester, the Alderman of the ward was invited to speak on the Duties of an Alderman. After he had spoken and his address had been followed by a free discussion of the subject, the association gave him a vote of thanks, the alderman responded by saying: "You have given me a vote of thanks. I want to give you a vote of thanks and mine is unanimous. If every member of the common council and every other public servant had frequently such opportunities as this, to come before the people whom he is supposed to represent, and discuss with them the things in which he is supposed to represent them, it would mean that we

would have a better representation of the people's interest, and a better government."

This same idea was expressed by Justice Charles E. Hughes, when as Governor of New York State he said: "I am more interested in what you are doing and what it stands for than anything else in the world. You are buttressing the foundation of democracy," and then he spoke of the inspiration which he as a public official received from the fact that at last citizens were beginning to get together across party lines on the common ground of citizenship, to discuss and undersand public questions and to express their will.

And this same idea was expressed more recently by Senator Robert M. LaFollette in these words:

"Chosen individuals may strive faithfully in meeting and solving the complex problems which arise from the industrial and economic conditions of our time, but lasting results will be achieved through the growth and development of civic interest on the part of the citizens in general throughout the state.

"There is a hitherto largely undeveloped resource for the growth of intelligent public interest in the opportunity which the schoolhouses and other public huildings offer for the gathering of citizens to consider and discuss together questions of common welfare.

"Should this movement become general, it would unquestionably result in the establishment of a foundation of intelligent democracy which would make civic progress not only rapid, but conservative and sure."

There is no reason for delaying in beginning this use of the school buildings for civic gatherings. When any school building is opened for this purpose, whether it be once a week or once a fortnight, the association thus formed, should regard itself as simply the gathering of the whole citizenship. Of course to facilitate the business of the organization, it is necessary to have a president, secretary, and treasurer, and it is necessary to have a committee on programs, and another committee on legislation and improvement, to which may be referred questions regarding the way in which the will of the association may be carried out or expressed, also a committee on publicity, etc. But this drafting of a constitution should be as simple as possible, the idea being that it is a gathering of the whole citizenship. As a rule no dues should be charged, for the people pay their dues when they pay their taxes.

There are a thousand and one questions of national, state and local interest, which need discussion, and which furnish live topics. There are in every city hundreds of men and women who are interested in special reforms or have information which will be valuable for the public, but one of the first things which any such association is likely to take up is the question of providing for the young people a similar opportunity. Here is the need of supervision. The young people's organization, the boys' clubs, should he modeled on the lines of the citizens' associations, as should the girls' clubs. Very little equipment is needed, but it is necessary to have a club leader or organizer. Then will follow the desire for gymnasium equipment, library, and all the rest and the institution will develop naturally, coming in response to the expressed will of the people of the community themselves.



The Social Center Serves as a Branch Public Library, Used by Everyone

FROM A "MODEST LADY"

(Los Angeles Herald)

Editor Herald: This being taxpaying month I actually had to go and mix up with all those men at the assessor's office, for I am a widow and had no husband to send! I had always been told that it would be immodest and unwomanly for women to come in contact with men at the voting booth, so I knew it must be shocking to go to the assessor's office and get in line with men, and I tried to get them to send a collector to my house for my taxes, as "home is woman's place," but they would not! So I was forced to go and get in line with men! All kinds of men! I even had to pay my taxes to a man! To be sure there were other women there, just as there would be at the polling places, but I had always been told that mixing with men at the voting booth would be shocking to a modest lady, so I know it is immodest for us to go to the assessor's office. I felt so ashamed, shocked and mortified to see all those men! And was so seared that I nearly fainted, and I blushed all the rest of the day, for on my way home I had to stop at the lighting company's office, and at the water office to pay my bills and there were actually men there too!

When I got on the car to come home there were men again; men of all kinds standing close around me. I am a modest lady and I blushed all I could. I try so hard to keep in my sphere but circumstances and the laws prevent. Such things are so shocking!—Clarissa Priscilla.

SENATORIAL SKITS

Number 16

By the Onlooker

"The Gray Eagle of Demoeraey"

He is the "Gray Eagle of Democracy," is John Bunyan Sanford, and if you will search the records you may note that he has been gray-eagling around the Capitol for some time, having got the habit of coming to the legislature at the Thirty-first session and skipping only one session since to date—the last session being the Thirty-ninth, as you may recall but don't. In short, it was in 1895 that John Bunyan Sanford first flapped his political pinions toward Sacramento, just one year before the Peerless One peered over the Chicago convention and permanently put the crimps into the Democratic party—unless—unless. Also unless, which will be about all on that subject.

You have only to go far enough back into the life of any great man to find that he was once a school teacher. James Garfield, Tom Reed, Robert E. Lee, John L. Sullivan, Carrie Chapman Catt—all great men, have taught school in their youth. Even Buffalo Bill has taught the young idea how to shoot. And John Bunyan Sanford is no exception. He, too, drank deep of the Pierian spring and then passed the gourd around.

After a time, however, he came to feel that his talents were being wasted. As a school teacher he could indulge his predilection for imparting information only nine months in the year, and have only the children of the community for an audience. This retail dispensing of wisdom in job lots was very well for a small bore man, but John Bunyan Sanford yearned to ship it out in carload lots to the wholesale trade, for universal consumption, the year round. John Bunyan cast a horoscope of this problem and read the answer in the stars: Get a newspaper. Which he did, so that since that day he has been one of the incorrigible advisers of the universe—a sort of irrepressible, so to speak.

Some of this advice has not been so bad. For example, he has been standing for the direct election of United States Senators so long that he has had Bunyans on his feet for years The same with the income tax. Generally speaking, he has stood pretty well for progress and reform right along for the sixteen years of his state experience in politics.

In the Senate—and elsewhere—he is an undismayed and inextinguishable story teller. A few of these stories first saw the light since Noah anchored on Ararat, but the point of all of them is that the real simon pure, hand served, three-quarters Levant and deckle-edged political doctrine is that originally passed over the counter by T. Jefferson, late of Monticello, and ever since handled exclusively by the Democratic party, all others being base imitations or gross infringements of copyright. Wherein he bears a considerable resemblance to most of his Democratic confreres in the Senate, who were a pretty fine body of men who felt obliged to spend a sizeable share of their time reminding their careless fellows that they belonged to a theoretical minority.



Senator Sanford

Senator Sanford wears a large bush of gray hair (hence the "gray eagle" business, despite the notorious fact that eagles are bald), and a large cane, the only one carried by any member of the legislature. He lives in Ukiah. One of his best friends is a Methodist minister, though you would never suspect it.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED

In order to complete a file of the Pacific Outlook in the National Library at the Washington, the Libriarian of Congress has requested the California Outlook to supply eopies of Pacific Outlook for December 31, 1910, and February 11, 1911. This we are unable to do, but should any of our readers have on hand a copy of either of these dates for which they have no particular use, they would confer a favor on the Library and this paper by sending us the issue.

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Men and Matters Before the Public



By Franklin Hichborn

The confession of Mr Frank Shay, trusted employe of the Law Department of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, that he and not William F. Herrin, wrote J. W. McKinley of Los Angeles, of how the Justices of the Supreme Court "without exception," considered the railroad side of the litigation over the California Development Company should be presented, clears Mr. Herrin of "trying out" the Justices in this particular case.

Attorney Guy V. Shoup, also a trusted attache of the Southern Pacific's law department, through whom Mr. Shay made his apology to the court, stated that "The regrettable part of the transaction is that the statemen made in the letter (Shay's to McKinley) had no foundation in fact and could not be justified."

This would appear to clear the members of the Supreme Court of having been "tried out."

And yet the letter written to McKinley by Shay, and signed "W. F. Herrin by M." set forth that, "the Supreme Justices, in conversation with me today, all seemed to be of the opinion that this paragraph should be amended so as to state the facts. * * * * It was suggested that if this could be done between now and Monday it would be an answer to the application. The Justices, without exception, were of the opinion that the appointment of a receiver would be reversed by direct appeal, although it might not be subject to collateral attack."

The many explanations may clear Mr. Herrin and the honorable Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of California. But where does it leave Mr. Shay?

Up to present writing, neither the San Francisco Bar Association nor the State Bar Association, has taken steps in Mr. Shay's case. Mr. Herrin has not appeared before the Supreme Court to make denial. Mr. Shay has written the Court a letter, but has not presented himself for examination or cross-examination. The oral part of Mr. Shay's apology was made by a second attorney.

Nor has there been any cross-examination of the Justices whom Mr. Shay interviewed, according to all concerned, on the day that Mr. Shay dictated the astonishing letter signed "William F. Herrin by M." to Mr. McKinley.

With all the "explanations" that have been made, the incident has not been explained away, nor should it be considered explained away by a profound air of offended dignity on the part of individual Justices of the Supreme Court, or abject apologies from Southern Pacific attorneys.

There is more at stake than the personal feelings of individual members of the Court—or the mere honor of individuals of the Court—the integrity of the Supreme Court itself has been thrown in the balance by the publication of this Shay letter.

The matter should not be dropped—even though this member or that member of the Court may be venerable and above reproach, or that Mr. Shay may be a royal, good fellow—until the facts and all the facts, and all the facts suggested by the incident, are known, published, and such action taken as the facts justify.

Admitting that the Court has been imposed upon, that Mr. McKinley was imposed upon, the question naturally arises, was Mr. Shay sent to the several Justices to "try them out"—without their knowledge of course—on the doubtful points of the case at issue.

In justification to Mr. Shay—he is entitled to all the justification that can possibly be squeezed out of the case for him—if not to the Justices, this should be determined.

If Mr. Shay was sent to the Justices to "try them out"; then the chaste arm of the Supreme Court of California should reach for the men 'higher up," who sent him.

If it be shown that Mr. Shay was not sent to "try out" the Court; that he didn't "try out" the Court; that, to quote Mr. Shay's colleague, Mr. Shoup, the statements made in the McKinley letter "had no foundation in fact and could not be justified," then the case concerns the honor of the California bar. Its duty in the premises is too plain to require amplification or even suggestion.

Should it develop that Shay was sent to "try out" the Justices, the Bar Association — which could very properly appoint a committee to investigate the matter—might very well inquire whether it has become one of the time honored customs of the members of the Court to make suggestions—however innocently made—to Southern Pacific attorneys, regarding cases in which the Southern Pacific Railroad, or any other litigant, is interested. If the members of the Court are being imposed upon, they are entitled to be put on their guard.

A thorough investigation, conducted by a committee of disinterested attorneys, would go far toward strengthening the Court and elevating it in public estcem. If the investigation bore the marks of thoroughness and fairness, and intention to give the facts and all the facts full publicity, no attorney in a losing suit would thereafter have reason for the slightest suspicion that his powerful opponent may have had "inside information," secured by trickery or otherwise.

The Supreme Court would, of course, welcome such an investigation. Mr. Herrin would of course welcome it. And as for Mr. Shay, the most serious charge that has been brought against him, the charge made by his colleague Shoup—that he, Shay, put into the mouths of the "Justices, without exception," statements that, "had no foundation in fact and could not be justified"—is yet to be disposed of. Mr. Shay should be glad of the opportunity to demonstrate in the most public manner possible, that Mr. Shoup overstates this feature of the case.

And as for the law department of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, it, too, is interested in giving all the facts involved the widest publicity. In a way, the honor of the Southern Pacific Company's law department is involved, and the traditional honor of the Southern Pacific Company's law department must be maintained.

During the State primary campaign of last year, the writer discovered a little nest of millionaires and near-millionaires who were making a strenuous, high-grade, automobile-assisted campaign for the nomination of Hiram Johnson. The "nest" lived in a colony of their own, down the San Francisco peninsula toward Santa Clara County, and before the campaign was over managed to cover a large area in their boosting fight for Johnson. Investigation of the cause of this unlooked-for support developed some interesting facts.

In a group of "higher-ups" in question lived a family, a member of which had had the misfortune to become insane.

There followed the usual attempt to treat the case at home, resort to a private sanitarium, and finally, in search of relief, recourse to one of the State Hospitals for the insane.

Within a fortnight after admittance to the State Hospital, the patient's jaw was smashed by an attendant. Complications set in. It was a sad case.

Incidentally, the family of which the unfortunate was a member got the idea that our State institutions are wretchedly managed. The idea spread throughout the circle of the family's acquaintances. Blame for the mismanagement was placed at the door of the "organization." Johnson was opposing the "organization." The group of millionaires and near-millionaires accordingly, without ostentation or display, supported Johnson, that better conditions could be secured, under better administration of our public institutions, at the Hospitals for the Insane.

The clean-up at these institutions cannot come in a day, but corrections of abuses are scheduled in the regular order of common sense management of state institutions. And there is plenty of room for improvement of the methods of handling the insane.

For example, under the present system, persons committed to asylums are not taken there by hospital attendants, but by deputy sheriffs.

In discussing this feature of the system, Dr. Hoisholt of the medical staff of the Stockton Asylum, in a recent interview said:

"The insane person is a sick person. If a man stricken by fever or ordinary disease were to be removed to a hospital we would hardly call in a constable or policeman to have charge of the removal. There is just as much reason why insane persons should be in charge of nurses or physicians, as that those suffering from physical ills should be."

An example of what it means for an insane person to be taken to an asylum by one unfamiliar with the methods of handling the insane was furnished recently by a case of an unfortunate committed to the Stockton Asylum from a northern county.

The deputy sheriff who handled the case, wired his charge to a two-inch scantling. The scantling was some five feet long. The wiring was done with good, strong, heavy, electric-power wire. One of the wires was passed under the patient's arms and around the plank. A second wire was fastened at the hips. The patient's legs were tied to the scantling with a clothes line. To complete the job his hands were secured by steel cuffs.

The subject was five hours on the journey. He arrived at the asylum perfectly rigid, and the dispatches add, "perfectly quiet." When the patient was liberated from the plank by cutting the rope, untwisting the wire and removing the steel handcuffs, extensive excoriations of the skin on the abdomen were found.

It was pointed out by the hospital authorities, that if a nurse had been summoned from the State Hospital to take charge of the case en route, the nurse could have given the patient medicine hypodermically and gotten along with little if any restraint, and in that way would have given the proper treatment to a sick man.

Experts who have looked into the matter, state that $30,000 a year would be saved the State if the insane were taken to the asylums by asylum attendants instead of by deputy sheriffs. On the basis of the insane taken in 1910 to the Stockton Asylum alone, $7,475.50 would have been saved.

And why, as a cold-blooded proposition, leaving the humanitarian considerations out of it, is the practice of sending the insane to asylums in charge of deputy sheriffs continued? Because there is good graft in it for deputy sheriffs.

For example, a deputy sheriff gets $5 a day and expenses for taking a patient to the asylum. A San Francisco or Alameda deputy sheriff takes two days to make the trip to Stockton. This gives him $10 and expenses. If he has more than one patient, he is paid five dollars a day for each. Three patients, for example, bring him $30 for the trip. The industry is profitable—too good to be relinquished to asylum attendants and nurses. These attendants are regularly employed, receive $2 a day, less than half the fee paid the deputy sheriffs.



Two-Inch Plank and Wires Which Were Used in Carrying a Patient to the Stockton Insane Asylum From El Dorado County.

At each session of the Legislature, a bill is introduced to require hospital attendants to accompany patients to the asylums. At each session of the Legislature, representatives of those sheriffs' offices, vitally interested, appear against the measure. At each session the sheriffs' offices prevail.

So the State continues to pay to deputy sheriffs some $30,000 a year more than it would have to pay hospital attendants, to accompany the insane to the asylum. The insane wired to scantlings or hand-cuffed, or both, continue to arrive at the asylums in various states of immobilized quietude. The interested sheriffs and their deputies continue pleased and happy.

Great is the "system" and great is the "time-honored" graft thereof.

But during the four years administration of a smallish-appearing man, who weighs more than 200 pounds

and every ounce of his more than 200 a fighting ounce, many time-honored grafts are scheduled to go into the discard.

A few more wire-and-scantling cases of taking of insane persons to asylums, and this particular graft will bid fair to be one of them.

And, after all, $30,000 a year is a saving which is well worth considering.

The rights, comfort and safety of the insane, too, may have some bearing.

The most important position to be filled at any election to be held in California this year is that of District Attorney of San Francisco. The San Francisco people will elect District Attorney Fickert's successor in November.

Mr. Fickert, to put it mildly and with charitable gentleness, has not availed himself of the large opportunities which his office has offered. San Francisco, above all else, needs a man in the District Attorney's office who can and will so avail himself.

And yet, the "reformers," in making up their tickets are, up to date, as good as letting the District Attorney's office go to Fickert by default.

To put an effective fighter in the District Attorney's office would no doubt be taken by the large Public Service Corporations as a personal affront. Nevertheless, many personal affronts of this kind must be offered the Public Service Corporations of San Francisco, before peace, good order, stability and prosperity can be restored there.

Up to present writing the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company have not agreed upon a site.

The status of the site squabble now makes it practically impossible for the directors to decide upon any site without scandal. The personal interest of the several directors in the various sites is, thanks to the publicity given the unpleasantness, quite well known. It makes no difference which site may be selected, some of the directors will, directly or indirectly, profit enormously.

An easy way out of the difficulties has, however, been suggested.

It has been suggested that the Exposition directors turn the problem of the selection of a site over to the State Commission appointed by Governor Johnson to disburse the $5,000,000 state fund provided for the exposition.

The commissioners apointed by the Governor are all disinterested. They are not even connected with corporations which will gain or lose as the exposition is placed on this site or that.

The State commissioners, therefore, could agree upon any of the several sites proposed without scandal. Not one of them will be affected a dollar's worth one way or the other by the selection. This cannot be said of the directorate of the exposition.

POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY.

In the past, party orators were wont to make many and sundry promises during the various campaigns, and then promptly forget them when elected. A new order of political responsibility has been attained in this state, and in the future the people will demand and expect that their officials will make their conduct in office square with their ante-election promises. We have been prone to look upon the seeker after office as one whose promises were made to break, but the future will ask that they be fulfilled to the letter.—Yreka Journal.

The First Woman's City Club

By Florence Bosard Lawrence

California women, already known for their initiative and force, demonstrated again their right to these two adjectives when they organized May 25 at Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles, the first Woman's club in the country. Members of this club have come from every source and direction. In fact one of the most important and encouraging factors in its establishment is the fact that the women who have rushed to embrace the opportunities it promises are not alone so-called "club women" already familiar with the wakening forces of federated club work, but in many, possibly a majority, of instances are women who have observed hitherto a particularly conservative position regarding what they conceived to be the duties and requirements of their sex.

That they have come into this new club shows more clearly than any mere verbal arguments that they are fast awakening not only to desire but to demand knowledge. The announcement that this club would require nothing from its members, beyond an open mind and a willingness to be interested in matters pertaining to city, state and national government undoubtedly has proved an attractive feature, since many women, while anxious for information concerning these matters, consider themselves either too busy or too unversed to do active work along these lines.

The organization of this club came as the direct result of a movement started by members of the federation of college women's associations. In this body are many teachers and women of professional life whose duties require their presence at hours when the big clubs for women assemble. In an effort to provide for themselves an opportunity to meet other club women and to draw inspiration and courage from the zeal and accomplishments of experienced club workers, the tentative suggestions for this club were made by a committee from the College Women's clubs, with Mrs. John M. Brewer chairman.

The first suggestion coming to the attention of women generally, brought with it an immediate realization of its potentialities. With remarkable foresight and acumen they seemed to realize that this movement presaged something bigger and more potent than anything yet tried and they were filled with that prophetic foresight which warned them to build their foundation organization upon lines wide and deep. Conscious of the need for a wise selection in their leaders, the little group of women to whom was given the working out of this idea labored long and earnestly.

With a firm determination for democracy in every detail there was a systematic avoidance of anything which might even suggest class, club, religious or political distinction. Prime movers in the first workings of the plan were Mrs. F. R. Brainard, a club woman and business woman of importance in the city, Mrs. Harriet M. Barry, publisher and editor of the Pacific Poultrycraft and associate editor of the Monrovia News, Mrs. D. C. McCan, president elect of the Friday morning club and retiring president of the Southern California Woman's Press club, Mrs. Eliza Tupper Wilkes, a well known educator and public speaker and Mrs. Florence Collins Porter of South Pasadena also prominent in club circles.

At two or three informal gatherings of these women, called together by Mrs. Brewer a canvass of the presidential possibilities left the choice between two candidates of extraordinary executive ability, wide social and civic experience and with a personal following so loyal that nothing but good could come of their election. For various reasons Mrs. Andrew Stewart Lobingier, one of these two women was elected president with Mrs. Oliver P. Clark, retiring president of the Friday morning club, as first vice-president. Mrs. Lobingier had occupied no position of official leadership in the city but by her ability as a public speaker and straightforward methodical planning for her work in the civic associations, especially concerning the Arroyo Seco, she had won a reputation which made her seem eminently desirable as the leader of this organization.

Mrs. Clarke, one of the most popular women ever in the chair of the Friday Morning Club, will undoubtedly prove an admirable aid to the presiding officer, and Mrs. Harriet M. Barry as second vice-president will bring a wide practical experience to bear upon the club workings which will prove wholesome and beneficial in the extreme.

Mrs. M. N. F. Bridgham, secretary and treasurer, is a newspaper woman of several years' experience, with a



Mrs. Andrew S. Lobingier

wide circle of friends and acquaintances along both social and professional lines. In the directorate of the club Mrs. John M. Brewer represents the college women upon whose initiative the club organized, Mrs. R. L. Craig represents that large body of business women of whom she is so successful an example and who feel lack of time for clubs with social or cultural aims, but whose patriotic zeal inspires them to work along the lines of better citizenship and Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, who might best be described perhaps as a club graduate, since a thorough schooling in official and executive positions in club work, an enviable reputation as a public speaker and considerable diplomatic power have placed her rather beyond further club endeavor of the ordinary type. With such a personnel at the head of the organization the rush for affiliation in the body may perhaps be better understood. Certain it is that not the most sanguine of the organizers of the club expected it to go forward with the surprising speed already shown and the rush of new members takes pause for a moment, because of necessity in force since Wednesday last by the closing at that time of the charter. This was signed however by 550 women and there are now nearly 100 new names waiting action by the board since members now must be elected to membership. The growth of the club from now on will necessarily be slower but indications point to its constant addition of members.

Two luncheons have been held, both of which taxed the capacity of the dining rooms selected for the purpose. At the Angelus the first regular meeting assembled June 6 with 120 members seated and nearly as many waiting for an opportunity to enter and listen to the speakers. This week the Hotel Westminster served 300 women after which John H. Francis, superintendent of public schools, explained to the audience the purposes of the recent bond election and the ultimate purpose to which the million and more dollars voted for the use of the school board would be devoted.

The women listened with comprehending interest and questions which followed showed a general knowledge of educational matters and a healthful concern as to the more modern methods of instruction to be installed in the schools of the city.

THE FRUITS OF COMMERCIALISM

Commercialism as one of the chief obstacles to the application of business methods to municipal affairs is an interesting subject discussed by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League, in the North American Review.

Touching upon the manner in which commercialism absorbs developing business talent, Secretary Woodruff says:

"Commercialism has led to the absorption of the best business talent in every community in private business affairs, mainly because the legitimate rewards are larger, and because there is a permanence of tenure not to be found in public affairs.

"The returns in mercantile, manufacturing and professional pursuits have been much larger than the honest returns to those holding equally responsible official positions in our cities. I admit there is a certain honor attached to public office; and that there should be a certain amount of self-sacrifice for the public welfare; but we may not always be able to afford such honors or make such sacrifices.

"So long as the returns from the same amount of application in pubic business are so disproportionate to those received from private business we shall find the latter absorbing the best administrative and executive talent to the manifest detriment of the former.

"Then, again, a young man starting out in private business knows that, with diligence, he will be enabled to improve his position and his emoluments. The result of his efforts will be in a direct ratio to the energy expended.

"Let the same young man enter the public service, and his tenure of office will not depend on capacity or application, but, in nine cases out of ten, upon his usefulness to a political leader or organization. When this ends, his tenure ends. He can retain his place only by subserviency—a course that must always prove distasteful to the conscientious young man.

"Is it any wonder, therefore, that private affairs irresistibly attract young men?

"Is it any wonder that we find the public service in many cities filled with men who cannot make a livelihood elsewhere, and who resort to public patronage when all other sources fail?

"Commercialism robs the public service of its best men and leaves it almost bare; a wrong political system steps in and deprives what little there is left of its value."

Initiative, Referendum and Recall

ADMISSION OF ARIZONA AS A STATE

From a Speech by Hon. John D. Works of California in the Senate of the United States, Thursday, April 20, 1911

I am a new member of this body. There is a belief abroad on the outside that it is an unwritten law that a new member should remain silent in his seat until he becomes better informed as to the affairs of government and be guided by the wisdom and better understanding of those who have been longer in the public service. It would be most pleasing to me to sit at the feet of the distinguished members of this body who have served their country here for so many years and who are so much better informed as to the history and needs of the nation than I can possibly be; but, as I understand my duties and responsibilities as a United States Senator, they commence when I assume the duties of office and continue until I give way to my successor, and during all of that time the people of my State and of the whole country are entitled to the best service I am able to render as their servant.

It so happens that at the very beginning of that service this body is confronted with a great problem in which I personally and the people of my State, yea, the people of every State in the Union, are profoundly and vitally interested. A Territory, constituting a part of the great domain now under the dominion of this nation, is asking to be admitted as one of the States of the Union, and to be allowed to take on the powers and responsibilities of a free and sovereign State. Her plea for admission is met not with the claim that she does not possess the necessary territory or population, or is otherwise not within the constitutional provision authorizing the admission of States into the Union—that has been determined by the enabling act providing for her admission—but solely because her constitution provides for direct legislation.

The Constitution

The National Constitution provides, Article IV, section 3—

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

This provision of the Constitution, with the exception of the limitations therein stated, which have no application here, leaves the question of the admission of a new State wholly to the judgment and discretion of Congress. Acting upon the authority thus given it, Congress passed an act providing for the admission of the Territory of Arizona into the Union of States. That act, amongst other things, provides for a constitutional convention to form a constitution for the State and the submission of such constitution to the people of the Territory for their approval.

The right of Arizona to be admitted as a State, subject only to a compliance with this act, was established by the act itself. Therefore the only question here is whether the Territory has complied with the conditions imposed or not. The one and only objection urged against its admission is that it has not formed a constitution "republican in form." If it has not done this, it must be admitted that this is a valid reason for refusing to allow the Territory to come into the Union as a State.

What Is Republican form of Government?

The Constitution provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." It contains no definition of a republic or of a republican form of government. This can only be determined, so far as the Constitution is concerned, from its whole scope and tenor. But the assailants of this proposed constitution go further, and maintain that the republican form of government must be a representative form also, and as we shall see a little further along the only objection to the constitution presented here is that it is destructive of or inimical to the representative form of government that they claim is included in the term "republican." As the Constitution throws no direct light upon the question, we must look elsewhere to ascertain, if we can, what is meant by and included in the term "republican form of government" within the meaning of the Constitution. As the Constitution does not attempt to define it, we must assume that it was used in the generally accepted sense, if there be any.

Much learning and labor has been expended in the effort to determine what is a republic. In the general division of the forms of government into monarchies, aristocracies, and democracies a republic is classed with the latter, and is sometimes defined as a representative democracy to distinguish it from what is termed a pure democracy, where the people act directly and as a whole.

No careful observer of the times and the conditions that have led us up to this controversy can fail to see the dangers that confront the nation and the several states if the Federal authorities shall refuse to admit a Territory into the Union of States for no better reason than that the people must be confined to a strictly representative form of government; and any attempt to extend the power of the people to the enactment of laws, under reasonable limitations and regulations, in order to protect them and the State from the corrupt election of representatives, and against the failure of such representatives to perform their duties as such, is an offence against our principles of representative government that must exclude them from entering into statehood. And yet that is precisely what is proposed by the opponents of this effort to bring the Territory of Arizona into the Union.

What Is the Issue?

This controversy presents an issue of transcendent importance to the people of this country. The eyes of the nation are upon us. If the Congress shall refuse to approve the proposed constitution of Arizona on any such grounds as this, it is assuming a grave responsibility. The consequences may be far-reaching and disastrous. The people are aroused and most earnest in their demand for just such legislation as is contained in this proposed constitution. The conditions are such as to call for the most careful and conscientious consideration of the important questions involved.

My sense of the importance of the issue is my excuse for going more particularly into the real issues involved and what I believe may be the consequences of a refusal to approve this proposed constitution.

What is the real objection to the constitution? No one need be in doubt on that subject. It is one phase of the struggle that has been going on in this country between the common people and the privileged self-seeking interests, affecting the right to govern the nation, the states, and the municipalities. The people are insisting that they shall be permitted to govern their own country and that it shall not be corrupted and governed by the power of money in the hands of men who care nothing for the Government except as a means of increasing their vast wealth. They insist that this country shall be a government of the people and not a plutocracy of wealth.

If influences are allowed to control an election to the high office of United States Senator, if powerful influences are at work to control legislation by representatives chosen by such means, and otherwise amenable to such incuences, what is the remedy? Are the people of this country helpless to protect themselves from such results under our representative form of government? Is there no way by which such evil influences may be met and overcome? Some Senators here seem to think not. When the people attempt to limit the power of their representatives and assume some of that power themselves by ignoring the unfaithful representative and acting directly at the polls, or by recalling him and substituting an honest and capable representative in his place, the cry is raised that this effort to control their own representatives and their own government is a violation of the Constitution of the United States and an encroachment upon the principles of our representative form of government.

This is the issue that confronts us today. The proposed constitution of Arizona provides for the initiative, referendum, and recall. Objection is made to the admission of this Territory as a State on this ground and this alone. I assume that no Senator on this floor will maintain that the ultimate power, the sovereignty of this nation, does not rest in the people. Therefore it is not a question of power in the people, but as to how that power may be exercised. We have a written Constitution. It came from the people. The simple question is: Have they by their own act in forming the Constitution deprived themselves of the right of self-government through direct legislation? Are they compelled to submit wholly to the acts of representatives selected, not by them but by the powerful interests that are menacing the life of the nation and forced upon them in many instances by fraud, corruption, and bribery?

Power of the People

This is a grave question that reaches the foundation of the Government and threatens the integrity of our free institutions. It is not only the people of Arizona that are demanding the right to govern their State. Many other States already in the Union have enacted just such laws as are authorized in the proposed constitution of Arizona, and many other States are demanding and will soon enact such or similar laws. In my own State an amendment to the constitution authorizing the initiative, referendum, and recall has been, by the legislature, submitted to the people, and it will be adopted by an overwhelming majority. Congress need not delude itself with the belief that this demand for direct legislation comes from fanatics and radical reformers only. The demand is universal and is supported by the best citizens in the country without regard to party. It is the result of the widespread and well-founded belief that the affairs of state and of the nation are, to too great an extent, governed by interests adverse to the best interests of the whole country and controlled by fraud and corruption. The absolute necessity for some legislation that will put the people in possession and control of their government and drive the interests and the political bosses out of politics and the official life of the nation is too evident to admit of question.

The power to govern exists in the people. The necessity for a more direct exercise of that power is manifest. Therefore the sole question is: Have the people the right to enact and enforce the laws proposed to effect their objects, or are they precluded from so doing by the Federal Constitution?

The town meetings in the several States where they prevail constitute the most direct and democratic action by the people that could be possible. This manner of conducting elections and transacting public business was recognized by the Constitution as a valid and constitutional exercise of the power vested in the people. Its validity never has been questioned and probably never will be. But when a Territory presents a constitution for its government as a State expressly providing for this same direct exercise of power by the people it is denounced as not republican or representative in form. I submit that this objection is wholly without force or reason, and should not influence the vote of a single Senator against the admission of the Territory as a State.

The referendum has been in force for certain purposes in almost, if not quite, every State in the Union from the beginning, and that in the most important of all questions—the adoption and amendment of constitutions—besides many other things.

Direct legislation has been in force in Switzerland for nearly 50 years, and has been adopted in many of the States and made a part of the law of a large number of the cities of the country.

Stability of Government Depends on Integrity of People

For myself I am not expecting the millennium to come in politics if direct legislation shall be universally adopted in this country. After all and in the final analysis the stability of our institutions must and does depend upon the honesty and patriotism of our people. No form of government will save the country from ultimate downfall if the people in whom the power to govern is vested are venal and corrupt. Late developments in some of the States indicate widespread corruption and buying of votes in some localities. If this kind of corruption has become general throughout the country, then indeed is this Republic in deadly peril of ultimate dissolution. The interests and the men who have cultivated this tendency to bribery and corruption are traitors to their country and should be hunted down and surely and severely punished in every community where votes are bought

sold. No change in the form of government, no increased power in the hands of the people to the exclusion of their representatives will remedy this deadly evil. The beneficial effects of direct legislation must, at last, depend upon the integrity of the people themselves. If the increased responsibility placed upon the individual voter shall make him a better, more loyal, and more trustworthy citizen, as I believe it will in most cases, then this reform legislation will have accomplished much for the country.

How Far Reform Legislation Should Go

As to the extent to which such legislation should go, I am particularly anxious not to be misunderstood. I do not believe in a pure democracy. It is a form of government too weak and unstable to meet the demands of a nation like our own, with the many great and conflicting interests that are struggling for supremacy, the important problems that must be met with judgment and firmness, and with our relations, as a great world power with the other nations of the world. If our Government should degenerate into a pure democracy it will surely, inevitably, go to pieces. If I believed that the direct legislation reforms I am advocating would bring us eventually to that kind of government, I could not give them my support. But surely there is a happy medium, a middle ground between the unwarranted and corrupt power now exercised by our representatives, under our present system, which has created such nation-wide distrust on the part of the people, and a system which destroys our representative form of government and establishes a pure democracy in its place.

It is that middle ground that will preserve the rights of the people and so control the conduct of representatives as to render them amenable to the source of their authority that I am seeking. There must be some system of checks and balances whereby the people may act in a proper case where the representative wrongfully or corruptly refuses to act, may defeat action wrongfully taken by him in defiance of the interests of the public, and remove him from office and power where he has been unfaithful or corrupt. This much the people have a just right to demand. They are asking no more than this in demanding the initiative, referendum, and recall.

Does any Senator on this floor entertain any doubt as to the necessity for these reforms in legislation? Is there a lingering doubt in the mind of any observing citizen of this great Republic that the power of the special interests and corrupt political bosses must be met and overthrown in some way to preserve the political freedom and independence of the people? Can any Senator suggest a better way than that of giving greater power to the people through the direct primary and the initiative, referendum, and recall?

Boss Rule in California

I speak from knowledge when I say that the corporate interests and political bosses of my own State have been utterly routed, our politics purified, the standard of citizenship elevated, and the confidence of the people in better conditions vastly increased through these reforms alone. They have banished the political caucus and convention, the convenient tool of corruptionists, and made every voter independent to do his own will at the polls. It has enabled them to nominate their own candidates to offices where before the voter had no choice but to vote for candidates nominated by the machine or not vote at all.

I am proud of the people of Arizona who have come here with this constitution, so framed as to protect them and their new State from fraud, corruption, and bribery in elections and in public office. I am glad they had the courage and the manhood to stand by their convictions and refuse to temporize and submit a constitution satisfactory to the interests and machine politicians in order to become a State. Arizona had better remain a Territory for all time than to stultify her citizenship and American manhood by surrendering her convictions and bowing down to the powers that be in the politics of the day. I hope, if the Federal authorities shall refuse them admission under such a constitution as this, they will stand on their manhood, as good and true American citizens, and stay outside until the politics of this country is purified, regenerated, and elevated so that their progressive and enlightened constitution will be their sure passport to statehood. They can afford to wait. The time will not be long. The issue presented here will be fought and won by the people very soon. The American people are alive to the situation. They see the evil that has dominated them and that threatens the very life of their country, and they know the remedy and have learned by the experience of a few of the more advanced States that they have the power to apply the remedy, and they will apply and enforce it.

The Recall

But the recall is singled out as the one indefensible provision in the proposed constitution and the right given to recall judicial officers is denounced as particularly obnoxious. I am in entire sympathy with the objection to the recall of judges. I objected to it in my own State in a letter written by me on the subject.

I still maintain the views then expressed. But neither the governor of my State, whose absolute sincerity and honesty of conviction on the subject no one who knows him will question, nor the legislature, agreed with me. Much to my astonishment some of the judges of the State did not agree with me either, but seemed to want to have the legal right to be recalled. The Legislature of California passed the resolution submitting a constitutional amendment providing for the recall of all officers, including judges, almost unanimously; the governor approved it, and the people of California will adopt it at the polls by an overwhelming majority, in my opinion. They believe in it whether I do or not, and they have a right to it if they want it and believe it to be right, however much some of us may regret it.

But what has the question whether I or any other Senator does or does not believe in the recall of judges to do with the right of Arizona to be admitted as a State? The provision for the recall of judges and other officers is not in violation of the Constitution or any law of the United States. It is not in violation of any provision, requirement, or limitation of the enabling act. It is a question that affects Arizona alone and one that her people have a right to settle for themselves. I have no right to set up my judgment against theirs. It is not a matter that gives me any right to object to her admission as a State, and I shall not allow my own convictions as to the wisdom of such legislation to warp my judgment in so important a matter.

Recall in Los Angeles

In my own city the recall of other officers has been in force for 10 years. I have seen the urgent necessity for it there and have seen it tested. In the beginning I was opposed to it. Experience has convinced me that it is one of the best agencies for the

(Continued on Page 16.)

THE PASSING SHOW

Herewith are reproduced three cartoons from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, all splendid examples of caricature



Can't Stop Now!



The Timber Wolf



The Great Divide

fulfilled.



Deadly Public Drinking Cup: The Chicago council has forbidden public drinking cups and ordered them confiscated and destroyed. The new law in New Jersey goes into force July 4th, and slot machines containing paper cups will be located in all public places.

Taking an Interest in Public Matters: One objection that is constantly offered by reactionaries to all forms of legislation that show trust in the voters is that people take so little interest in public affairs. That is not strange considering the way the bosses and the machines have rebuked and repressed every effort on the part of the people to take a hand in their own affairs. But here we have two excellent examples of how people do take an interest when they are given a chance. Two hundred business men of Council Grove, Kansas, turned out recently with pick and shovel, to cut down and grade a large hill that interefered with the approaches to the city. When the dam that formed the reservoir that impounded the water supply of McAlester, Oklahoma, was damaged by a rain storm, over two hundred citizens volunteered for a day's work to put it in order.

Washing Teeth to be Taught in School: One hundred years hence our descendants will look back upon the schools of today and wonder how people that were as clever as we are in so many ways could leave undeveloped the great wealth of opportunity for usefulness in our public schools. Somebody in Cleveland had a bright idea, and as a result the art of teeth-washing is to be taught in the schools of that city. Every child will be required to bring a brush and go through the performance under the critical eye of the teacher, and this will be kept up, day after day, until the child learns how. Experiments carried on by a committee of Cleveland physicians in the care of children's teeth show that better work is done by those whose teeth are properly cared for.

Physical Examination of Employes: There has been so much complaint over the use of public payrolls for a pension list for the incapacitated in Boston, particularly in the Public Works department, that it has been decided to hold a special physical examination of incumbents and weed out those who fall below the required standard, or at least give them work that will conform to their limited capacity.

Who owns superfluous street dirt? The Supreme Court of Oregon has held (Sharkey Co. vs. City of Portland) that the abutting property owner owns the soil to the middle of the street, and if it is to be removed for any improvement he may have it delivered to any place as convenient to the contractor as that which he was proposing to use for dumping. But the owner must give reasonable notice.

Cooperation Between Departments: The great advantage of the commission system is that it effects coordination among the various parts of the city government. To secure this in a high degree the commissioners of Spokane have issued a general order requiring all city employees to report not only on matters relative to their own departments but also on anything they observe that needs attention from any other department. It often happens that a man sent to attend to one piece of work notices another that needs to be done, but he hesitates to mention it for fear of getting himself disliked. Under this order he must report the matter whether he wishes to or not.

Public Buildings in Parks: One of the speakers at the City Planning conference, F. M. Day, warned the delegates with great earnestness against the practice which is spreading in this country of locating public buildings in parks and particularly in small public squares. These spaces, he contends, are all needed for open air, and their rural effect is destroyed by their use for buildings. Some of the European delegates did not agree with him; but the reason for that is that most European cities have great numbers of such squares, and can afford to spare a few of them for this purpose, whereas these open spots are few and far between in American cities.

Public Pawn Shops: Ohio is not as a rule, in advance of the procession, but it is the first state to pass a law authorizing cities to establish public pawn-shops. These institutions are very common in European cities, where they are regarded as charitable concerns, and are run either by public authorities or by charitable associations, in order to protect the poor from the rapacity of money loaners. The experiment will be tried in several of the smaller cities of Ohio, and will be observed with much interest all over the country.

Meeting of Fire Chiefs: At Milwaukee, September 19th to 22nd, the International Association of Fire Engineers will be held. Among the subjects which will be discussed at this gathering are the following: A college for educating firemen; motor fire apparatus, gasolene and electricity; caliber of fire streams and method of determining their value; best method of selecting hose; standards of drill and discipline. The chiefs will be taken to Chicago in a special boat to visit the municipal exposition at the latter city.



Next

Excess Condemnation: Lawson Purdy, former controller and assessor of New York City, and one of the greatest tax experts of the country, maintains that a city should pay for all its most important improvements, particularly in opening and widening streets and in getting parks and boulevards by the process of excess condemnation. Frank J. Goodnow, of Columbia University, author of many municipal works, says that we should regard taxation not merely as a means of raising money but as a social instrument.

Of Course, Of Course: The cities of Pennsylvania including Scranton, Harrisburg and Pittsburg petition the legislature of the state that they be allowed to adopt a modified form of commission sysem charters. The bill is reported out from committee at last, with a number of changes the value of which can easily be guessed. First of all out goes initiative and referendum. The people of the boss-ridden state are not to be trusted with direct power, not even in the administration of local concerns.

Apportionment of Lights: The new commission government of Birmingham, Alabama, finds that the city's street lights are seriously lacking in efficiency because, under the old political system, they were placed where they would do the most good to the people that had the most influence. This situation is not unique. When councilmen are elected by districts, street lamps and crossings are used, not for the best interest of the largest number but to placate the kickers that have influence.

Too Many Dumping Grounds: Clean-up day in Racine, Wisconsin, served to bring to light the fact that one reason why the place was not cleaner was that there were too many dumping grounds. It has been decided that permits should be issued for the establishing of such grounds, and that then they should be kept under strict regulation.

Fifty Year Franchise: Gary, Indiana, is the new home and official headquarters of the Steel Trust, but its people are evidently opposed to corporation aggression as they are raising a great row, because the council and mayor propose to give a 50-year franchise to a street car company.

An Industrial Commission: The Mayor of Spokane proposes to establish a permanent industrial commission to hear labor disputes and make public report on them.

The Practical Benefit of Civic Plans

By WILLIS POLK

The Los Angeles City Club members listened to an entertaining and instructive address last Saturday noon on the subject of city planning. The speaker was Willis Polk of San Francisco, an architect of wide experience who has made a study of the art of planning cities and has now in charge some of the most important improvements of his city.

Mr. Polk is a disciple of Mr. Burnham of Chicago, the famous city planning expert, who had charge of the designing of buildings for the Chicago World's Fair. Mr. Polk was for many years a student of Mr. Burnham's and was instrumental in having that gentleman come to San Francisco to replan the city after the earthquake.

Mr. Burnham has recommended that Mr. Polk be appointed chief architect of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mr. Polk's talk precipitated a general discussion of the subject, led by Rev. Dana W. Bartlett, president of the Los Angeles City Planning Commission, who reported the progress that is being made in developing a comprehensive city plan for Los Angeles. Mr. T. E. Gibbon also gave his views on the subject.

Mr. Polk addressed the club as follows:

The subject of city planning is not a new one. It has always engaged the attention of authority. The political power of every city from the beginning of time has, either of its own volition or through compulsion, been compelled to devote some of its energy and ability to city plans. But in the United States the subject of city planning is comparatively new.

Many of our leading cities, Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Portland, San Francisco, Philadelphia, have tried and are now trying to develop city plans.

The first problem that we meet with is, of course, the property owner, the taxpayer and the merchant.

If the property owner and the merchant could have his own way, there would be only one street in any city, and that street would not be very long, and all the people in the city would be on that street looking into his particular show window.

So the moment you commence to talk about expansion or development of the plan of the city, for no other reason at all but just the idea of expanding or expending or making new streets, you have every merchant and every property owner up in arms, very naturally, in self-protection. That is one of the great obstacles to overcome. Probably the simplest way to clarify the atmosphere in that particular, would be to outline a policy, say, something like this: "We are not going to touch the present streets. We are not going to disturb the present conditions. We are just going to try to imagine what this city will be like in a hundred years from now, or two hundred years from now. We are not going to do a thing during our own lifetime, but we are going to look forward into the future, so that our descendants will have something to be grateful to us for."

Just imagine, if thirty years before anyone had dreamed that Southern California could be converted from a desert into a flower garden, some little group of men surrounding the Fathers that founded the Mission here, had said, "Just for amusement let us lay out a plan here. It will never be carried out. But let us lay out a plan here far better, far grander than Baron Hausman could get through in Paris with all the power of the Napoleonic government behind him." Just imagine that it had been done! Wouldn't you be grateful? Wouldn't every man in this town thank his stars that he could live in Los Angeles, because, in addition to the wonderful climate and all that God has given you here, a few little pioneers thirty or forty or fifty years ago had laid out plans for the city to grow along lines the magnificence of which never was dreamed of before?

That is what you could get without disturbing present property values and present business interests. That wouldn't cost you must. It wouldn't cost over twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. If you could get yourselves to go that far and say, "We will spend twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars for posterity; we will make posterity a present of a little drop like that," you could get on paper an ideal plan of what this city might be when it reaches a population of two, three or even four,—I have no doubt that Los Angeles city and county in time will have a population of possibly five million people. That might be a hundred years from now. It might be less. It might be more. But wouldn't those five million people be grateful if they had a city here more famous for its beauty than Paris or Vienna or any city ever dreamed of being?



Willis Polk

If you did get that plan, how long would it be before you found it in your budget, in your every day expenditures for the development of your city, along the practical line of compulsion. The only way any city does anything, is when it is compelled to do it. How long would it be before your city fathers, the presidents of your banks, your property owners found out that the natural, beneficial way, the way to benefit business, would be to follow and put in a little link in this wonderful plan?

You can't carry it out all at once. You can make a plan that would be beyond the dreams of avarice in the amount of money that it would take to carry it out. But you are spending money today; you are going to spend money tomorrow and the day after. Why not spend some in carrying out a comprehensive, wide-sweeping plan that in the end will bring about something of that dream which every business man backs away from and says, "No, it is not practical; it will cost too much."

Cities have hardly ever been planned. People have not been wise enough to sit down in advance and plan out cities, because no one ever believes there is going to be a city until after the city gets there. There is an exception to that rule, and that is the city of Washington. Washington is, positively, the only city in the world which was planned in advance of its construction. Nobody would think of building a woodshed or a dog house unless they made a plan. People have wisdom and power enough to plan for their own interests, but for the city they neglect the most elementary duty that anybody would fulfil if he was going to do something for himself.

The city of Washington was planned in advance. George Washington, with the assistance of a young French engineer, Major L'Enfant went and staked out the city of Washington. If there is any criticism to make of the plan of Washington, I don't know of it; but there might be some discussion about the choice of location. However, they did have a good plan. Major L'Enfant was young He had all the enthusiasm of youth. He was fresh from the influence of the celebrated gardens at Versailles and the work of Monsard the great French architect, and the city of Washington is almost a duplicate of the city laid out by Lenote and Monsard. Washington was planned and they commenced the construction of it. They put the capitol in the hub of the place, the capitol forming the center, with the avenues radiating from it. Nobody paid any attention to it. The L'Enfant plan was abandoned. Congress came along and in its wisdom, especially the wisdom of members from the rural districts, commenced to disregard the plan. Congress located the congressional library across one of the avenues radiating from the capitol, askew and out of tune with the whole plan, and they practically put the last nail in the coffin of the original plan of Washington. The plan in the meantime had been disregarded in many other cases. Private property owners, in laying out additions to Washington, didn't know of the existence of the Lafound plan, and they substituted the great plan of the American civil engineer and real estate man. And so we lost the plan of Washington, and Washington, instead of being the city of magnificent distances, was tending towards the ordinary city, with no idea of vistas and such things.

About ten years ago this modern idea of city planning seemed to strike President Roosevelt,—or maybe it was under the late President McKinley's administration. At all events, the National Planning Commission was authorized by Congress at the suggestion of the President, and the President appointed Edward H. Burnham and the late Charles McKim, (perhaps the two most noted American architects), Mr. St. Jordans, and Mr. Olmsted, the landscape architect of Boston. They composed the National Planning Commission. They started in on Washington, and suddenly they woke up to the fact that it was going to be a metropolitan city. It has been growing very rapidly in the last ten years, as everybody knows. They thought they had better get a plan. And this civic planning commission worked for many months; in fact, I think it was nearly a year before they heard of the L'Enfant plan of Washington, when it was dug up in some musty pigeonhole. And when they got it out they were so astonished at its logic and good sense that, when they had completed their plan it was practically a reviving of the L'Enfant plan.

Of course, George Washington, in laying out the plan of Washington, had never dreamed that Washington ever would attain even its present greatness and didn't lay it out as so big a city. It was necessary for the planning commission to prepare to take in Georgetown and all the surrounding country. All the beautiful logic they worked up in that plan is a long story and another story.

That will show you what may become of a plan. That might happen to you. It might be disregarded by the next administration. You can't tell what will happen. But, if you do plan, get a comprehensive plan that is thoroughly worked out by an expert of Mr. Burnham's ability, a plan that is worked out regardless of any present condition.

Regard all the present conditions, but disregard all the present obstacles. Have that plan worked out, and then if there are obstacles in the way of the immediate development of some link in the plan and they are unsurmountable at the present time, I wouldn't advocate any special bond issues to put a yoke on the necks of your children; but in your ordinary budget carry it along.

I believe that Pericles, perhaps the greatest of all the Greek rulers or rulers of Athens, not from any desire of having a city beautiful, but merely as a matter of pure statesmanship, asked his wise men the question, "What can we do to retain our supremacy?" The result was that the Acropolis and all that we know of Athens was created then and there and almost all the world has been taught to pay deference to the skill

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and ability of Fabius Nicdenus and the great architects and sculptors of that day. They made the city so beautiful that even now, 2000 years after, people still are spending their money to go and see these wonderful works.

The amount of money that is drawn into the merchants' tills and into the coffers of the banks in Paris every year is estimated to be over $100,000,000, and people don't go there primarily because Paris is the capital of France. They go there because of its fame as a beautiful city and because of the pleasure that a man can have or a family can have in visiting that place, because there are so many things to attract the eye and to make you prolong your stay.

You might say that you don't need to do that in Los Angeles, this magic city that has sprung from the desert. You might say that you don't need to do another thing; that nature has done it all for you. But nature didn't do anything but give you a chance. It is the people down here that have made this place so attractive.

Of course you didn't make the climate, but twenty-five years ago we didn't know so much about staying here on account of the climate. We stayed here because we were sick and the climate would make us well. The desert wasn't attractive. But now it is attractive. No one can ride through these avenues and gardens that you have, and not feel protected and relieved from the toils and burdens of life.

Can't you go further than you have done and make this city always attractive?

I didn't come down here to Los Angeles to tell you men anything. But you have many enterprises under way. Your aqueduct that is going to bring your water down here will give you limitless possibilities. They can turn the fountains on at Versailles only once a month and at an enormous expense; and even then the opposition abuses the government for waste. When the fountains at Versailles are flowing, the transportation facilities from Paris to Versailles can't carry the crowds that want to go and see them. Here you are building an aqueduct that should pour torrents of water into this town. You can do anything you please in a municipal water way.

You are planning to revise your transportation system, and you will have to. You have many other works under way, and you will be doing work that you don't think of now in the natural order of things.

I would strongly urge you, before you get too far in those projects, that you really try to get a comprehensive plan for everything. I don't think it will be sufficient merely to have the transportation expert advise you on transportation facilities, or the hydraulic engineer advise you on your water. I think it is really an architect's job, and if you could get Mr. Burnham, or his very able assistant, Mr. Bennett, to spend a year or two among you,—I don't think it would take more than two years, and it certainly wouldn't cost more than twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, you will get something that will mean much to the future of this city.

Dr. Bartlett spoke, in part, as follows:

I appreciate this opportunity for saying just a word for the city planning committee which has been working necessarily very quietly, because there were no funds at our disposal to do anything very great. We have been at work in a campaign of education—with some success. It is utterly impossible, it seems to me, in the next year or two to get from our city council, from our city government, money sufficient,—even twenty five or thirty thousand dollars,—to bring Mr Burnham or any other expert here But the speaker has suggested that it might be possible to secure private funds to that amount that would bring such an expert here.

We have just succeeded in raising in this city an amount of money something like $400,000 for the extension of one institution, the Y. M. C. A. Now, $25,000 is a very small per cent of $400,000. If that amount of money could be raised here in the city. I believe it would be possible privately to secure this sum of $30,000, and we have decided in our committee that very little can be done locally until such a time may come that we can invite Mr. Olmsted or Mr. Burnham or any other, or perhaps Mr. Robinson, although there is perhaps a feeling that he has done everything that he can for the city.

Since Mr. Robinson came tremendous changes have taken place in the city, and it seems almost impossible to carry out the original Robinson plan.

We cannot have this thing settled in a month, as we tried to have it settled when Mr. Robinson was here. One month's study by a stranger, no matter how expert the man may be, is not sufficient. He must catch the spirit of out-of-doors, such as no man can who comes here from the cold east. He has got to live here long enough to understand what is the beauty of Southern California. He has got to understand how to work out the great industrial districts.

Why shouldn't every factory build in this new city for beauty? A building beautiful is not necessarily something built like a cathedral or anything that is formed along well known architectural lines.

We should have a warehouse district and industrial district so beautiful in the lines of building, so cleanly, that we will be just as proud to take our people there as we are to show them Figueroa or West Adams or the leisure district.

I contend that, with men who have given thought to the beautiful side of architecture, it will cost no more for these men building the factories to make their buildings beautiful than it does now to put up the common old type that soon degenerates and that we wish was out of the way.

Some of you have visited the great factories in the old world, perhaps at Leipsic. I could name hundreds, almost, where they have the lawn roundabount and the flowers in the window boxes, and then inside, the welfare work and rest rooms, and they have these safety devices on every bit of machinery.

This is to be a great manufacturing city; one of the great manufacturing cities of the United States. We can't help it. It is going to come. Between here and the ocean we are going to have the factories, and then we are to have the housing of our working people. And when we have a hundred thousand foreigners coming through our Angel Gate every year, it will be a great question. So the time has come now to consider these questions.

We must have money in hand to bring at the very first moment possible an expert here to labor with us and become a citizen.

I am glad that this subject is before us. Let us work until we can raise money necessary to work out a comprehensive plan.

At the suggestion of Mr. T. E. Gibbon, who presided at the luncheon, a resolution was unanimously adopted providing that the directors of the City Club be requested to submit to the club at their earliest convenience a plan for the purpose of raising a fund sufficient to secure the services of the best expert in city planning to plan for the future growth and development of Los Angeles.

A petition, requesting the City Council of Los Angeles to provide by ordinance for the appointment of a City Forester and an efficient forest service, was referred to the Board of Governors of the club.

"OLD PENN" REUNION

During the approaching sessions of the sixty-second annual meeting of the American Medical Association in Los Angeles, June 26th to 30th, the alumni of various universities, colleges and fraternities, etc., will hold reunions, among which will be the banquet to be given on Tuesday night, June 27th, at the Hotel Alexandria by the University of Pennsylvania Alumni.

The local "Pennsylvania" boys are making great preparation to entertain the hosts of fellow collegians who will invade Los Angeles at that time.

All "Pennsylvania" men of whatever department should immediately communicate with the secretary-treasurer of the local alumni society. T. Perceval Gerson, M.D., suite 1011-12 W. P. Story Bldg., Los Angeles.

Hinks—"Do you believe in the recall?"

Binks—"Yes—for umpires."—New York Sun.



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PRESS COMMENTS

Pertinent Editorial Extracts From Our State Exchanges

What Irrigation Will Accomplish

The national reclamation act, adopted by Congress in 1902, has given the country twenty-five projects, representing the reclamation of 3,198,000 acres of land at a cost of more than $50,000,000, while thirteen projects, held in abeyance until the completion of the foregoing, will add 3,270,000 acres more to the crop-producing area of the United States. This total of 6,468,000 acres will furnish homes for 3,500,000 persons and add several hundred million dollars to the taxable property of the various States. * *

Planted to wheat, producing an average of thirty bushels an acre, this irrigated area would yield 90,000,000 bushels; or 24,000,000 tons of hay, if planted to alfalfa, while if in apples, as grown in the Northwestern States, the yield would be 30,000,000 tons.

This enormous tonnage would call for more railroads from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast, millions of dollars' worth of new equipment and the employment of hundreds of thousands of skilled mechanics and laborers in mills and factories all over the country. It would also mean more business for the banker and the merchant. * * —Lompoc Record.

To Lessen Desert Dangers

Senator Works has introduced a bill directing the Interior Department to locate the springs and water holes in the arid regions where prospectors go in search of mineral wealth. The estimated cost, $10,000, is insignificant compared with the good that will result in reducing the dangers of the desert by indicating where water may be found.—Redlands Review.

Supreme Court Delegating Its Functions

There is one feature of the recent Tobacco Trust decision by the Supreme court that is peculiar and a bit disturbing. The opinion handed down by the court provides that after the dissolution of this trust, it shall have opportunity to reorganize under the immediate supervision of the Circuit court of the United States for the Second New York District, so that there may be re-created "out of the elements now composing it (the trust) a new condition, which shall be in harmony with and not repugnant to the law." * *

It is a mighty power as well as a most important trust that Chief Justice White has put into the hands of these four men. When the Tobacco Trust is reorganized under their censorship, the limit or "dead line" will have been defined beyond which great business combinations will not be permitted to go under the present anti-trust law of congress. Within the limits they see fit to define there can be no infraction of law. This is indeed an example of judicial legislation such as was never before attempted.—Pasadena News.

Seymour as a Sacrifice

The efforts of Mayor McCarthy to oust Chief of Police John F. Seymour have been supplying San Francisco its latest political diversion. Well informed San Franciscans who have visited this city within the past few days declare it to be their opinion that, by his fight on Seymour, McCarthy has done himself great political injury. They believe McCarthy has strengthened the position of Rolph, who will be his opponent at the next municipal election.

The efficiency of Chief Seymour has long been recognized, while men of all classes, who have had occasion to know the man, believe thoroughly in his honesty. His reputation for truth and veracity in the community in which he resides—to use the phraseology of the lawyers—is excellent; and even San Francisco is getting to the point of believing that there is, after all, some need for honest and decent men in public life. * * —Humboldt Times.

Should Detail Troops to Protect Forests

Secretary of War Stimson has informed the California Congressmen that it will not be possible to have Federal troops stationed in the national forests during the months of July, August and September to prevent and fight forest fires. He argues that it would make an abnormally expensive body of forest rangers, that it would be establishing a troublesome precedent and that it would be subversive of military discipline.

These reasons may appeal to specialized military intelligence, but they fail to appeal to common sense.

The regular troops stationed in California are certainly no less expensive while idle in barracks or engaged in imposing but unimportant maneuvers than they would be if they were engaged in the necessary and important service of protecting the forests.

It would be establishing a precedent, yes; but is there anything objectionable in asking that this expensive army perform some useful service in return for the millions that the people lavish upon it? The sooner such a precedent is established the better.

Lastly, the Secretary of War says, it would be bad for discipline. To the thoughtful citizen this sounds foolishly academic. Such difficult work as guarding the forests and fighting the fiends of fire ought to be the finest kind of discipline, the most heroic sort of training. Moreover, anyone who has observed the United States calvarymen stationed each summer in the Yosemite National Park knows that these troopers have not suffered in efficiency or military discipline.

The whole future of the nation is involved in the preservation of the forests. The nation's need demands that the troops give a little of the time now wasted in forced marches to nowhere, after imaginary enemies, to this necessary and imperative work of fighting a real enemy, the forest fire. Secretary Stimson ought to reconsider his ruling.—San Francisco Bulletin.



Los Angeles Express

The Wrong Guess

If You Were in Prison

If you had gone wrong, been sentenced to prison, put in stripes and shut up in a cell, and then if the warden came along with a suit of citizen's clothes for you, took you into the country, put you at work at your trade, or on a farm and left you without a guard—what would you do? Run away at the risk of being captured, put back in stripes, and locked up in a cell? Or would you just do the square thing by working faithfully until your term expired and you were regularly discharged?

Which would you do?

At Guelph, Ontario, the public authorities are making just that experiment. Carpenters and masons are put at work on farm buildings, and farmers set to ploughing. They wear no prison badge. They are not guarded. They are well fed, and sleep in large, clean dormitories. They are doing useful work. And they do not run away. They joyously serve out their time.

Perhaps the prison is as great a crime against the prisoner as any he has committed against society.—San Diego Sun.

The Proof of the Pudding

The Wall Street Journal recently stated that California olives are "tough and acrid." In commenting on this criticism the Press suggested that some California packer of ripe olives ought to send some samples to the Journal office. The suggestion was acted on by a packer at Fair Oaks, in Sacramento county, and the excellence of the olive and the oil which were sent so impressed the editors of the New York paper that they apologized handsomely and sent an order for 50 jars of ripe olives.—Riverside Press.

A Good Argument for an Income Tax

William Waldorf Astor, expatriated citizen of the United States, and now a Member of Parliament, has partially forestalled the inheritance tax collectors by transferring one-half of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York to his son, Waldorf Astor, also a British subject.

Other transfers are expected to follow, and in this way the entire Astor estate of $300,000,000 will be distributed, so it is said. The State will lose the $15,000,000 to which it would be entitled if the estate were to be passed by will or descent.

The injustice of this is apparent to everyone. The richest landed estate in America will escape paying its dues to the government that has assisted it to get that wealth, while others less able to afford it must forfeit the lawful share. * *

Herein is another argument for an income tax law. When the owners of riches make a practice of hiding personality to escape the tax collector, and deed their realty in contemplation of death, to save the inheritance tax to their heirs, there is no hope of getting even with them except through a tax on their incomes that they cannot avoid, unless they devise some unheard-of means. It is the one effective way there is of compelling those who profit most by the labors of other men to pay a just share of the cost of government.—Sacramento Bee.

California Fifty Years Ago

Monday, June 17, 1861

Paper Mill—The Santa Cruz Sentinel says the paper mill at San Lorenzo is running in full extent, and is doing a good share of business. A ready market is found in San Francisco for all the paper they can manufacture. Taylor's paper mill in Marin county is also doing well.

Mail Facilities Wanted—A petition is about to be circulated in Suisun, Vacaville and Putah, asking for a contract to be let for carrying a mail from Suisun, via the two latter places, to Sacramento.

The Flag in San Francisco—The American flag has been hoisted on Dr. Anderson's church, to remain during the war.

At Half Mast—All the flags of the city were yesterday raised at half mast, out of respect to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, the news of whose death was received Saturday evening.

California Notables—The Chile correspondent of the San Francisco Alta says: "I have seen and conversed with Henry Meiggs, who is rich and respected by all who know him. He says he will yet make California his home. Minister Bigler is anxious to return to California. Welts, the murderer, who killed half a dozen men at Sacramento, is here, and Bigler has been trying to have him caught and sent back to California.

Wednesday, June 19, 1861

The certificate of incorporation of the "Los Angeles Brea Company," a company organized for the purpose of selling brea, or asphaltum, and of manufacturing, mining for, and selling coal oil, was filed in the Secretary of State's office, yesterday. Capital stock, $10,000—divided into thirty six shares.

Thursday, June 20, 1861

The proceedings of the Republican State Convention yesterday attracted a large number of spectators, and were, in themselves, spirited and generally harmonious. L. Stanford has received the nomination for Governor; J. F. Chillis, for Lieutenant-Governor; T. G. Phelps, for Congress, and Edward Norton for the Supreme Bench.

Friday, June 21, 1861

San Francisco.—Mrs J. C. Fremont leaves by steamer tomorrow, to join her husband at the East.

The Republican Convention concluded its sitting yesterday. . . . For Attorney General, Frank M. Pixley was nominated. Pixley is a man of decided ability as a lawyer, writer and public speaker. There are few men in the State who can make themselves more dreaded in a discussion.

Saturday, June 22, 1861

In conversation yesterday with one of the oldest and most substantial merchants in the city, he stated that he had never voted at a primary election. We presume a majority of our business men, real estate owners, merchants, mechanics, etc., in the city and county, would make the same reply if asked the question. That is the great reason why primary elections have fallen into the hands of scheming politicians and reckless party managers.

Political Table Talk

(Continued from Page 4.)

tion that the Republican party is the party of freedom has been handed along without a break. Then, there is the wool tariff. The New Mexicans keep or work with sheep. Whoever touches the tariff on wool is their enemy. They speak little English for the reason that American immigrants learned Spanish instead of teaching the Spanish English, and it is not easy for the Democrats to reach the voters with their proselytism. The public schools are making headway, however, and opening the minds of the Mexican element to a more liberal thinking, and yet the vote is controlled by the few to whom the mass look up. The old grandees have, generally speaking, fallen low in all save pride, but the folks or the lower levels are rising higher year by year in education and possessions. All as explained by the "Man from Mexico."

A Big Pill and a Bitter

He was a fine old Yankee gentleman and he lived in Topeka. He had one of those smooth shaven, sharp, clean cut Joe Cannon visages that proclaimed him shrewd and keen witted. This is the way he sized up the Kansas situation. The Populists went back into the parties out of which they came and they will stay there unless a succession of bad crop years drives them out again, in which event they are likely to be Socialists. All the socialism there is in Kansas is in the country and among the few Populists who did not go back to their old parties. The Republicans are divided and the Democrats are ready to do business with either wing of the Republican party against the other as events shall warrant. The insurgent Republicans are on top now, but they are not Democrats. They will stand for Taft if they have to and they expect to have to. He will be a big pill and a bitter one to swallow, but their mouths are made up for the gastronomic feat and they expect to down with him without a grimace. But the national convention will not be progressive. It will probably nominate Taft because it will not dare to do otherwise, but not because the standpat element likes him. That element will prefer Harmon and the Democratic party, not because Taft is not essentially a standpatter, but because he wobbles, whereas Harmon is warranted not to wobble from a straight standpat course. The fight next year, therefore, looks like Taft vs. Harmon with no question as to Kansas standing for Taft. If by any chance Woodrow Wilson should be the Democratic nominee against Taft it would take tall hustling to save Kansas to Taft, but it would be saved for him for the reason above given, that the insurgent Republicans are Republicans and not Democrats and for the further reason that the progressiveness of the Democrats is neither deep nor lasting. At every turn of the road they hark back to old traditions and are much concerned to keep open a clear line of communication to the rear in the event that they should want to beat a retreat to the sheltering folds of a traditional Democracy. We can look for real progress, the Republican progressives affirm, only from those who possess a genuine progressive spirit and these are to be found, and found only, in any considerable numbers, in the Republican party of this country. This is the way this fine old Yankee gentleman of Topeka sized the situation up after fifty years of observation and participation in public affairs. He probably is not far wrong.

Governor Stubbs

Opining that he might be a coming man The Watchman worked the wires to get an hour's confab with Governor Stubbs of Kansas at his home on the hills back of Lawrence to which he had retired for a fortnight's much needed rest. What was said is not for publication, but how the Governor of Kansas "stacks up" in the estimation of The Watchman is. He is not a politician. Until eight years ago he had not attended so much as a county convention. He was a large contractor in construction work, including railroad building, and dared to undertake anything in the construction line however hazardous. He is preeminently a man who dares. That is his chiefest characteristic. He is unafraid. His knowledge of public affairs may not be profound but his knowledge of men is and he knows how to find the man who knows the thing that he needs to know but does not, with the least possible delay and also how to get the fact out of that man and the possessor of it out of his way so that he can attend to the next thing on hand. He forms his judgment quickly when the needful data is once in his hands. In this he is much like Roosevelt and, like Roosevelt, is accused of being precipitous, which he is not. His mind works quickly and it does not take him all summer to make it up. He is a man of action with a conscience. He made a fortune in construction work and was busy making that fortune bigger, when the truth was borne in upon his mind that The Interests were, without realizing it, (being busy with making money and with nothing else), destroying free government. Convinced of the truth of this he knocked off on the money-making job and devoted himself to the redemption of his state from the corporation clutch, which drove the corporations to the Democratic camp but, likewise, enough Democrats to the Republican camp to break the clutch. He is not unambitious. The Watchman did not get it from him but learns that he is ambitious to occupy the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Senator Curtis, a contest to which many are looking forward with great interest as likely to be about the biggest fight Kansas has ever seen. The Governor will not only have to go up against a Big Injun in Curtis but against the combined corporation influence of the nation, for The Interests are mightily concerned through fear that their citadel of power, the United States Senate, may fall into the hands of the "demagogues" and "agitators," meaning by these terms of endearment all of those of us who have been fighting for Right Things from Roosevelt down to—well, what—The Watchman.

The Drouth Is Broken

This is written at Lawrence, Kansas, where The Watchman landed, stranded, at the age of seven months, October 10, 1854, with a New England colony he squallingly kept awake o'nights, a colony come to keep slavery out of the territory. This morning, out of a sky that was clear at midnight, there hurtled more thunder and blazed more lightning than The Watchman has seen in California, put it all together, in the nearly thirty years he has lived there. Gee, but it did split things! But the drouth is broken, anyhow, at Lawrence, this June 7, 1911.

The bird delivers from his heart
A rare and beauteous lay,
And never scolds about his art
Or scolds about his pay.
—Washington Star.



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INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL.

(Continued from Page 9.)

purification of politics and the elevation of the standard of official duty, obligation, and integrity that has yet been devised.

The recall is not a matter of speculation or experiment with us. We have tried it and know its value and efficiency in dealing with corrupt public officials.

It should be admitted and carefully borne in mind that these are all extraordinary remedies, and should be resorted to only in extreme cases, and then with deliberation and caution. The one great danger to these great reform measures lies in the too frequent and unnecessary resort to their use. So far with us this has not been done, and I hope will not be in the future. Our people know their value, and nothing would induce them to surrender the right of their own free will.

There is one other phase of this question of the admission of Arizona that I wish to consider very briefly. It is maintained in some quarters that because the enabling act provides that Congress and the President may "approve" the proposed constitution, either would be justified in refusing to admit the Territory if there is any part of it that does not meet with their approval; for example, if the President shall not approve the recall of judges, it is claimed that he can not consistently approve the constitution or consent to the coming in of the Territory thereunder. In my judgment this is an unwarrantable construction to place upon the enabling act, and the refusal to approve the constitution on any such ground would be entirely unjust and illegal. The enabling act provides specifically what shall be done by the people of the Territory to entitle it to be admitted as a State. That statute is the full measure of its absolute right to admission. No official or representative of the National Government has any right to impose any other, further, or different condition or limitation of the right. It is too late now to impose new conditions. If the people of the Territory have complied with the terms upon which they were allowed to form a constitution, the Territory is entitled, as a matter of law and justice, to have the constitution approved, and no representative of the Government has any right to refuse to "approve" it. He has no right to impose any other test.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 8, 1911

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts		$12,926,432.26	Capital Stock Paid In		$ 1,500,000.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		12,238.31	Surplus Fund		300,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		1,250,000.00	Undivided Profits Less Expenses and Taxes Paid		2,025,927.32
Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		305,000.00	National Bank Notes Outstanding		905,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		4,900.00	Due to Other National Banks	$ 2,022,682.36	
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		None	Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,106,133.68	
Bonds, Securities, etc. (bonds only)		1,053,700.00	Due to Trust and Savings Banks	1,069,423.59	
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	$ 608,048.66		Dividends Unpaid	2,865.00	
Due from State banks and bankers	777,817.46		Individual Deposits Subject to Check	11,296,156.26	
Due from approved reserve agents	1,336,577.86		Demand Certificates of Deposit	133,458.59	
Checks and other cash items	136,771.92		Certified Checks	51,767.76	
Exchange for clearing house	402,722.06		Cashier's Checks Outstanding	327,754.19	
Notes of Other National Banks	163,707.00		U. S. Deposits	300,622.64	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	13,429.82		Letters of Credit	163,024.70	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:					
Specie	1,725,634.00				
Legal tender notes	288,975.00				
CASH AND SIGHT EXCHANGE		5,453,683.78	TOTAL DEPOSITS		16,473,888.77
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer		62,500.00	Reserved for Taxes		22,276.96
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit		158,638.70			
Total		$21,227,093.05	Total		$21,227,093.05

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Los Angeles, } ss.

I, J. M. Elliott, president of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. ELLIOTT, President.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 9th day of June, 1911. W. N. HAMAKER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. C. PATTERSON. JOHN P. BURKE, JOHN S. CRAVENS, J. C. DRAKE, M. H. FLINT, F Q. STORY, Directors.

No Real Estate No Furniture and Fixtures. No Premium on U. S. Bonds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LOS ANGELES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

Owned by the Stockholders of the First National Bank, Los Angeles, California

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 7, 1911

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts		$7,045,900.23	Capital		$1,500,000.00
Overdrafts		945.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits		972,457.92
Bonds, Securities, etc		1,951,462.08	Bank Account		150,000.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		943,356.67	Deposits—Demand	$3,390,736.94	
Cash and Sight Exchange		1,656,014.35	Time	5,584,483.47	8,975,220.41
Total		$11,597,678.33	Total		$11,597,678.33

In This Number ROOSEVELT ON OTIS

THE CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

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A PROGRESSIVE EDITOR

HARLEY W. BRUNDIGE OF THE LOS ANGELES EXPRESS



Two weeks ago we printed the picture of Fremont Older, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin. This week we take pleasure in presenting Harley W. Brundige, editor of the Los Angeles Express. The Express in Southern California and the Bulletin around the Bay of San Francisco undoubtedly stand as the two greatest forces among the newspapers of the state that have made possible the establishment of a People's Government. We especially commend to our readers Mr. Brundige's thoughtful article in this number, "*Democracy or Autocracy—Which?*"

Roosevelt and the Times

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE in this country who have learned to look upon the Los Angeles Times in its true light as a sordid and bigoted concern at war with progress, justice and human rights, will be greatly increased by the recent utterance of Theodore Roosevelt in the Outlook of New York. It is a most fortunate circumstance that this nation possesses such a force ready for instant service in the cause of righteousness as is presented through the intelligence, experience, courage and judgment of the great ex-president. When he speaks the nation listens, and back of his argument there is the enormous strength of a personality that the people know and understand and love.

We cannot agree with those who express regret that he advertised the Times by noticing it. The destruction of its plant and the loss of life among its employes, and the subsequent arrest of labor leaders charged with the destruction, has given the paper a kind of national notoriety, and has made its attitude toward labor something more than a mere local issue. The entire country is awake to the importance of this trial, for any deviation from a frank, fair and honorable course by either side will tend to increase the bitterness of class feeling and widen the breach between the organized wage earners and the remainder of the people. If it be true that there were technical irregularities in the manner of the arrest of these men, that was a bad start on one side, and the rather frenzied utterances of some of the labor leaders made a bad start for the other side. But the kidnaping matter will be threshed out in court, and the labor leaders—the larger ones at least—have adopted a more temperate tone. When, under these circumstances, the Times alone of all the factors in the matter choses to take a stand in favor of prejudging the case, a pointed rebuke from Mr. Roosevelt is entirely befitting.

In the 6th of May issue of the Outlook Mr. Roosevelt commented on and condemned the public utterances of some of the labor leaders, made immediately after the arrest, and protested against the effort to bring class feeling to the defense of the prisoners. He did not attempt to go into the merits of the case itself, but assumed, as every fair-minded person must do, that nothing is settled, one way or the other, until the evidence is shown before a court. Thus he used the phraseology customary in all such discussions: If the men should be proven guilty, if such a crime was committed, if the Times building was blown up by dynamite, etc. Incidentally he remarked that the attitude of the Times on labor and other matters had no bearing on the case, and that while he personally did not agree with the Times in its position on certain questions, he would not of course, allow that to affect his judgment in the matter.

The entire article was couched in the fairest and most temperate language and no one, it would seem, could take exception to its spirit and purpose. As it was primarily a criticism of the utterances of the labor leaders, it might be supposed that if any objection was to come it would be from that quarter. But Los Angeles people were not at all surprised to discover that it was the Times and not the labor people that protested against Col. Roosevelt's appeal for fair play. They were not surprised, because they have long recognized the fact that this paper is vastly more bigoted, more brutal and unfair and more utterly conscienceless in what it undertakes to do, than the most radical labor union to be found in the country.

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Entered as second-class matter, March 4, 1911, at the Post Office at Los Angeles, Cal., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The Times replied to Mr. Roosevelt in characteristic fashion, which means that it first misstated his position, then argued savagely against it, and finished by a tirade of personal abuse. It tried to make it appear that in leaving all the elements in the case open to be tried out in court, Col. Roosevelt thereby favored the defendants—an attitude that would be amazing in any other newspaper, but is mild and commonplace for the Times. It names Col. Roosevelt "Mr. Facing-Both-Ways." That paper, by the way, is perfectly happy when it has cooked up some silly epithet for the person it attacks, usually some feeble pun on his name. This particular title is in reality a tribute to Col. Roosevelt's fairness for, as used by the Times, it means that he is willing to consider both sides of a question—a thing of which that paper is absolutely incapable. What the rest of the world looks upon as a virtue, viz., a sense of justice, figures as a vice in the Times category.

Now Col. Roosevelt replies by contrasting the fair and generous spirit in which his article was received by Labor-leader Gompers with the narrow and bigoted attitude of the Times. And in the interest of truth and to make it clearer to the public what is the nature of the publication attacking him Col. Roosevelt makes a few pointed remarks that are very welcome reading at this end of the line.

For example, Col. Roosevelt says that the editor of the Times "is guilty of conduct which could not be too severely denounced if the offender were a labor leader, and which therefore cannot be too severely denounced when the offender is a violent opponent of organized labor and a consistent enemy of every movement for social and economic betterment—just as he has shown himself the consistent enemy of the men in California who have dared resolutely to stand against corruption and in favor of honesty."

And this further: "It is due to the labor men to say, however, that Mr. Gompers shows in his article that certain of the capitalist newspapers of the stamp of that owned by General Otis have been responsible for far more brutal utterances than can be attributed to any recognized labor leader. The attitude of General Otis in his paper affords a curious instance of the anarchy of soul which comes to the man who in conscienceless fashion deifies property at the expense of human rights—no less surely than it comes to the man who in the name of human rights wars on all men good and bad."

And again: "It may be quite true (context shows he thinks it is true) that the Los Angeles Times has again and again shown itself to be as much an enemy of good citizenship, of honest and decent government, and of every effective effort to secure fair play for working men and women, as any anarchist sheet could show itself to be."

How familiar many of these phrases must look to readers of the California Outlook! And for that matter, to the readers of every independent and progressive newspaper in this region. There was a time when few people or none told the full truth about the Times—indeed, its true inwardness had not unfolded to the public view. Its attacks on working people and on individuals who were fighting the cause of humanity and decent government were treated as mere eccentricities on the part of its owner. Gradually the real significance of the paper's policy began to appear and to be understood by wider and wider circles of people. Except for a small group of flatterers and sycophants, who "work" the paper for the various corporations and interests they represent, the Times is practically without friends in this community. Men speak of it only to damn it and disclaim all alliance with it. And if anything more was needed to shut it absolutely outside the pale of public regard, the frank and forcible utterance of the people's best friend. Theodore Roosevelt, ought to do the work.

C. D. W.

What Is a Man Worth

JUDGE GARY, of the United States Steel corporation, has been giving testimony before the Stanley investigating committee at Washington concerning many things of interest to our industrial life. An analysis of one of his recent declarations showed that, during the life of this corporation, and out of its issues and profits, there had been set apart for the benefit of capital, in one form or another, as dividends, as betterments or as undivided surplus or reserves—things that redounded to the advantage of the shareholders one way or another, one and one-half times as many millions of dollars as had been paid out in wages.

Now in capitalizing any ordinary industrial enterprise the rule is to allow $1,500 of capitalization to each man employed, or, rather, to each employe whether man or woman. Railroading is supposed to require a somewhat larger investment and the United States Steel corporation does some railroading. Therefore, in order to be liberal to Judge Gary and his corporation, let us assume that the total investment in capitalization, real, not water, of that corporation is $2,000 to each employe. The writer has it from a large employer that this estimate is ample. Then and in that case each holder of $2,000 worth of ownership in the United States Steel corporation has been benefited, directly or indirectly, on an average, one and one-half times as much as though he had been an average

hand in the employment of that corporation, has received one and one-half times as much of profit as the average employe has received in wages and that without having paid any toll in nerve strain or muscle exhaustion.

Now in one and one-half there are three halves, whereas, in one there are only two halves. Hence an average employe of the United States Steel corporation has an earning capacity equivalent to only two-thirds of $2,000 or $1,333.33 and that, according to the sworn statement of Judge Gary, carried out to its logical conclusion, is the cash value of a man. In other words $1,333.33 invested in that corporation can earn as much as an average employe, with this difference: the employe will be old at fifty and a burden to his family in fifteen years more, while his cash equivalent will be as fresh as a daisy and as perennial as a dandelion.

Of course the capitalization of the United States Steel corporation does not bear out this calculation. It has been obscurated to prevent it, but to get at the truth no better means can be employed than to demand answers to these three questions: How much of the joint earnings of capital and labor goes to capital? How much goes to labor? How much actual, cash capital does it take in the investment to employ a man? Bonds and shares and debentures, undistributed surpluses and betterments, are mere details of distribution more useful for producing confusion of thought and delusion of fact than for purposes of elucidation.

Judge Gary, as manager of this stupendous corporation, has expressed great solicitude for the well-being of the labor employed by his corporation and well he may when for every $1,333.33 he can invest in the business he can make as much clear money every year as an average employe can earn. But was ever flesh and blood held cheaper than that? Certainly not in slavery days when the average price of slaves of a working age was $1,500 or more.

We hear much of the necessarily stupendous proportions of our modern industrialism, but its compelling reasons, upon investigation, will be found in wholesale opportunity for exploiting the race rather than in any so-called economies that are made possible through combination. And the Supreme court of the United States, through its "rule of reason," has obligingly opened the door to a wider and more centralized exploitation of mankind than even that of the United States Steel corporation. If we are to have publicity let it be thorough. It may bring out the truth regarding this age of peaceful bloodthirstiness and the truth may set the poor Pennsylvania "hunkies" free. Nothing else can.

A. J. P.

Editor Gibbon Resigns

SOMETHING in the nature of a civic disaster to Los Angeles is the passing of the Herald from the control of T. E. Gibbon, Esq., back to its owner, the Times, with the fate in store for it of dismemberment and ultimate complete wrecking. Four years ago Mr. Gibbon took the paper over with an option to purchase under which he would have undoubtedly come into full ownership but for the intervening panic and bad times. When financial peace was restored, his option had expired, and he has not since then been able to get it renewed. Nevertheless, the agreement under which he assumed control, viz., that he was not to be interfered with in choice of editorial policy, still held and was maintained to the end.

It was due to this peculiar circumstance that the people of Los Angeles were able for several years to behold the extraordinary anomoly of a newspaper whose actual ownership was vested in a group of men that are enemies of progress, haters of working people and toadies to the rich, while the paper itself pursued a policy of liberality, justice and civic righteousness. There were some who were inclined to criticize Mr. Gibbon for his apparent alliance with the powers of evil. For our part we consider that he followed a brave, honorable and public-spirited course, that makes a fitting chapter in a career full of achievement for his city's good. We owe to Mr. Gibbon the freedom of the harbor where the deep sea commerce of this city will be transacted, we owe to him the existence of a railway connecting Los Angeles and Salt Lake, but great as these are on the commercial side, they are fully balanced on the civic side by the work he has done in the past four years in helping to establish good government in Los Angeles. With courage and ability he fought one fight after another, always on the side of progress, decency and justice. His name should be long honored in his city.

The people into whose hands passes the wreck of the Herald, shorn of its Associated Press franchise, which Hearst takes over, and transferred to the afternoon field, are unknown to the public. They will in all probability remain unknown. That is the method used in San Francisco and elsewhere by the Calhoun-Southern Pacific interests when they capture any agent of publicity. They put up a dummy and let it go at that. It is to follow Times policies we are told. Well, the dummies have our sincere sympathy.

C. D. W.

Led Into Temptation

THE case of Frank Palomares, assessment clerk of the Los Angeles Board of Public Works, is a sad one. Short in his accounts in an amount nearly $17,000, he returns the money, or it is returned for him, so the city is no loser, but he himself is ruined. A member of an old Spanish family, of a charming lovable nature, he is to a considerable extent the victim of circumstances. It is even a matter of grave doubt whether he actually received and spent the money. Much of the deficit is believed to be nothing else than bad book-keeping, and not a little represents money owing the city that he was induced to enter up as paid, so the debtors could evade time penalties, and of this he afterwards lost track.

Nearly all this embezzlement took place during the Harper administration and while Mushet was auditor. These were the years 1907, 1908 and 1909. In 1910 when Myers was beginning his work as auditor, Palomares continued to take the city's money, but as the auditor, having cleared up his own office, was able to give more time to the general city hall system, Palomares found it more and more difficult to work his schemes, and by 1911 had ceased entirely. And as soon as Mr. Myers got around to the checking of that office and the inauguration of a proper system—which should have been done years ago—the defalcation was discovered. Very wisely, however, the matter was kept a secret by the mayor and auditor until all the money was restored.

We have headed this article "Led Into Temptation" because it is an example of what happens in many cities. There are few men who are safe to be trusted with large sums of money with no system of checking against them, least of all an open-hearted, generous, thoughtless kind of a fellow like Palomares. Why was he allowed to go on year after year in this way without any show-down? We know that Auditor Mushet had the expenses of his office practically doubled by council to allow him to do checking work of this kind. And yet here was an atrocious piece of business done right under his nose. No doubt by the time this appears Mr. Mushet, who is now candidate for mayor on a "personal liberty" platform, will have made his explanation. It will be read with interest by those good government people who originally backed him for auditor—and who lived to regret it most profoundly.

C. D. W.

The Plate Glass Trust is opposed to reciprocity. But thank goodness it doesn't pretend to be a farmer.—Cleveland Leader.

King George, according to the dispatches, was anointed with oil. This ought to help cheer John D. a little.—Washington Post.

Mr. Guggenheim, appointed to a place on the Senate Committee on Conservation of National Resources, will see to it that the public domain does not fall into the hands of ignorant men who have no appreciation of its value.—Kansas City Star.

A sculptor is making a bas-relief of Lorimer. Any sort of a relief must seem welcome to the Senator.—Grand Rapids Press.

The Lorimer forces have been trying to make a gentleman's agreement. It fell through for want of raw material.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

We violate no confidence in saying that Mr. Duke feels that he needs no assistance from the Circuit Court in reorganizing the business.—Newark News.

"We can now proceed with more precision than formerly," says a Standard Oil attorney. More precision! And they've already been hitting us right where we live every shot!—Omaha News.

All that is needed now for the restoration of peace in Mexico is to induce the people to put away their guns. We hope it may not be as slow a process in Mexico as it is proving to be in Chicago.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The next thing we know the Senate will be compelled to pass out waiting checks so that no Senator may lose his turn in being investigated.—Milwaukee Journal.

The population of Arizona is 204,354, and that doesn't include the citizens who are on tour with wild west medicine shows.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.



Contributed by Arthur J. Pillsbury

(Mr. Pillsbury, while travelling in the "East," is jotting down his impressions of men and things. The "Watchman" is a keen student and a great extractor of information. The readers of the Outlook who follow him in his peregrinations are bound to be entertained and will surely secure a good grasp of conditions generally throughout the country.—Editorial Note.)

A Texan Republican The Watchman had heard of such things but never, to his knowledge, had seen one,—a Texan who was and is a Republican, and not for office either. He was true to the Texan type, of ample presence and clad in broad clothes that gave him room and he was surmounted by a broad brimmed hat. He spoke Texan and he was filled with an undying faith in Texas finally becoming a Republican state. He was letting his wife take charge of the religious education of their sons, but he was seeing to their political education himself. He thought that northern immigration would finally do the work if the faithful in Texas would keep the embers burning so that there would be Republican hearthstones for the newcomers to gather around upon their arrival. He was a protectionist, not a high one but just high enough, and he wanted Theodore Roosevelt for president, believed that half of the Democrats of Texas would slide in a vote for him if he were to be a candidate. What Texas and all the South needed, he thought, was a breaking away from the troubles that afflicted a bygone generation and had no business to make this generation miserable also.

An Estimate of Mr. Bryan He was a Democrat, had always been a Democrat and a great admirer of Mr. Bryan. He believed in his courage and his fidelity to party and country, but he was afraid that Mr. Bryan was getting to be too much of a zealot and was binding himself too closely to the traditions of the ancients. In politics as in religion he is too orthodox. In both realms of thought the world is moving on to newer and better things, leaving Mr. Bryan far behind, discontented and complaining. He is in danger of becoming a common scold. Less and less attention is being paid to what he says and more and more to the counsels of such men as Woodrow Wilson and Champ Clark. Bryan searches the Scriptures sacred and profane, to learn from them what to do. These other men study the times and the needs of the people NOW in order to find the Right Way and they are more likely to find it than is Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan has served his party faithfully and well and so deserves a good place in the history of Democracy, but the best service he can now render his party and his country, if he cannot keep up with the procession of events, is to go away back and sit down and keep still and not try to run things on the old lines, thought this Democrat.

The Case of Folk Former Governor Joseph W. Folk is extremely well thought of in Missouri, in so far as he is thought of at all, but he is sort of an old story, a good deal of a has-been. Other men have come to the front since the days of his triumphs and have usurped attention to his cost. Then, instead of jumping into state affairs, he is traveling the country over in the service of a lecture bureau, seemingly making the most of the reputation his celebrity in a former time gave him. Like Bryan he has been cashing in his reputation to good advantage and somehow that does not strike people just right. They say that there is no positive harm in it, but every touch of the mercenary spirit seems to tarnish the reputations of those men who make profession of zeal for the common good. These critics feel that they would like these champions better if they were to throw themselves into public work, as Francis J. Heney did in San Francisco, without money or price, and yet how hard it was to make Californians believe that Heney could be working without pay when he was, absolutely. By the way, circulars have fallen into the hands of The Watchman announcing Mr. Heney as the star attraction at a Chautauqua assembly in Western Kansas. Well, if any patriot deserves to recoup his fortunes on the lecture platform it is Francis J. Heney and there are few better drawing cards than Heney. All have heard of him and all want to see him and hear him. His reputation is now national

Some Ugly Survivals Of course The Watchman wants "pointers" and so falls into conversation with all his seat mates in the cars, but he cannot always pump without being pumped and, when he is being pumped, it runs something like this:

"Well, you got that rascally Ruef into prison if no one else, but why did you not get any of the bribers as well as the bribed?"

"We couldn't. They debauched the press and the people so with their great wealth that the people lost their bearings and so forgot right and wrong that they could not tell one from 'tother. And then they intimidated or bought off and spirited away our witnesses and so bamboozled our courts of appeal that the machinery of justice was broken down."

"Well, then, why didn't you let the mob string them all up to the lamp posts the night that Heney was shot?"

"Because the prosecution and its friends were trying to uphold the law and not to destroy it."

"Yes, that is all right but there are times when the only justice is the justice of the mob, terrible but swift and effective. It seemed back here as if such a time had come to you out there. You must be a tame lot after all, but it is to be presumed that the Higher-ups, as you called them, keep themselves pretty shady."

"On the contrary they force themselves to the front upon every occasion."

"They are not taking prominent parts in the Panama-Pacific exposition are they?"

"Indeed they are, right up in the amen corner of it, so to speak, while the men who were foremost in sustaining the prosecutions, men like Spreckels and Phelan, are left out altogether. In fact the faithful and not the derelicts, are receiving the punishment of ostracism."

"Well, all I can say is that you people must be a damned queer lot out there. Suppose they will steal your exposition fund to a finish, won't they?"

"No, I think not. We have an honest state commission appointed by an honest Governor expressly to see to it that they do not."

"Well, you certainly need something of the kind. Good day."

St. Louis Unhurt The Watchman was somewhat surprised at being informed by persons on the ground that St. Louis really was not injured by reason of having held the Lewis and Clark exposition. They thought it remarkable that they were not and confidently expected that they would be and so were conservative in their business ventures contingent upon the fair. They overdid as little as possible and they flatter themselves that they got on with less of a reaction than any other exposition city in America. The explanation is this: St. Louis is largely German and the Germans are conservative, almost unenterprising, the effect of which was that, when the exposition was started, St. Louis was far behind the stage of development warranted by its back country in industry and trade. The forging ahead as a result of the exposition merely brought the city up to a standard that fitted its environment and there was no slump. In

(Continued on Page 14.)



From Puck, Copyright 1911

"Woman's Place Is in the Home"

Democracy or Autocracy—Which?

By HARLEY W. BRUNDIGE

Managing Editor Los Angeles Express

Do you believe in democratic institutions? Are you thoroughly convinced that the people not only have the right to manage their own affairs, but that they have the wisdom and the ability to manage them better than any one else can manage for them? Do you further believe that it is the duty of the people to exercise to the fullest degree that power which inherently is theirs?

If you believe these things and are willing to do what you can to perpetuate and to perfect democratic institutions, then you are a Progressive.

The antithesis of democracy is autocracy.

If you do not trust the people; if you feel that they lack either in wisdom, ability or honesty to govern themselves, then you are a reactionary, and consciously or unconsciously favor an autocratic form of government.

Between democracy and autocracy there is no middle ground. The people either must rule or be ruled. When the people rule themselves you have democracy. When they are ruled by some power other than their own, then you have autocracy.

The outward form is immaterial in determining whether a government be democratic or autocratic. Many so-called republics in fact are autocratic, while some governments that still cling to the old monarchical forms are most democratic. Mexico under President Diaz had a republican form of government, yet it was a pure autocracy. The Caesars exercised almost unlimited autocratic powers under a republican form of government. England on the other hand still preserves the ancient form of an hereditary monarchy, yet the people exercise a more complete control over their own affairs than do the citizens of any republic now existent save Switzerland.

It is not the form under which the government is organized that marks the distinction between autocracy and democracy but the measure of power that the people exercise in controlling their own affairs.

The foundation upon which the American republic is builded, as laid down in the Declaration of Independence and the federal constitution, is essentially democratic. These documents invest supreme power in the people. But the old autocratic idea of distrust in the wisdom and ability of the people has served to restrict their full and complete exercise of the power which is vested in them.

To enable the people to exercise full authority over the conduct of their own affairs is the first object and the definite aim of the Progressive movement in California and the nation.

President Lincoln defined democracy to be "the government of the people, by the people, for the people." The Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League, which has succeeded in rendering the Republican party of California truly Progressive, took for its cornerstone these words of the Martyr Statesman. It has labored that democratic institutions might "not perish from the earth."

Insofar as democratic institutions have been broadened as a result of the Progressive movement here and elsewhere; insofar as the people have been given an opportunity for a more perfect expression of their will, and in the degree that government by the people has been brought more nearly into the hands of the people, in that same degree has the Progressive movement been successful in accomplishing its objects.

The initiative, referendum and recall are the most perfect instruments yet devised by which the people may exercise full and complete control over their own affairs.

Through the initiative the people may propose and enact laws that their agents or representatives in the various law-making bodies fail or refuse to enact.

An obnoxious or repugnant law may not be imposed upon the people when they have the power to revoke such enactment by recourse to the referendum. Wherever the referendum (the right of the people to veto obnoxious legislation) exists, there the "consent of the governed" either is implied by the failure of the people to repeal or is expressly given to every law.

The recall enables the people to discharge a public servant who proves unfaithful, incompetent or dishonest. It merely writes into the contract between the people and their agent a clause empowering the people (the employer) to discharge for cause the employee before the time when the contract would otherwise expire. It is a contract that is good for the employer (the people) and it also is good for the employee, for it has a tendency to promote a greater degree of loyalty and devotion to the interests of the employer. This means increased efficiency in the public service.

California soon is to vote upon the question whether the initiative, referendum and recall shall be extended to all branches of the state government. The adoption of the constitutional amendment proposed by a progressive Governor and progressive Legislature, and supported by the progressive sentiment of the state, will definitely and finally place in the hands of the people that supreme power which theoretically (but not actually) has been theirs ever since the government was founded.

In some quarters a great outcry now is being raised against direct legislation, and particularly against that provision which would include the judiciary within the operation of the recall. Most of this opposition comes from those who are against all forms of direct legislation, from those who find that their private and special interests thrive better under a system of government in which the people have the least possible voice. Those who seek unjust privileges or immunities, those who wish to wrest from the public something to which they are not fairly entitled, all are opposed to permitting the people to have any actual participation in the conduct of public affairs. They would tear down democratic institutions. Whether conscious of it or not, they are doing what they can to establish an autocracy.

Some others there are who believe themselves genuinely to favor democratic institutions and who would most bitterly resent any implication that they do not trust the people, yet are fearful that evil results will follow from the application of the recall principle to the judiciary. While entertaining the highest respect for the sincerity and honesty of these persons, believing them to be actuated only by the highest motives in advocating that which seems to them to be for the public good, I cannot but feel that they are both timid and illogical.

If the people are wise enough to propose and make laws through the initiative; if they are intelligent enough to veto laws through the referendum; if they have the ability to elect to the bench untried men who can be trusted to apply the laws properly, then it follows that they are capable of determining whether a particular judge, after he has had opportunity to demonstrate his fitness or unfitness, should be continued or removed.

"But," urge those who would limit the people's power, "the people are not learned in the law. They are not even familiar with the statutory law and know nothing of precedent and legal reasoning." This is only in part true. But suppose it were entirely true, then, what of it? The point is not, whether they will act justly or unjustly, but should the people have the power to act at all. Because they might in one instance act unjustly would you deny to them the right to act justly also? Should they or should they not have the power to remove an admittedly unjust, tyrannical or corrupt judge?

Seriously, do you think it more likely that the people would exercise the power of recall justly or unjustly? Are the people in registering their judgments more often right or wrong? Do they make more or fewer mistakes than those citizens of high intelligence—judges, for instance? Because the people may be mistaken in one instance and right in many is that any reason for denying to them a power that rightfully belongs to them?

Why is it that so many men demand infallibility on the part of the people? Is it a quality that is expected of individuals? If all judges who have made one or more mistakes were to be swept from the bench there would be left none to administer the law.

"The fear of the recall would tend to influence the decisions of judges in favor of the people," urges another timid one. If there be any such grave danger hidden beneath the recall then why is it that we do not now suffer from so great a calamity? Under the present elective system in California we have a stated recall applied to judges every six years. If danger there be from this source, it already exists. Yet the people are not aware that in the interpretation and application of the laws they have been unduly favored. There probably is not to be found within the confines of this State a single member of the bench who would not spurn the suggestion that he ever colored a judicial decision for the purpose of influencing votes for himself at an impending election.

The trouble with too many well-meaning, intelligent and honest citizens is that they only half believe in a democratic form of government. They are willing to have a "limited democracy." They do not have an abiding faith in the average intelligence or the sober sense of the people as a whole. They look upon the people as an unenlightened and vicious mass that must be held in check by some higher order of intelligence lest they do injury to themselves. These persons are willing that the people should think they rule themselves, for the thought pleases them and puts them in humor the more easily to be ruled. But they look only for chaos if the people really should rule.

These persons are believers in autocracy, and not in democracy. They believe that government must come from without, not from within the body of the people. They cannot see that the people when exercising the fullest powers correct their own mistakes, and that they are less liable to err than any autocratic ruler. This is but natural, since when the people govern badly they themselves suffer from their own evil rule. They therefore more quickly correct their own mistakes, and because of their experience are less likely to err again.

With the adoption of the constitutional amendments providing for the initiative, referendum and recall, California will have placed in the hands of the people complete power to rule themselves. Will the people then rule themselves wisely and justly? If there is virtue in a democratic form of government they will. If the people are incapable of ruling themselves then the sooner that fact is proved the better it will be. Then our reactionary friends might be able to set up their autocratic (or plutocratic) government. Anyway, let us be honest about it and have one thing or the other.

The citizen who believes in democracy as against autocracy should vote to place in the hands of the people those instruments that give them the power to rule themselves.

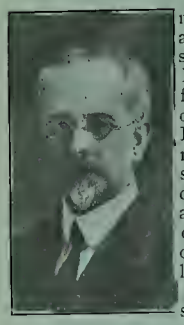
MACHINE AT WORK TO BEAT RECALL

Although no general election is to be held this fall, the Southern Pacific political machine is setting the wheels in motion in every section of the State. The cause of this activity is plain. A special election on constitutional amendments is set for next October, and the Southern Pacific machine wants an early start in its fight to beat the recall.

This means it is time for progressive voters to become active in behalf of the good cause. Already many corporations, among them numerous banks, have been asked to use their influence with their patrons, and some of these corporations are now doing all in their power to carry out the machine program. The needed counteracting agencies can be supplied by voters who have kept in close touch with the progressive movement. Such voters should at once inaugurate a busy campaign for the recall among their neighbors, telling the truth about the question under discussion and laying emphasis on the fact that the recall is not a blow at the courts, but at incompetent and corrupt judges, which is quite a different thing. As for the prediction of "thinly disguised mob law," the men who make it have no such fear, but are really afraid that the proposed check would have the effect of making all litigants equal before the law. About all the money that will be spent in this fight will be spent by the other side. And there will be considerable money invested in the effort to defeat the recall. The machine, which now, as always, represents the allied special interests, is extremely anxious to save from embarrassment and possible disaster those judges who, in the past, have rendered decisions that proved their unfitness for judicial honors and judicial responsibility. That anxiety bas been capitalized. Hence the early launching of the machine's "campaign of education."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Men and Matters Before the Public

By Franklin Hichborn



Continued examination of the piers and seawalls constructed on the San Francisco water front during the days of Southern Pacific machine rule in California, stacks up evidence of the wastefulness and the costliness of the machine's domination of public affairs.

The State has spent millions in developing its San Francisco water front property. Of recent years, on the plea that permanent construction is desirable, enormous sums have been provided for the work. The biennial report of the State Harbor Commissions for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1910, sets forth, that, "it has been the policy of the Board during your (Gillett's) administration * * * to replace worn-out docks on modern pile foundations with new steel-framed piers, all steel protected by reinforced concrete, making the roofs, walls and floors monolithic and **resting on foundations of reinforced concrete cylinder piers, whose integritv of construction has been absolutely assured."**

Similar announcements had been made by other boards. The idea conveyed in such reports has been that of permanency of construction on the water front of the principal city of the Pacific Coast. And this idea the people of the State have backed generously, voting millions in bonds for solid concrete construction.

This "solid concrete construction" is now subject to the inspection of a Board of Harbor Commissioners whose members do not owe their appointment to the political bureaus of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The developments are startling.

One wharf, for example, for a distance of 100 feet, is found to be a foot lower than when it was originally constructed.

Examination shows that the sinking of the structure is due to the fact that the solid concrete cylinders which are supposed to hold up this wharf have sunk from one to three feet.

In places, attempts have been made to meet this sinking of the pillars by driving wooden blocks between the sunken piles and the timbers above. But this scientific method of repair has not proved successful, as the settling of the wharf demonstrates.

Under one portion of the annex of the Ferry building, a space fifty-feet square was found to be without a supporting pile. Naturally, the caps and beams which spanned this void had sagged and bent. One beam had been "repaired" by tacking a 3x12 plank on one side and a 2x12 plank on the other.

The aprons of the ferry slips were supposed to be supported by great concrete blocks four feet across.

Inspection of some of the aprons shows that the supporting blocks have settled leaving generous space under the construction they were supposed to support. Into these vacant places, starfish, mussels, barnacles and other sea life have made comfortable homes. The homes were quite unsafe, however, for had the unsupported aprons given way, the sea life on top the "supporting" blocks under the aprons would have been killed. So would the human beings whose weight upon the aprons would have caused the unsupported construction to give way. The sea life and the human life would have gone out together.

A diver, sent down to inspect one of the "solid concrete pillars" that had not floated away, found holes in the pillar into which he could shove his arm to the shoulder. The bottom of one "solid concrete pillar" that has been removed had been made by throwing gunny sacks filled with concrete into a wooden mold. Another "concrete pillar," supposed to be resting on piles surrounded by concrete was found to be resting on three sticks 2½x5-inches about which there was no concrete at all.

This astonishing condition of the construction on the San Francisco water front has not developed in a day. It is the result of years of machine rule. The condition in a general way, has been known by those in touch with State politics and conditions.

On November 12, 1910, the writer in a syndicate letter published throughout the State, showed the character of the San Francisco water front construction and placed the blame for it at the door of the machine that had taken upon itself the duty of conducting the business of the State. In articles written a year or more ago and printed in the Sacramento Bee, the fraudulent work on the San Francisco water front was also pointed out.

It is not contended that the Board of Harbor Commissioners supplanted by Governor Johnson's appointees is responsible for the actual construction that, under rigid inspection, must be condemned and replaced by honestly built piers. But the retiring board is responsible for the fact that the exposure of today was not made a year, or two years ago.

Instead of leaving blocks between sunken pillars and the overhead beams, and bent stringers "spliced" with 2x12 planks, the retiring board should have exposed the dangerous condition of the construction.

In view of recent revelations the following statement, contained in a report given out by the old board of State Harbor Commissioners last September, to show the ability of the harbor to pay interest on $9,000,000 additional bonds for harbor improvement, is interesting to say the least:

"The steady reduction of old wooden dock area," reads the report, "will reduce the enormous repair charges, and will leave a corresponding revenue to meet interest on bonds."

And when that statement was made, the boasted "solid concrete pillars," which were not in need of repair, and were never to be in need of repair, had sunken in some places three feet; in other places they were mere wooden shells through which a boatman's oar could be shoved; in still other places they were resting on 2½x5 inch sticks.

Exposure of these conditions then would, of course, as it has done now, reflect upon the effectiveness, not to say integrity, of the machine's domination of state affairs. The "honor of the organization" was at stake. No good organization man could be expected to "show up" discreditable work of the organization's servants on the San Francisco water front. The unpardonable sin in the estimate of political organizations such as that which the Southern Pacific Company headed in this State, is in being "found out."

That such considerations prevented the members of the last Board of Harbor Commissioners making the needed exposure, the writer is not prepared to say. But it is inconceivable that the last board failed to make exposure because it was ignorant of the conditions.

That the exposure has come, it must be admitted, is due to the fact that Governor Johnson has placed the affairs of the San Francisco water front in the hands of men who do not divide their allegiance between the State and private interests which seek for gain to exploit either the resources or the politics of the State. Governor Johnson, in his inaugural address, promised to give the highest efficiency in the public service. He is keeping his pledge.

As the result of the efficiency promised, in the management of the San Francisco water front, we have the exposure of the faulty construction, and promise for repair and solid building for the future. With this efficiency necessarily comes more able representation of the State in its dealings with the large interests that have extensive connections on the San Francisco water front.

And this is just what the private interests bent upon exploitation do not want.

The political representatives of the private interests realize, however, that under the present state management, which, with the backing of the Interior, is likely to continue, there is no way to head off honest administration of the State's water front property at San Francisco.

This being the case, the next move that can be looked for will be an attempt to turn the State's water front property over to the city and county of San Francisco.

The political managers of the Southern Pacific Company and affiliated organizations may be long in recovering lost ground in State politics, but the control of San Francisco politics is not so difficult. To turn the State's water front property at San Francisco over to that city at this time, would be a long step toward restoring to the interests the opportunities for exploitation which they lost when Hiram Johnson become Governor of the State.

The air of offended dignity assumed by members of the Supreme Court over the Frank Shay letter is almost pathetic. However, there has been as yet no searching cross examination of Shay; nor have Shay's superiors been examined, nor have the members of the court whom Shay interviewed.

It will be remembered that Mr. Shay wrote the letter to J. W. McKinley, the Southern Pacific attorney at Los Angeles. In the letter, Mr. Shay pretended to set forth how the Justices of the Supreme Court, "without exception," considered the railroad side of the litigation over the California Development Company should be presented.

Mr. Shay has apologized to the court for his letter. One of Mr. Shay's colleagues, Mr. Shoup, has stated in open court that Mr. Shay's statement had no warrant in fact. And there the matter rests. It is unthinkable that nothing further is to be done to get at the bottom facts. As was stated in these columns last week, here is a matter which the Bar Association, in justice to the members of the Supreme Court; could very well take up.

It is unfortunately true that the events of the last few years have tended to shake the confidence of the public in the upper courts. Not to go back to the Fresno rate case, the comparatively recent Supreme Court decision in the Schmitz-Ruef extortion matter, which saved former Mayor Eugene Schmitz from the State prison term to which he had been sentenced, and freed Ruef of a felony charge, to which, able lawyer that he is, he had entered a plea of guilty, brought forth a storm of criticism from one end of the country to the other.

Then came the decision in the

(Continued on Page 15.)

The Public Magazine says of Hichborn's forthcoming book on the California Legislature of 1911:

To have read Franklin Hichborn's story of the California Legislature of 1909, and then to have considered the course that California politics has taken since, is to be in a state of mind to think of the two as having in some degree at least the relation of cause and effect. That story is a masterly exposure, by a competent observer and writer, of government by misrepresentatives. And now California is far on the way toward putting the People's Power check upon her representatives, whoever they are and whatever their functions. Mr. Hichborn's purpose, therefore, of publishing a companion book on the California Legislature of 1911, if copies enough are subscribed for at a dollar and a half to pay the expense of publication, will doubtless receive ample encouragement. Local interest alone should insure a large circulation for these books in California; but the methods of misrepresentative government are so much alike everywhere that Mr. Hichborn's true stories will be educative in any other State of the Union as well as in California.

FRANKLIN HICHBORN
Santa Clara, Cal.

Please send me, when published, one copy of your "Story of the California Legislature of 1911," for which I agree to pay $1.50 on delivery.

Name _____

Address _____

Mr. Gompers, General Otis and the Dynamite Charges

Theodore Roosevelt

in The Outlook (New York)

In an article in The Outlook of May 6th on the dynamite outrage which, it is charged, was perpetrated against the Los Angeles Times, I called attention to the fact that certain labor men had tried to create a public opinion in favor of those arrested simply because the crime was committed against a capitalist, and because the men charged with committing it were members of a labor union. I urged that we should all, as good citizens, confine ourselves simply to trying to secure a just and fair trial, so that no innocent man might suffer and that every guilty man might be punished. The Los Angeles "Daily Times," edited by General Harrison Gray Otis, has published an editorial on the article in question, presumably written by General Otis, and for which, at all events, he assumes editorial responsibility; and Mr. Gompers has quoted the article in full and written a long editorial on it in the "American Federationist," the official magazine of the American Federation of Labor, a magazine published in the interests of the trade union movement. These two articles offer an instructive contrast, to which I am all the more glad to call attention because I do not agree with Mr. Gompers as to the need of writing the article which I did write. One sentence of my article in The Outlook ran as follows:

"If the explosion was not an accident, but the deliberate act of any man or men, it was an outrage of dastardly iniquity, for it was one of those crimes in which the murderer, in order to gratify his spite against an individual, not merely wrecks that individual's property, but with callous indifference takes the lives of scores of innocent people as an incident to the achievement of his sinister and criminal purpose."

On this, General Otis, after stating that in this article the writer (myself) had "endeavored to make himself solid with the labor unions, but has only succeeded in provoking a roar of anger from them, all the way from Gompers to Tvietmoe," comments as follows:

"If the Times Building was dynamited, says Mr. Facing Both Ways, then those who did the work should be punished. The labor unionites are angered at this suggestion, because they do not want the dynamiters punished even if they are guilty; and the Times . . . feels that the 'if' is an upholding of the cause of disorder, and a distinct aid to the villains who incited and procured the murder of twenty innocent men and the destruction of $500,000 worth of property."

General Otis in this article thus takes the very position against which all good citizens should protest when taken by the labor men. That is, the purpose of my article was to protest against assuming before the trial what it was hoped to prove or disprove at the trial; and in this way General Otis is guilty of conduct which could not be too severely denounced if the offender were a labor leader, and which therefore cannot be too severely denounced when the offender is a violent opponent of organized labor and a consistent enemy of every movement for social and economic betterment—just as he has shown himself the consistent enemy of the men in California who have dared resolutely to stand against corruption and in favor of honesty.

The article by Mr. Gompers in the "American Federationist" offers the most striking contrast, in tone and temper, to the article of General Otis. Mr. Gompers' editorial is an article of the type which any magazine should be glad to have appear in its columns. It is a fair and honorable statement of a position with which I only in part disagree, couched in language which warrants respectful and careful attention. On the point that General Otis raises, i. e., his own contention that the building was dynamited, Mr. Gompers takes the opposite side. In my article I confined myself to stating what was the rightful path to follow if it proved that the building had been dynamited, and if any labor union man were implicated in the crime; this is the only right way to look at the matter. After reading Mr. Gompers' article carefully, I still feel that at least some of the labor men so framed their statements about the explosion as to convey the impression—and, I fear, to excite the feeling among their followers—that this matter was to be treated as a case of class conflict, and that the labor men were to rally behind the accused as a matter of class duty and loyalty. It is due to the labor men to say, however, that Mr. Gompers shows in this article that certain of the capitalist newspapers of the stamp of that owned by General Otis have been responsible for far more brutal utterances than can be attributed to any recognized labor leader. The attitude of General Otis in his paper affords a curious instance of the anarchy of soul which comes to the man who in conscienceless fashion defies property at the expense of human rights—no less surely than it comes to the man who in the name of human rights wars upon all men of property, good or bad.

In concluding a noteworthy article, Mr. Gompers writes as follows:

"We could well wish that Mr. Roosevelt might devote some little time to reading current trade union literature in order to ascertain real union sentiment. . . . We should like him to read, for a time at least, the leading publications of the trade-unionists. He will not find in them the harsh words which disclose a virulent spirit toward the opposing side. We would be most willing to place a file for the last year of these magazines in his hands and have him candidly express its effect upon him. We give no space to inflammatory teachings. We try to bring the faculty of common sense to bear on all matters with which we deal. We have no room in this magazine for vituperation, heated denunciation, or groundless accusations. We do try, of course, to tell the truth plainly and to lay claim to all of labor's rights fearlessly."

This is an honorable invitation expressed in an honorable way, and I shall certainly take advantage of it. Now, let me answer directly the questions he puts to me, implicitly rather than explicitly, in this article. Mr. Gompers says that the trade-unionists only wish a fair trial. That is all I wish. Let us find out who is guilty and who is innocent. I said in my article that it was entirely proper to provide money to secure such a trial. Mr. Gompers claims that illegal and improper action has been taken in kidnapping the men. That is a matter which can be settled only through the courts, and I shall welcome any effort that is made thus to settle it. Now let me most earnestly ask Mr. Gompers and those associated with him in the cause of labor—a cause of which I hope I may say I am a very earnest and sincere friend—that they, in their turn, make it equally evident that they do not intend to stand by the men right or wrong, that they wish them to have an absolutely fair chance to prove their innocence, but that they will join with every other citizen in hearty condemnation of them, and will endeavor to bring them to punishment, if they are guilty. No feeling of hostility to the Los Angeles "Times" must be allowed to interfere with this. It may be quite true that the Los Angeles "Times" has again and again shown itself to be as much an enemy of good citizenship, of honest and decent government, and of every effective effort to secure fair play for working men and women, as any Anarchist sheet could show itself to be. But that has nothing to do with the question. If, instead of the newspaper of General Otis, it was the newspaper of the late Herr Most, I should strive just as hard to bring to punishment the murderers, whoever they might be; if the paper dynamited had been a Socialist paper in Milwaukee, I should strive just as hard to bring to justice the wrongdoers as now when the paper dynamited happens to be a capitalist newspaper in Los Angeles. I ask merely that all good citizens, whether wage-workers or not, shall take the same view. Mr. Gompers must remember that I have seen a good many of these things from the inside. I spent much of my time in Montana when the Western Federation of Miners was in its heyday of wrong-doing there and in Idaho, and I felt that the labor leaders did grave injustice to themselves, and furnished capital to the most violent and unscrupulous enemies of labor, by their failure to denounce the general attitude and some of the specific deeds of the Western Federation—and to show this attitude and the character of these deeds I refer to the official Government reports of the investigation made while I was President. Too many labor men adopted toward the responsible leaders of the Western Federation just the attitude that certain capitalistic papers controlled by Wall Street adopt toward the great trusts which are known to do grave wrong but which just keep clear of the clutch of the law. I shall always protest against accepting "law honesty" as warrant enough for supporting a business man or politician, and the ability to escape conviction for murder as warrant enough for upholding a labor leader when the outside circumstances are such as conclusively to show that either the politician, the capitalist, or the labor leader is an undesirable citizen.

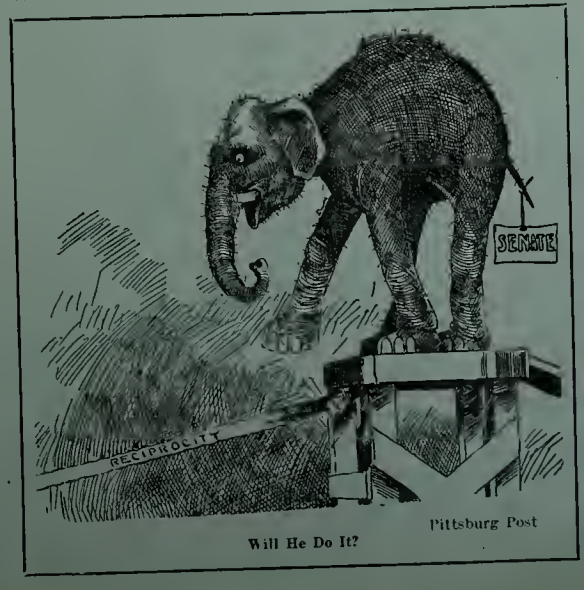
Mr. Gompers and those associated with him are taking the lead in a great movement which may be made, and I believe will be made, a movement for incalculable good. My desire is to co-operate with them and help them in every way, and I very earnestly hope that they will steadily so conduct themselves as to make it not merely the duty but the privilege of all decent citizens thus to co-operate with them.

Former Chicago Health Commissioner to Address Los Angeles City Club Today.

At the regular weekly luncheon of the City Club of Los Angeles, to be held at the Westminster Hotel today (Saturday) at 12:15 p. m., Dr. W. A. Evans, ex-health commissioner of Chicago, will speak on "The Disposal of City Waste."

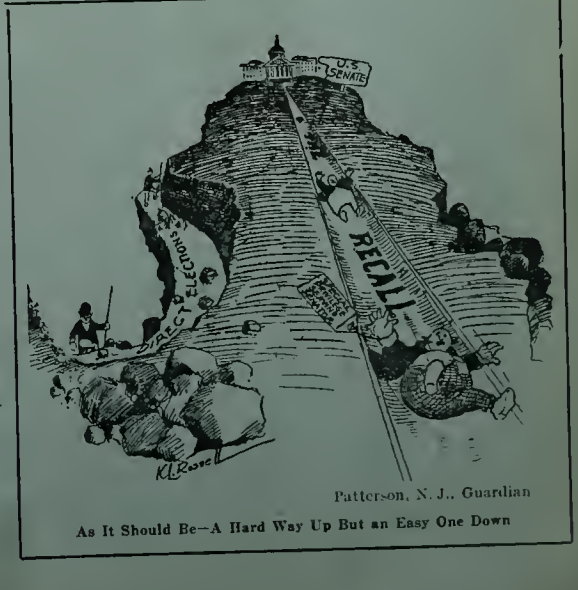
"What drove the lady exchange editor crazy?"

Reading of bargains in cities a thousand miles away."—Toledo Blade.



Pittsburg Post

Will He Do It?



Patterson, N. J., Guardian

As It Should Be—A Hard Way Up But an Easy One Down

The Municipal Newspaper

By George Baker Anderson

Secretary of the Good Government Organization of Los Angeles

Is there in America, the boasted home of "free speech," such a thing as an independent newspaper? Or is the institution to which some of us are wont to "point with pride" as the "free press" naught but a myth?

About three years ago the editor of a newspaper published in the Middle West read before a local press association a paper advocating the founding of a school of journalism. His suggestion called forth from a fellow-journalist an expression of opinion to the effect that the chief aim of the newspapers nowadays is money, and that all else is and must be subordinated to that end.

"The owners of newspapers are business men," declared this editorial critic of the plan proposed. "They want dividends. They want the business, the commercial ideal upheld, at all hazards. All the rest is 'leather and prunella.'

"Where is there one newspaper," he inquires, "that does not, at the first faint symptom of an attack upon the source of corrupt wealth with which its proprietor is in sympathy, immediately fall back upon the so-called constitutional guarantees of property, and check progressive democracy with the cry of conservatism?"

After citing a number of instances in support of his contention that the "free press" is a myth, this cynical critic tells us he is inclined to the belief that the time has about arrived "when we shall have to return to the use of the pamphlet, if we are to have any such thing as free utterances of heretical opinion."

At the time when these strictures were unloaded upon the press of the country, without discrimination, they were doubtless more nearly justified than now. Three years have witnessed a great change in the field of daily journalism in America, particularly in the West. Synchronously with the rapid growth of the progressive political spirit there has developed an increasing tendency toward freedom of journalistic thought. If the counting-house still is king, it rules with deftly hidden hand on occasion.

I have in mind at this moment a newspaper of wide circulation and great influence printed in a great California city. Its proprietor is a man of great wealth. At a time when associated vice dominated the city government, a movement for the closing of the saloons was started. It was palpably a desperate attempt to punish the liquor interests for their pernicious interference in municipal affairs.

The managing editor went to the proprietor about the matter. "The movement is confined to a relatively small number of persons, apparently," said the editor. "If we back it, it will probably cost us thousands of subscribers and a big lot of advertising patronage."

"Do you believe it to be the right thing for us to do?" inquired the proprietor.

"In principle, yes."

"All right, then. Go ahead and make the fight, win or lose. If it is right, never mind the business end of it."

The fight cost the newspaper what the editor predicted it would. "Stop" orders poured into the circulation department by the hundred. Heavy advertisers, quailing before the big fist of whiskey and its partners in the campaign, certain public utility corporations, withdrew their patronage.

The fight was short, sharp and decisive. Whiskey won at the polls. Within a couple of weeks the newspaper lost practically all the ground it had gained in a year's struggle. But when the hour of the popular sober second thought arrived practically all the rebels returned to camp, and with them came recruits in double or triple the number.

This paper probably exerts more influence today than any other published upon the Pacific coast. People have learned that its editorial policy is not governed by its business department. Here, at least, the counting-house is not king.

It appears necessary to write all this to clear the way to what may prove to be a solution of the very important question: How shall we manage to get a newspaper which will treat all political parties, or considerable factions of parties, or organizations of voters, with equal fairness? In the answer to this question may lie the solution of the "free press" problem.

The citizens of Los Angeles apparently believe they have discovered the correct answer to the question. At the special election held last winter they wrote into their charter a provision conferring upon the city power "to publish a newspaper, and to sell and distribute the same." The City Council now has before it a proposed ordinance establishing a "municipal newspaper commission" of three persons to be appointed by the Mayor, in which is vested the duty of establishing and, through a general manager selected by the commission, conducting a municipal newspaper.

Other cities have their municipal publications, but if the City Council adopts the ordinance before it, or one drawn along more or less similar lines, Los Angeles will be the first American city, if not the first city in the world, to enter upon the experiment of publishing a newspaper.

Certain restrictions regarding the character of the news to be printed are imposed by the ordinance, but they allow great latitude. Under the terms of the ordinance the publication must conform to the following specifications:

"In the publication of news it shall endeavor to publish the facts with the strictest available accuracy.

"It shall give particular attention to municipal news.

"It shall refrain from any argument, presented as its own, concerning any religious question, or any political question pertaining essentially to national or state political issues.

"Any argument of said paper upon municipal issues shall be in harmony with those principles and measures which have been approved by the voters of Los Angeles city, either by direct vote thereon or by charter provision, or by public platform or statement of principles approved at an election and not subsequently rejected, or by ordinance or resolution of the Council not suspended in its operation by a referendum petition."

Nothing in these restrictions will prohibit the publication of the public utterances of individuals or interviews with them, or of special signed articles, when such contributions are published as matters of news and not for the purpose of propaganda.

From the viewpoint of those who believe that a newspaper, to be fair, must allow its columns to carry to the people every essential legitimate truth regarding things political, and any reasonable argument on any side of an important public question, and a reasonable degree of publicity regarding any candidate for public office, the most important feature of the project lies in the proposed open columns of the municipal newspaper. The ordinance provides that any political organization polling three per cent of the vote of the city shall have the free use of one column in every issue of the paper, in which to present the views of that organization upon public questions, or any news items it may wish published. Provision is made also by which independent candidates not affiliated with an organization may have a definite amount of space assigned for their use, also free of charge, if it appears that they have received three per cent of the votes cast. The ordinance also empowers the commission to sell advertising space and to determine the classes of advertising that will be accepted.

A crooked administration can be elected by organized vice, without newspaper support. This has been done in Los Angeles. But no reform administration can be placed in power without newspaper backing. Unfortunately the average administration begins with the suspicion, in some quarters, that it will be more or less influenced by the newspaper or newspapers which backed it during the campaign.

George H. Dunlop, former president of the Good Government Organization of Los Angeles, is the originator of the idea which has taken form in the ordinance proposing to establish the Municipal News. The need for such a medium became apparent to him during the municipal campaign of 1909 and the state and county campaign of 1911. In each case nominations were made by petition. In the city seventy-seven candidates for nomination to the City Council secured places upon the primary ballot. Voters looked for guidance to the daily newspapers, which, while advocating a free-for-all race in certain instances, ignored all but their favorite candidates. The result was that certain good men secured practically no publicity.

With the Municipal News in the field each candidate may secure as great a degree of publicity, so far as lies within the power of such a medium to give publicity, as any of his rivals, on precisely the same terms. Further than this, the platform and principles of the smallest organization of voters will receive precisely the same consideration as that accorded the platform and principles of the organization having the greatest numerical strength. The voter seeking authentic information regarding all candidates for office and the principles underlying any political movement will find such information in the Municipal News, and he will not find it elsewhere.

There can be no playing of favorites. A Socialist, a Prohibitionist, a a Republican, a Democrat, a Good Government Organization candidate —if such candidates there be—all will find themselves on exactly the same basis. Predatory wealth may have its say—if it organize politically—in a column parallel with that occupied by the toiler. The candidate who walks to his daily work, carrying his dinner pail, and the candidate who rides to his office in a six-thousand-dollar automobile, will be on a common level, provided they keep within the libel laws and employ decent language in doing so. The administration may defend itself from the attacks of the "outs"—and the opposition may handle the administration as roughly as it will, provided its literary offering is fit for publication.

The privately-owned daily newspaper serving special interests must get off the center of the political stage after the municipal newspaper gets into action.

ROYAL ARCH NOT FIGHTING WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The California Outlook,

Gentlemen:

In your issue of June 3, 1911, you devote a portion of your valuable space to an item regarding woman suffrage; and you make the charge that the Knights of the Royal Arch is fighting it and has put a woman speaker in the field to oppose the cause.

Permit me to inform you that your conclusions are erroneous. This organization has taken absolutely no action regarding this question and is not going to. Many of our members are in favor of it and many oppose it. However, it is worthy your attention that those who oppose it do so **not** from a fear of the consequences to the liquor business. We long ago made a thorough investigation in the states where woman suffrage has been tried and we learned that the liquor busines has NOT been injured the least by the women's vote. The statement of the Prohibitionists, "Woman suffrage will kill the liquor business," seems to be founded on theory only. All the facts point to the contrary. Mabel Craft Deering, a well informed suffragette who is contributing articles to the Pacific Graphic, a magazine receiving its support from the Anti-Saloon League, says that in states where women vote the women have taken no more interest in the liquor question than have the men.

Therefore, while we are absolutely indifferent as to the outcome of the question, we dislike to be accused of fighting it when we are not. We have been blamed for circulating an unspeakable piece of literature sent out from Los Angeles by some crank. The article was signed "Veritas Vincit" and contained more ridiculous rot to the line than any pamplet I ever saw.

In view of the fact that a most casual investigation would convince anyone of our position on this question, is it not pretty dirty politics to attempt to make friends for the cause of woman suffrage by circulating unfounded rumors that this organization of liquor men is against it? There are enough good reasons why women should be given the suffrage without stooping to such despicable methods to gain that desirable end.

Yours Very Truly,
L. L. DeBra,
Editor Publicity.

Reassuring

He—"Good-night, dear. We must not kiss or you will take my cold."

She—"Never mind—I can pass it on."—London Opinion.

The Telephone Situation in Los Angeles

By Kempster B. Miller

The following is the substance of an address delivered last Saturday before the City Club of Los Angeles by Mr. Kempster B. Miller, one of the most prominent telephone experts in the United States. Mr. Miller has been connected in prominent capacities with the United States Patent Office, the Kellogg Switch-board & Supply Company and other large concerns. He is the author of a well known text book on American Telephone Practice and has specialized in this work for upwards of eighteen years:

In introducing Mr. Miller, Mr. Lissner, President of the City Club, and also of the Board of Public Utilities, said:

Gentlemen: You remember that the Board of Public Utilities last year, after an investigation made by the telephone expert of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, Mr. Sloan, recommended certain rates for telephone service for the ensuing year. You remember that the Council saw fit to disregard our recommendations and adopted other rates, lower than those we recommended. One of the companies, under protest, acquiesced in the ordinance and collected the rates prescribed; the other, the Pacific Company, took the matter into court and secured an injunction against the enforcement of the ordinance and the collection of the rates prescribed, and the court ordered that the company might collect the old rates, which were higher, and impound the difference between the old rates and the rates fixed by the council, to await the result of the action. The City Attorney was instructed to defend the action on behalf of the city, and at his request was authorized by the Council to find and employ the most competent available expert for the purpose of trying to make a case on behalf of the city.

The City Attorney made an independent search for a telephone expert and selected the speaker of the day. The hope on the part of the Council and the City Attorney was that Mr. Miller's report might justify the Council's rates.

After a number of months of careful investigation, Mr. Miller's report when made showed that the rates fixed by the Council for the Sunset Company would only give them a net return of less than one per cent on the physical valuation of their property, and, of course, on that showing, although the city has not finally acted in the matter, and the court proceeding remains in statu quo, we all know that the city will not be able to make out a case in court, and eventually the case will have to be dismissed, so far as the city's defense is concerned, and the moneys, something like $50,000, impounded in court by the company will have to be returned to the company, which will be permitted to keep that amount; and the city is also out, or, rather, has had to expend a number of thousands of dollars for the investigation made by Mr. Miller for the Council and the City Attorney's office.

After Mr. Miller had concluded his report for the Council and the City Attorney, he was available for the purpose of the Board of Public Utilities. We had made no independent investigation this year, because the matter was all up in the air, so far as we were concerned. We were justified in resting the case where we submitted it last year. But all of the data and information that Mr. Miller had secured in a number of months of very careful work was at our service, and at a very small expense, comparatively, we had the benefit of that and such further investigation as Mr. Miller could make within the last ten days or two weeks, in order to recommend rates for the following year, which he has done. The rates suggested by him have been adopted by the Board of Public Utilities and are now before the people.

Attitude of Utilities Board

Before introducing Mr. Miller, I want to say on behalf of the Board of Public Utilities that, of course, we would rather lower a rate for any public utility than to raise one. It isn't a pleasant thing at all to have to suggest a raise in rates. But, after we have made careful investigation and found, on the basis of the physical valuation of the property and the returns that the company is



Kempster B. Miller

receiving, that they only receive a fraction of the minimum net earnings they are legally entitled to, it is just as much our duty, I take it, to fix a rate that will give the company at least a living percentage on their investment, as it is to reduce a rate when we find that charges are excessive.

If we didn't have the courage to do that, gentlemen, we wouldn't be fit to hold our positions and our work wouldn't stand. For example, if we would reduce rates for the telephone companies this year in the way the Council did last year, the result would undoubtedly be further litigation. The matter would again be thrown into the courts. The citizens who paid for telephone service would again have their money impounded in court, and eventually the money would have to be returned to the companies, and the city would be up against it again; a state of demoralization which it isn't pleasant to contemplate.

Now, if we are going to have regulation of public utilities at all,—and that we must have, we have got to give the companies, as well as the people, a square deal. (Applause.) And that has been the aim at all times of the Board of Public Utilities of the City of Los Angeles.

Mr. Miller said in part:

Mr. President, and Members of the City Club of Los Angeles:

I assure you that the task that I have performed here has been an interesting one, and a pleasant one, even though it may have resulted in some unpopularity for me personally. As Mr. Lissner said, to have done otherwise than we have done would not have been a brave thing to do, and to have done as we have done was the only reasonahle thing that we could say could be done.

I haven't found that Californians are lacking in appreciation, in general, of what they have. But I am inclined to think that, perhaps, some of you do not know what a town you have here, from the telephonic standpoint.

I will give you a little history. In 1886, 25 years ago, Los Angeles had 218 telephones.

In 1897, 14 years ago, the number was 2500.

In the beginning of 1904, only 7 years ago, an enormous increase had taken place, bringing the total up to 15,020.

About the middle of 1904 the Home Telephone Company entered the field. As I recollect it, they had about 4000 telephones when they opened up about April, 1904. In the middle of 1904 there were probably about 18,000 telephones altogether operating in this town; seven years ago.

Today, or at the first of this year, there were over 80,000 telephones in this city. That means that there is a telephone for every four people. It means there are 25 phones for every 100 inhabitants. Such a development is unheard of anywhere in the world, so far as I know.

To show you what this means in the way of telephone business, telephone traffic, I will say that there are about 750,000 calls made in Los Angeles daily. That means over two calls per day for every man, woman and child in this city.

Summarizing rate history, I will say that until about 7 years ago, with a single company in the field and with a relatively small telephone development, rates that were in the aggregate much higher than at present were charged, the Home Company coming into the field in 1904, starting with rates about half those charged by the old company. Since that time, in spite of the unparalleled growth of the two companies, there has been, partly due to competition and partly to ordinance requirements, a great reduction of the old company's rates.

Independent Companies

It has been generally true throughout the United States that the independent companies, or Home Companies, as you call them here on the Pacific Coast, have, with much enthusiasm,—born, I think, of ignorance,—charged too low rates. They have figured on the actual costs of labor and material, salaries and wages, rent, light, heat, and those things that are tangible and which are readily grasped by any business man; but they have neglected to figure on those intangible but nevertheless real expenses, which are not so apparent, at the outset, at least. I refer particularly to depreciation of the plant.

As a result of this neglect to count on depreciation, many of the companies have been able to realize large apparent profits in the early stages of their business. But history shows the time of reckoning has invariably come in those cases where depreciation of the plant has not been reckoned with, with the result that the companies have been forced to raise their rates or adopt any one of the other necessary but unpleasant alternatives.

Increase in Telephone Rates

The statement is often made that the cost of giving service increases per telephone as the number of telephones increases. That statement is true sometimes, but as usually made and as I have just made it, it is altogether too broad to be true. It is true, without question, that it costs more per telephone to give service in a large community with a large number of telephones than it does in a small community with a small number of telephones. For instance, in a small town a telephone plant may often be built at a total expense of not more than 40 or 50 dollars per telephone. On the other hand, a plant in a city like Los Angeles will cost in the neighborhood of $125 to $150 per telephone; sometimes a great deal more. In referring to costs I am not including promotion costs or anything but the legitimate expenses for buying the material, putting it in place, and overseeing the work as it is being done.

In a small town, the average length of line may not be over a third of a mile. In a large city the average length may be several miles. Or in a large city the average length of the lines may be reduced by putting in many central offices, instead of one, thus effecting a saving in the length of the lines themselves, but incurring, on the other hand, a great expense in the matter of trunk lines between the central offices.

In a small town the switchboard may be put in the back room of a residence or store. In a large city, costly buildings are required.

The same sort of comparisons may be made on operating charges as well as on investment charges, and the conclusion is inevitable that the cost per telephone of giving service in a large community is very much greater than the cost in a small community. There are a great many telephone companies operating in little towns of four or five hundred inhabitants, with a hundred telephones, perhaps, that are doing a nice business at a dollar and a half per month per telephone. On the other hand there are big cities where companies are unquestionably losing money on their flat-rate service with rates of $100 per year or more.

It is not true, however, as often stated, that, with a given plant, the cost of giving telephone service goes up per telephone as the number of subscribers increases. The reverse is likely to be true. Plants are ordinarily built for a greater ultimate capacity than their immediate requirements, and as the number of telephones grows up to the ultimate capacity of the plant, the cost per telephone of giving service is more likely to come down than to go up.

Building for Future

The trouble here in Los Angeles is,—and this is no exception,—that no one has been able to guess successfully what the future growth of the city would be. It was not possible for the Home Company or the Pacific Company either, seven years ago, for instance, to build a plant of ultimate capacity equal to the present requirements, for two reasons: First, they didn't have the money; second, they had no idea of what this town

was coming to and it would have been a bold man then to have guessed what it has done. What the companies in this city have been doing is to build their plants as fast as they could in an attempt to provide for the present and for the future as far as possible, and they have constantly been brought face to face with the fact that they had underestimated the growth and failed to build large enough.

These conditions do not make for decreasing the cost per telephone for service, but rather for increasing it. Telephone people all over the country have been watching Los Angeles in particular, and the great cities in general, wondering where this telephone development was going to stop. Just to give you an idea of what has happened in recent years in other places, I will say that New York City during 1908 put in more telephones every six months, added that many more to its plant, than it had in the whole first 17 years of its existence. Every six months they added more telephones than they had at the end of 17 years. Chicago's experience is similar. This city is much worse,—or better, whichever way you want to look at it. Telephone men all over the country have been wondering how long the companies here in Los Angeles could continue giving service at rates so extremely low as they were here.

As a result of the suit brought by the Pacific Company against the city, to enjoin the enforcement of the rates prescribed by the Council, I have had the opportunity of investigating the situation with the utmost care in respect to one of the companies, and to review the situation in a very general way with respect to the other company. The results of my findings have been made public in a measure. I have found that the exchange business of the Pacific Company for the year 1909, when viewed from the most favorable point of view for the interests of the city, resulted in a net profit of about one per cent of my estimated reconstruction cost of the plant within the city limits at that time. My analysis of 1910 operations of the Pacific Company showed a slightly increased rate of return on a considerably larger investment.

The company's books showed a loss of $49,000 for 1909, and a loss of $23,000, for the exchange operations during 1910. I revised those figures considerably, with the result that I showed a profit of something like $149,000 for 1910, a calculated or estimated profit, with the revenue and the expenses adjusted in a way that I thought was more nearly proper.

Service

Let us look a little into the matter of service. In 1904 the single company that was then operating here had about 15,000 telephones, and a great many of them were on that abominable thing for city service, a 10-party line. They were charging for 10-party line business telephones $2.50. For 10-party line residence telephones, $1.25. I can speak with direct knowledge of the situation here then.

From the bad service that existed here in the early part of the last decade, shortly after 1900, there has been very great improvement. I won't say that the service here is the best that I know of, because it isn't; but I will say that there is more of it than I ever saw before.

I mention that thing in passing, gentlemen, to bring out a lesson that I think should be taken to heart. I have made municipal investigations to a considerable number. If it was a gas investigation, the quality of gas was concerned. If it was electric light, the quality of the service and what the subscriber was receiving was concerned, the regulation, the steadiness of the light and so forth. Telephone investigations almost always are made on the basis of how much it costs, and people do not seem to realize that there is just as much difference in quality in telephone service as there is in price.

My conviction is that Los Angeles has been getting about as good a service as it could expect for the rates that it has been paying.

It is interesting to note, in connection with this service matter, the tendency of the times with regard to the use of the various grades of service. Take a rough analysis of the Pacific Company's business: For 1906 I find 1535 single party business lines; 3924 single party business telephones today. On the 4-party there were then 1827; now 526. The number of 4-party business telephones since 1906, you see, has been quartered. With the residence telephones it is even worse,—or better. Then there were 772 1-party residence in the Pacific Company; now 3,244. There has been a great increase in the 2-party business, which is a good class of service: Then 700; now 6079. There has been a falling-off in spite of the great net gain of the company, in the 4-party residence. Then 14,261; now 11,116. Of 10-party residence telephones there were, even as late as 1906, 350 left. They have all disappeared. There is, therefore, a tendency among the telephone-using public toward the use of the better grades of the service offered.

That is not the only sign of the times that we can see. A few years ago, when state and municipal investigation and regulation of public utilities were brought so strongly before the public, the public service corporations couldn't see it with a telescope. They ridiculed it. They didn't propose to stand for it. Today they have seen the handwriting on the wall. They are either gracefully or otherwise submitting to it, and I think they are beginning to realize that intelligent, fair regulation is a good thing for the company as well as for the public.

Rates

The rates that have been proposed by me have been prepared with extreme care. I found that some of the classes of service here that were sold the cheapest were costing the most. Some of these so-called sending lines that now operate in your drug stores and banks, put in the most attractive surroundings, where they invite free use by the public, have been costing less, much less than the average business man is paying for his telephone. What was the result? Some of those lines show 49 calls made over one line in one hour. To handle traffic like that, gentlemen, costs money. Who is paying it? Not the person who subscribes for the telephone, because he is paying only $4 a month for it. It's the dear public, the other subscribers, who pay. Quite a number of these lines were measured up carefully, with the result that they show 109 calls average per day; and if I didn't have pretty good faith in the man that made those observations, I wouldn't believe it.

The net results of the proposed rates, as near as they can be determined,—and I will confess frankly that they can't be determined exactly,—is an increase of revenue of about $90,000 to the Pacific Company and $174,000 to the Home Company. This is as near an estimate as I can make. The reason I can't make a more accurate one is because the adoption of new rates will, in itself, produce a state of unstable equilibrium among the subscribers, and it is a matter of psychology rather than of engineering to know just how the subscribers will redistribute themselves.

You may ask why we give the Home Company a greater increase than the Pacific Company. We could see no reason here for establishing a differential system of rates. As the Home Company was operating under most violent protest, at much lower rates than the Pacific Company, and yet had about the same number of telephones, inevitably any uniform higher system of rates should result in a greater increase in revenue to the Home Company than to the Pacific Company.

Stocks and Bonds

One more point: The matter of stocks and bonds. Stocks and bonds have absolutely not entered into the investigation that has been made here. If a company's plant cost it twice as much as it ought to have cost it, I have allowed in my basis of figuring the plant the amount that it ought to have cost. I have estimated the actual cost as nearly as I could determine it of reproducing the physical property of the plant as it exists. The rate of return allowed is only on what my estimate says that it ought to have cost.

Mr. Lissner: I would like to ask Mr. Miller, before any other questions are put, to state a little more fully than he did the comparative rates between the rates in this city and the rates in other cities of about the same class in telephones.

Mr. Miller: I had intended to mention that fact. The rates as now proposed are lower in the aggregate than those of any city in the country or in the world,—well, I don't know about European rates, so I won't say that—but lower than those of any other city in the United States that could with any reason be compared with Los Angeles. You will still have, gentlemen, the cheapest telephone service that I know of, considering what you are getting.

Mr. Johnson: Mr. Miller, I notice the rate of 25 cents extra for portable phones. Does a portable phone cost any more to purchase than a wall phone?

Mr. Miller: I dealt with that subject in my report. The cost is not widely different. The portable telephone costs a little more in some cases; about the same in others; and I presume for the automatic it costs considerably more. How is it, Mr. Cass?

Mr. Cass: About double.

Mr. Miller: About double in the automatic. Well, in relation to the increase and the higher rate for a portable telephone than for a wall telephone, the reason that I have is this: You can't justify 50 cents or 25 cents on the mere ground of maintenance, or what it costs to own and operate those telephones. The fact, though, that those distinctions have been made here has resulted in the telephone companies having a large number of wall telephones in service and in stock, larger than they would have had had things taken their natural course and the decision been made merely on the preference of the subscriber. Now, to wipe out that difference, or to very greatly reduce it, would throw out of service for both companies a very large number of wall phones, probably. This would mean that they would have a large amount of money uselessly invested in telephones that were good enough for service but useless because relatively unpopular.

Now, it has been my theory,—and I am sure it is right,—that that distinction should be made to apply uniformly over the general classes of service in which it had heretofore existed; with the 50 cent charge reduced to 25 cents where the 50 cent difference has been maintained. I believe that in the future it will be policy and it will be proper gradually to wipe out that distinction. Not all at once. Not in five years, and perhaps never wipe it out, because there is a difference from the standpoint of maintenance and from the standpoint of first cost of the instrument. But I think on the maintenance ground alone the 25 cents is not justified. The result would be if we wiped out that distinction now, the companies would have to greatly increase their investments in portable telephones and suffer a great loss on wall telephones and the public would have to pay that bill.

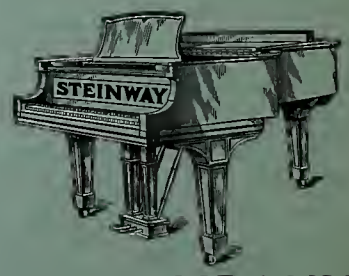
Mr. Dromgold: There is a question of the practicability of switching from our Home system to our other system: I want to ask Mr. Miller if that is practical in the device of the telephone.

Mr. Lissner: Since the organization of the Board of Public Utilities, since we gave any consideration to telephone matters at all, we have been trying to work through some arrangement between the companies whereby a person who had a telephone of only one company could talk through his telephone to a subscriber of the other company. We took this matter up with the companies and we found an unwillingness on the part of both companies to consider the matter. They said it was not practicable, and that the cost of it would be almost prohibitive. We weren't entirely satisfied with that, and have been studying the situation and making some investigations, and we still have an idea that the thing can be worked out. We had Mr. Sloan make an investigation upon the subject; and I have to confess that his investigation was not very comforting from our point of view. Nevertheless, we have been keeping at it. I tried to secure the adoption of a measure through the last Legislature, which provided that utility corporations or companies

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furnishing the same class of service should be compelled to interchange their service with other companies, upon the payment of a fair compensation to be fixed by mutual agreement or by the authority having jurisdiction over the question of rates. I am very sorry to say that that bill, which was introduced by Senator Hewitt very late in the session, got lost in the shuffle along with a lot of other good things. They couldn't do everything. And the matter, of course, will be agitated again, and we hope to have such a law passed eventually. The same idea would apply to street car transfers, so that we could compel one street railway company to transfer to another, so long as there was adequate compensation.

Now, we took up this matter of interchange with Mr. Miller and tried to make an arrangement to get a report from him upon the subject, and we are just sending a communication to the Council today to which we inclose and attach Mr. Miller's communication, in which he refers to the necessity of a thorough investigation and fixes his price; and undoubtedly, in order to make a report upon that which would be worth anything, it would require very careful and extended investigation. If Mr. Dromgold still desires to ask Mr. Miller whether in his opinion telephone interchange in the city of Los Angeles at the present time would be practicable, we will permit him to ask the question.

Mr. Dromgold: Mr. President, I don't wish to place Mr. Miller in any embarrassing position with regard to his work for the city here. The question I wish to ask was not one that I thought would do that. But I raise the question whether it is practicable.

Mr. Miller: There is no embarrassment whatever, gentlemen, and I will tell you in just a few words what I think about it. As to whether or not it is a physical possibility, there is no doubt about it. It can be done. As to whether or not a scheme can be worked out which will be legally possible and commercially possible, I say I don't know.

Mr. Lissner: Before dismissing you, I would like to make one point a little clearer than it has been made. Figures have been given showing the increase of the Pacific Company and the increase of the Home Company; and it appears that we have increased the gross earnings of the Home Company a great deal more than we have those of the Pacific Company. That is true, based upon a comparison between the new rates and the rates charged last year by the Home Company; but, of course, you must remember, gentlemen, that the rates charged last year by the Home Company were very much lower than those charged by the Pacific Company and were accepted under protest, and it is claimed by the Home Company that they did not pay a fair return upon the investment; and that is the attitude of the Board of Public Utilities, because the rates that were suggested last year by us were just sufficient to pay six per cent upon the investment, according to our calculations. So if you want to make a fair comparison, you must assume that the Home Company charged last year the same rates that the Pacific Company did; and if you did that, you would see that the apparent increase for the Home Company as compared with the Pacific Company would be obliterated.

I hope we are all going away feeling that a fair, conscientious investigation has been given, which I know to be the case, and we thank Mr. Miller very much for his clear presentation and able address.

Canadian Reciprocity and the Tariff

From an Article

By H. E. MILES

Chairman Executive Committee National Tariff Commission Association

Good as is the proposed treaty of reciprocity with Canada, it is a mistake to think of it only in itself. Rather it is to be considered as the first definite step in a program of International Trade Expansion quite beyond present calculations.

McKinley Rates Excessive

The McKinley Tariff was in many respects the highest our country has ever known. Said Col. Geo. Tichenor, general appraiser, and right hand man of McKinley in the shaping of the McKinley bill: "The controlling idea in the preparation of the McKinley bill was to dispose of, and prevent, the accumulation of surplus revenue. It was in that view that duties upon certain articles were made prohibitive, upon others higher than they otherwise would have been." The actual rates in the bill support this statement. The marvelous development of our great industrial aggregations and their profits confirm it. The defeat of McKinley's party in the next election showed what the people thought of it. This action by McKinley forms an interesting answer to those ultra protectionists who urge high rates as necessary to the securing of necessary revenue. McKinley knew that high rates (excessive rates) decrease revenue by decreasing imports, in many cases to the extent of prohibition.

Dingley Rates Especially Provide for Reciprocity

Notwithstanding the McKinley rates were excessive, the Dingley rates were made much higher. Mr. John Ball Osborne, head of the treaty making division of the State Department, has said that the Dingley rates were made just 20 per cent higher than the McKinley for the purpose of trading them off in treaties of reciprocity. The statement is not quite exact, however, as I found by an exhaustive comparison of all rates in both bills. The Dingley law did, however, provide that the President might negotiate treaties of reciprocity with all nations and lower the Dingley rates at his discretion up to 20 per cent in those treaties. The Dingley law was made with that in view. Senator Dolliver declared upon the floor of the Senate, in substance: "The Dingley rates were made high for the purpose of trading them off. I was a member of the committee that framed the bill and know whereof I speak." Confirmation is unnecessary, for the text of the law specifically so provided.

McKinley Sought Reciprocity

With these Dingley rates unnecessarily high, Mr. McKinley, then President, entered eagerly upon a program of trade expansion. He declared that he expected that these trade treaties and the consequent enormous increase of our foreign trade would be the chief accomplishment of his administration. He was greatly grieved and disappointed when the Senate refused to confirm the several treaties which he submitted, known as the Kasson Treaties, and especially as he found no reason to believe that other attempts, however successful, would be ratified by the Senate. The over-protected interests, having gotten the 20 per cent increase, were unwilling to return any part of it to the people for any consideration. The Dingley law limited to two years from the time of its enactment the period within which the treaties could be made. The Interests had therefore only to prevent the ratification in the Senate for these two years in order to benefit by the unintended increase from that time to this.

Few utterances in our history will be longer remembered than McKinley's last pathetic plea for reciprocity at Buffalo, immediately preceding his assassination. A century hence it will be better appreciated than today, as will also the greed of those who have stayed the nation's progress these fifteen years.

The Payne Law Amply Provides for Reciprocity

The Payne Law is, in substance, the Dingley Law re-enacted. The changes, whether "upward" or "downward," are mostly immaterial, like the reduction on sugar, from 72 per cent to 71 per cent. We are substantially on the Dingley basis of fifteen years ago, with the 20 per cent still in, though our manufacturing efficiency is greater and our need of high rates is less and our need of foreign outlets is greater.

On the other hand, our population has wonderfully increased, while our natural resources have been much depleted. At this particular moment our factories are running short handed and many of them short hours. This is no time for aught but confidence and optimism. It is nevertheless true that our factories need orders and their operatives will be short in wages this year by hundreds of millions of dollars.

For these and other reasons President Taft, and with McKinley's later and broader vision, and quite of his own motion, has opened again the door of opportunity, and it is inconceivable that Congress and the people will for a moment think of closing it again.

Canada First

It is particularly fortunate that the first treaty is with Canada, which best deserves it. With only 8,000,000 population she is our third best customer, and if cotton is excepted she is our second best, surpassed only by Great Britain with its 50,000,000 of people. Mr. Osborne estimates that this treaty will almost immediately increase our trade with Canada some $200,000,000. * * * *

We Are Novices in International Trade

There are only four great manufacturing nations in the world—England, France, Germany and the United States. In volume of product, the United States is far and away in the lead. Outside these four nations there are one and one-half billion human souls who look to these nations for their manufactured supplies. The rewards offered in this world trade are beyond comprehension. They are to be measured in money, in intellectual advancement, in national spirit, in heightened civilization, and yet in this world trade the United States has, until now, refused to participate. We have made our tariffs not protective, but prohibitive in the majority of items, and in many ways we have served notice upon the nations that it is our policy to restrict international trade, rather than to promote it.

Natural Resources Depleted

We are not in the race. As a people we are ignorant of foreign trade. Lost in the by-places of England, I have learned more of world trade from notices on the walls of little postoffices than I could from the officials of some of our largest cities.

It has been aptly said that America is little else than a huge stevedore, bearing down to the ships of the sea crude and semi-crude materials for the employment of the capital, labor, and intellect of foreign nations. Exportation of these partly manufactured materials is a depletion of our natural resources, the heritage of the ages in mine, forest and soil fertility, never to be restored. Those who are best informed see within a period, which to the far-sighted is only as a day, our wonderful country importing these same materials, and our producers handicapped by excessive cost.

We Must Export More of Finished Products

Now, we must use every effort to send our products abroad ready for consumption, carrying the maximum and not the minimum of American labor, and skill. Think of the difference in the amount of labor carried by a typewriter and a bar of iron; a planter and a billet. We ship our cotton abroad raw at 14 cents per pound. We buy some of it back in fine handkerchiefs from the thrifty Swiss, at $40.00 per pound, all labor. The exports of England, Germany and France are finished products, mostly labor; most of ours carry only enough labor to make them fit for ship's cargo.

Our labor is in many respects the most efficient in the world. We are proud of our "men behind the guns;" their brothers, the men behind the machines in our factories, have no less of ability and the courage of accomplishment. There is brains in a Remington typewriter, a Singer sewing machine, and in American shoes. These are already exported in volume, and point the way for tens of thousands of other products which can be made as welcome in foreign markets. These show, too, that high paid American wages are cheap wages.

As then-President Roosevelt said to the writer three years ago: "We have become an industrial nation, and must acquire world markets for our finished products." Such markets broaden the industrial base of operations, and will infinitely lessen the hurt of domestic stringencies and panics, which in the world sense are often local.

The Ocean No Barrier

The ocean is not a barrier to trade. Rather it is the easiest, cheapest and freest of all highways. Instead of separating the nations, it now makes them all neighbors.

Freight has been carried from Pittsburg to Liverpool as cheaply as from Pittsburg to Chicago. Mr. Hill has carried foodstuffs from Minnesota to Japan at as low charge as from Minnesota to New York. Coal is carried from Cardiff to Port Said for 75 cents per ton, some 6,000 miles. Ocean charges are about one-fifth those of the railways.

Governments all barter through Trade Treaties—or, as we call them, Treaties of Reciprocity—for nations now invariably assist their citizens in these ways. Germany is the perfect example, which we are the last of all her competitors to follow. She made a high tariff (one-fourth as high as ours!) and then by special treaties of twelve years' duration she secured special trade privileges in all countries and she has had peace with honor and great prosperity ever since.

The English alternative of free trade is impossible to us, and abhorrent.

Let us to a man support the administration in this tardy action and make it impossible for unfriendly influences to again shut the doors of opportunity.



Candidate for Mayor in Los Angeles: W. C. Mushet has announced his candidacy for the office of mayor of Los Angeles. He served one term of three years as city auditor, and in 1909 ran for mayor in the direct primary but fell a little short of votes enough to get on the final ballot. His candidacy this year is not to be regarded seriously, as it represents little else than a misplaced personal ambition. Two years ago he had some following among business men, but that seems to have evaporated. There was also then an active push among the saloons and the tough element who eagerly accepted Mushet's reckless talk about personal liberty as meaning a wide-open town. But this year the saloons will keep out of politics. They are no longer hunting trouble; they have all they need in trying to keep straight and hang onto their licenses. The Union Labor people will probably have their own candidate. Mushet's only political asset apparently is the Times, and that is a liability. He will not go very far.

Banks Stand by City: Birmingham, Alabama, which is the Chicago of the Southern States in point of growth and future promise, has suffered a good deal from bad government. Recently it came under the commission form and excellent men were chosen —something that is probable under the short ballot and almost impossible under the long ballot. These men, after a thorough study of the financial problem by which the city was beset, laid the case before a committee of the local banks. Although the showing of school conditions was very bad, the city having a floating indebtedness of a million dollars, the report showed such an understanding on the part of the commission of the way to handle the situation, and such a determination to work it out economically, that the banks agreed on their part to take care of half a million of the debt at 3¾ per cent, which relieves immediate necessities and puts the city's credit on a sound basis. This illustrates the fact that even capital, which is rated as one of the most cold-blooded things on earth, has plenty of patriotism when it is given a fair chance. First of all, make our city governments honest and efficient, instead of subservient to bosses and parties, and everyone will be glad to aid and sustain them in good work.

Dusty Roads Problem: In the small cities of the Eastern States that are situated on turnpikes that carry a large through automobile traffic, sprinkling or oiling of roads has become a serious problem. Many of them have not been in the habit of sprinkling their roads as rains occur often enough to keep them in fair order under the use of horse drawn vehicles. But as soon as the surface is dry the swift automobile tears the road to tatters. Some of these cities lack the necessary water storage to meet the problem, and they are resorting to oil. Others are letting their roads go to wreck. The situation seems to call for state aid for all through roads that are used for automobile traffic.

Shy of Garbage: There are about 5000 cities in the United States that are in more or less trouble and expense because of the amount of garbage they produce; there is one city, however, that is put to a great deal of trouble and expense because it does not produce garbage enough. This is Dayton, Ohio, which some time ago entered into a foolish agreement with a reduction company that if the latter would set up a plant the city would provide a certain amount of garbage. The amount was a gross over-estimate, and in course of time the company brought suit and actually got a judgment of $79,000. Later the company began another suit, this time for $89,000 more.

> WE will never bring disgrace to this our city by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks; we will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the city's laws, and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul and set them at naught; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty; that thus, in all these ways, we will transmit this city not only not less, but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.
>
> Translation of the Citizenship Pledge spoken by the youth of Athens on the day when their new citizenship was celebrated.

Division of Cost of Crossings: Youngstown, Ohio, is beginning on a general plan of excluding grade crossings. The cost is fixed at two millions of which under the State law the city must pay 35 per cent and the steam roads 65 per cent. The street car company will bear a portion of the city's expense, reducing the total to $500,000. Bonds will be voted for this purpose.

Redlight System: The chief of police of Reading, Pennsylvania, in his annual report, speaks in the highest terms of the red light police signal system now in use in that city. Many important arrests, he says, have been made through this system. Men can be dispatched instantly to the spot where they are needed. He has been able on several occasions, he states, to place seven men in three minutes' time at the spot where a crime has been committed.

New York Public Library: The beautiful building that contains the public library of New York was recently thrown open to the people of that city. It was erected at a cost of $10,000,000 on ground which is valued at $20,000,000. The unique feature of the building and its arrangement is the perfect facility with which the books are put at the disposal of those who would use them.

Cleaning Sidewalks: In a paper read before the New York State Conference of Mayors, A. Prescott Folwell, editor of the Municipal Journal, contended that every argument that could be offered in favor of street cleaning by the city applied with even greater force to the cleaning of sidewalks, which should be made a municipal function and not left to the individual, by whom it was frequently neglected.

School Children Hunt Mosquitoes: The Board of Health of East Orange, New Jersey, has enlisted the school children in its fight against mosquitoes. Any child that discovers and reports a natural breeding place for the wrigglers is rewarded with a dime. The children are taught how to detect these places, and as soon as they are discovered they are either drained or treated with oil.

General Wreck of Streets: Chicago is applying itself with great vigor to the problem of getting its streets in order. It is said that two-thirds of the down town streets are in shocking condition, some of them being practically impassable.

Maintaining Lawns: Eastern park authorities find that it costs on the average $160 an acre a year to maintain a lawn in good condition.

Handling Meat for Sale: The Board of Health of Indianapolis reports that its inspectors find many meat shops where customers are allowed to paw over the fresh meat lying on the counters, with hands that are sometimes very dirty. This is a vile practice that should be reached by some form of legislation.

Portland Considering Commission Plan: Portland, Oregon, has established a charter commission to consider a new form of government for that city. One of its members has been sent to Spokane to investigate the workings of the commission plan which many Portland people strongly favor.

Night Collection of Garbage: After several months of experiment with the collection of garbage and waste by night, Street Commissioner Edwards of New York city declares that it is a success and it will be continued and extended. The chief objection the practice has met with was on the score of noise.

Fire Alarm Boxes: After a long and thorough test of the Gamewell system against that of the Star Electric Company made by the fire authorities of New York city, a contract for 150 new stations was awarded to the latter company. A large number of officials were present at the test and the vote was unanimous.

Municipal Subways: The new administration in Chicago has declared in favor of the city's constructing and operating an entire system of subways for passenger business, in accordance with the general plan outlined in the Bion J. Arnold report.

Housing Code: Columbus, Ohio, has adopted a new housing code which is said to be the most complete and thoroughly up-to-date law that has yet been developed in any American city.

Grade Crossings: Pawtucket, Rhode Island, has a report on what it will cost to get rid of grade crossings in that city. The sum fixed is $1,200,000, which will be divided between the city and the railways.

Automobile Street Cars: A company has been organized in Indianapolis to run a line of automobiles through some of the principal streets in competition with the street cars. A fare of five cents will be charged.



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California Fifty Years Ago

Monday, June 23, 1861.

The greatest lumps of pure gold ever found in California were taken out by Messrs. Brown, Beach and Perets, on Scott's bar (Scott's river) within a few weeks past, the value of one is $3140. Our informant, who has examined the specimen, pronounces it by far the most beautiful he has ever seen; there is not a particle of quartz mixed with the gold, and the entire lump is free from spot or blemish.

The New Postage Law—This law goes into effect on the 1st of July, and as our readers may not all be posted upon the new rates established by the government, we subjoin them.—On all prepaid letters to and from the Atlantic States, postage six cents. On unpaid letters, twelve cents. On prepaid letters to any part of California or Oregon, three cents are charged, and on unpaid letters, six cents.

Tuesday, June 24, 1861.

(Editorial). Great Conflagration in San Francisco.—We have never been called upon to perform a more melancholy duty, than to announce another destructive conflagration of this ill-fated city—a conflagration made doubly severe from the rapidity with which it has followed upon the heels of the dreadful fire that occurred on the third day of May last.

Adams & Co. have sent us specimens of the new postoffice three-cent pieces.

Wednesday, June 25, 1861.

Recorder's Court.—Yesterday there was but one case before his Hon. An hombre was brought up charged with larceny, but as no evidence appeared, he was discharged from custody.

Thursday, June 26, 1861.

The mercury in the shade on yesterday reached the highest figure of any day this season, standing at 2 p. m. at 103 degrees.

Robbery.—The sum of $1,000 was stolen night before last by some rascal, who, however, was soon after compelled to disgorge his ill-gotten treasure, which the rightful owner again received. The man was permitted to depart, and the police have not as yet succeeded in arresting him.

Messrs. Camp & Co., expressmen, are authorized to act as agents for the "Union." Persons in the mines wishing to have the paper sent to their friends on the Atlantic side, can have them regularly mailed from this office.

Friday, June 27, 1861.

Special care should be taken in reading our special notices. The lovers of good things can there see what will suit them best. Today Roman Punch can be had at the "Fountain of Roses," opposite the Crescent City Hotel, and Clam Chowder at the Auction Saloon, on Front street.

Hymenial.—We regretted an indisposition yesterday morning which prevented our attending the wedding of Mr. J. Neely Johnson, Esq., and Miss Mary Zabriskie. We are informed by persons present that there was quite a large company to witness the interesting ceremony, and that nothing could have exceeded the felicity with which the Rev. Mr. Benton tied the silken knot, or the fine appearance and complacent demeanor of the company present.

Saturday, June 28, 1861.

(Editorial). The Death of Mrs. Birdsall—Under most all circumstances, death is a most unwelcome visitor, working all its movements with the severest indications of human misery and distress; but especially is its course one of embittered and unutterable affliction when it visits a little circle that is just being warmed by the most pungent affections and purest expressions of the love of parents and children—when it takes its victims from scenes in which hearts long separated are commingling together the holiest and sweetest sentiments that can spring from the fountains of human sympathy. Thus has it been with death in the household of our esteemed townsman, Dr. Birdsall.

NIAGARA

The Sierra Club has endorsed the following circular issued by the American Civic Association, Washington, D. C.:

To the Real Owners of Niagara Falls

Your property is in danger. You must act quickly if you would save for yourselves and the nation one of the most magnificent pieces of scenery in the world—Niagara Falls—which draws each year more than a million visitors—a great army of travelers who spend twenty-five millions of dollars there and on the way. This vast income will increase if the Falls remain as a great spectacle. Would it be good business to destroy the source of such an income?

Here Is the Danger

The Falls have "unquestionably been seriously injured by the diversions already made" by the Power Companies, to run their giant turbines. This is the formal report of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, after two years of accurate measurements and records. And he reports that "additional diversions, now under way, will add to the damage." The American Fall is very thin in places. The Bridal Veil is less in volume. Hundreds of feet on the Horseshoe Fall are barely covered. Portions of the Rapids are much less impressive.

The Power Companies, seeing an opportunity to increase their income more than five million of dollars annually, are fighting the reenactment of the Burton Bill, which expires June 29, 1911. They want now the maximum limit of water allowed under our Waterways Treaty with Canada. This would mean an increased drain on the Falls of sixty-eight per cent beyond the amount of water now taken by these corporations. They also want the limit removed on the transmission of power from Canada.

It is to your interest to have Mr. Burton's Senate Joint Resolution 3 passed without amendment, thereby preventing the passage of measures that would benefit only a few private corporations at the expense and the shame of the whole American people.

The Burton Bill, passed in 1906 and extended in 1909, was more than fair to the Power Companies. It gave them all the water they could then use or were preparing to use. It did not stop any going enterprise. The Burton Resolution will continue permanently these fair just and protective provisions of the original Burton Bill.

Will you help to save this great National asset from the aggressions of forty millions of power-company capital? Write or wire your Senators or Representatives in Congress. Do it today. Write for further facts to the American Civic Association, which first called President Roosevelt's attention to the National ownership of Niagara. Send us copies of the replies you get. We are fighting for your rights and we need your assistance. Protect your own interests by using a dozen postage stamps. Tell your friends.

ARIZONA'S CONSTITUTION

We suppose that not even Senator Bailey would insist upon putting Oregon out of the Union because she has amended her constitution to provide initiative, referendum and recall. Other States have adopted some of these democratic features.

In still others, movements are afoot to secure them by constitutional amendment. If Arizona came to Congress with a copy of the constitution of Rhode Island, say, and immediately after admission as a State substituted, by due amendment, the constitution that her people want, nobody would pretend that Congress or any other State had the slightest right to interfere.

Opposition to the admission of Arizona with the constitution that her people have deliberately adopted is mere soreheadedness. A technical situation arises, which gives reaction an opportunity of expressing its grouch against the democratic advance. Reaction seizes the opportunity. That the people of a State may elect their judges in any way and for any term that pleases them, no one thinks of denying. In some States the judiciary is selected by one or two sets of party managers; and, though the results of that system are often not admirable, no one suggests that it is any affair of the Federal Government. Neither should any one suggest that Congress has the right to prevent Arizona from adopting a method that every State in the Union is admittedly free to adopt. To say that a method of judicial election is not "republican" within the meaning of the phrase in the Federal Constitution, when the same method of electing a Governor or any other State officer would be "republican," is manifestly absurd.

Perhaps reaction is all the more anxious to take a kick at initiative, referendum and recall in the Arizona constitution because reaction has an irritating suspicion of its helplessness to prevent their advance elsewhere.—Saturday Evening Post.

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Political Table Talk

(Continued from Page 4.)

fact St. Louis has kept right on growing ever since.

Unionism in St. Louis In St. Louis only the building trades are thoroughly unionized and yet there have been few labor disturbances since the great street car strike of years ago. The conservatism of the city has made it conservative in this also. It has built up a great manufacturing business, not by trying to force labor down in wages, but by forcing unfit labor out and making it to the interests of the fittest to stay in St. Louis. The employers deal with their men individually or collectively as they prefer, the shops are open or closed according to circumstances, and not in accordance with a fixed rule, and the labor leaders often advise the discontented to quit their jobs where they are not satisfied and hunt jobs that suit them better, a matter of no difficulty if they are competent men, for the manufacturers of St. Louis are behind with their orders. In short neither the employers nor the employed in St. Louis are hunting trouble. They are hunting business, and one of the best fields open to them is the Pacific Coast from Los Angeles to Seattle, especially in the shoe traffic and in electrical machinery.

More About Missouri The Watchman started to tell about the Missouri situation and former Governor Folk but got switched off. The Missourians like Folk and four years ago promised him that he should have the next delegation from Missouri in the national Democratic convention. It was a rash promise and Democratic politicians are looking for a way to crawl out of it. They want to give the delegation next year to Champ Clark, whom they look upon as being strictly a live wire, and yet, curiously enough, they neither want nor expect that Champ Clark shall get the nomination. They want Champ Clark to have the cards all in his hands so that he can give the nomination to Woodrow Wilson in the belief that Wilson can beat Taft and sweep the country. This will make Champ Clark a power in national politics and Missouri a strategic state in party affairs. They seem to be a long-headed lot in old Missouri and as likely to "show" as to be shown how to turn a trick.

How It Is In Illinois What a splendid State is Illinois! Not all alike, to be sure, but all good if not equally good. The Watchman chanced to have for a seat mate an assessor. Asked about land values his reply was, "Out of sight. They scared me and I sold my farm and concluded to try water instead of land, that is I sold my fine farm and got enough down on it to enable me to buy a poor one with a hole in it that I could throw a dam across and fill with spring water, a swimming pool in summer, a skating resort in winter and a fish pond always, ten acres of it, and every acre of water will produce as much in fish alone as two acres of land. No, there ain't no way in the world, that we here know anything about, that can enable the farmer to do more than make a living and keep up his interest on $150-or-$200-an-acre farm land. He can't hope to pay out on it unless it goes still higher so that he can sell part and clear the rest and so save something out of the deal, but if land should go down, gee! that would ruin everybody who has paid more than the land was worth. Those are the ones who are afraid of reciprocity and that's why. They are mighty uneasy. Then there are the renters. They look at it differently. We are now just about half renters and half land owners. Up to ten years ago a renter could reasonably hope to own by and by. He can't now. He used to give the owner of the land one-third of the crop, now he has to give two-fifths; next jolt it will be a half, and then the renter will be up against it sure enough. If reciprocity or anything else can stop this going up of the price of land we ought to have it. The land owners are getting richer and everybody else is getting poor. I know. I see the people in their homes and know just how they feel about it. It ain't doing the land owners no good either. They are getting to be so doggoned rich that they don't want to ride a plow any more nor do their sons or their women folks want to work. They want to skite around in their automobiles and discuss the servant problem with their likes. It ain't healthy, it ain't healthy, but here's my station. I must get off here. Good bye."

Is Lorimer Guilty? "Of course he is guilty! You will have a hard time in Illinois trying to find a sane man who thinks he is not. If he did not handle the stuff himself he knew what was doing and was willing to profit by it. I don't know what that business is going to result in at Washington, another whitewash most likely, too many other Senators in the same kind of a boat, Stephenson of Wisconsin for instance. The people are feeling a good deal worked up over political affairs, but, Lord, what can they do? Their legislatures all fall down on them. We could carry the initiative, the referendum and recall (don't know about the recall of the judiciary, that seems to be going some) five to one, but we can't get a legislature that will let us vote on them. The big interests won't let them. The party that stood for that wouldn't get any campaign fund next year and the politicians of both sides are fixing for the fight of their lives in 1912, although the people don't seem to care shucks which gets it. Never saw them manifest so little interest. The hands of the Democrats ain't no cleaner than those of the Republicans so we shall go into the fight with honors fairly even. That baby yells so I think I'll go into the smoker. This is mighty hard weather on babies traveling. They ought to be home in their shirt tails crawling on the grass under the trees in their own dooryards. That is the place to be when it is hot like this. Good bye. Glad to have met you."

Just a Touch of Real Life "May I sit with you so that I can lay my baby out on this seat? She is so tired and sort of uneasy I'll be glad enough if she sleeps 'till we get to Chicago, and my arm is tired holding her, too."

"Why certainly, come right along. Sorry I had not looked back to see how you were getting along." She was a slip of a girl, seemingly, and yet had two children. When she got settled by the side of The Watchman and was resting her tired, perspiration-bathed face languidly against the plush of the back of the car seat, The Watchman ventured to observe that she looked rather young to be the mother of two children as old as those.

"Yes, I suppose so," was the reply. "We were married before we were either of us twenty-one, but he complained of being so lonesome without me that I up and married him to stop his yawp, and there are the consequences; one is seven and the other is four. She is a cute one, that four-year-old. I never let her touch the telephone, but the other day she watched her chance and took down the receiver just as I came to the door. I thought I would see what she would do, and it was about like this: 'I hain't got any number. I want my daddy. I hain't got any nickel, mamma won't give me any even to buy candy. Why, mamma talks to daddy in here most every day and sometimes I hear him talk back, too. I think you are real mean.'

"Well, it made me feel mean, too, not to be able to let her have a nickel to buy candy or talk to daddy, but I only get money a driblet at a time and have to account for every cent of it. I think it is such a mistake for people to marry so young. My husband is a good man, too, has no bad habits that I know of, but he pinches me to help his old mother that don't really need it, and we ought to be saving up something. It scares me when I think that these babies of ours will soon be young ladies, and will need to be educated and to have nice clothes or be led into temptation to get them, but I declare we can't seem to save a cent. Rent costs $30 in a stuffy little flat away out three-quarters of an hour from my husband's work, but, bless the Lord, there is a little back yard for the children to play in. And then I was dreadfully sick when the last baby came and have hardly gotten over it yet and we have to have the doctor sometimes for the babies. What with the lodge dues and the insurance, and maybe a little vacation trip once a year to the cheapest place we can find—it does the children so much good and I get so low spirited if there is never a break of the monotony from year's end to year's end. And so it goes. You see my husband only gets $100 per month, and it cost us $37 just for coal last winter, and I don't have a bit more fire than I have got to to cook our food and keep the children from freezing. Oh, I think it is such a mistake to marry young. If I had it to do over again I wouldn't marry at all, I just would NOT."

"Then you wouldn't have had these pretty little girls to comfort you," The Watchman ventured.

"Well, of course that is so, and I don't know what I should ever do without them, the blessed little dears. I don't see how that could have been arranged, don't you know, but if only one could have them and not all the rest, or a little more money or something! It seems to me sometimes that if employers really and truly felt what a little more pay would mean to their help they would perhaps pay more if they had to get on with fewer automobiles and grand things themselves. But I must get the children ready to get off. We have been down to see my aunt for a few days. She sent us the money to come on. Oh! those fields and the woods were so green and clean. I do wish we could live on a farm but my husband is a telegraph operator and has a crippled hand, had tuberculosis in it, and heaven only knows when it may come back on him and he'll have to have it taken off. And then, oh! God, I don't know! I'll go crazy if I think of it. I was brought up on a farm, a little one, and when we sold it, heavens! there were nine of us, and what did it amount to? a little furniture for a flat, that's all, for our share. Well, we get off here. It will save us something. Thank you ever so much. Won't you shake hands with the gentleman, Pet? Hope you will have a pleasant journey. Good bye."

The Watchman wonders if such benevolent gentlemen as Judge Gary, J. Pierpont Morgan and their associates have such persons in mind when they fix salary lists and wage scales. What a little more money, or a little lower cost of living would mean to so many! For answer read the editorial in another column entitled, "What Is a Man Worth?" It tends to throw light on the subject. It is

The Truth in Politics

U. S. Senator, John D. Works, Says:—

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Nothing Doing

The popular lethargy regarding next year's politics is almost unbelievable, if one may judge from the lack of interest manifested by one's fellow travelers. They nearly always begin by saying, "Nothing doing in our section. Seldom hear a word said. Of course there are some politicians around fixing things up or trying to, but I don't hear the farmers or mechanics or storekeepers saying anything about next year's campaign any more than I do about next year's crops. The weather interests them more. Everybody is talking about that. Oh! I reckon the politicians will get things fixed up so that we shan't have much to say about it. Taft? Oh, he's a pretty good fellow. We've had heap worse men than him in that office first and last. Yes, Wilson is a mighty popular man. I hear quite a little said about him. People are kind of wondering if he is to be the coming man. Sort a looks that way. He might give Taft a pretty good run of it, but Lord, the country is Republican safe enough. We don't have to worry none about that. When votin' time comes the Republicans will turn out and vote the Republican ticket just as they have done heretofore and that will settle it. Meantime I wouldn't be surprised if you heard very little said one way or 'tother." The foregoing would seem to be a fair exposition of the prevailing attitude, a superficial unconcern with a deeper seated conviction that things are likely to go on about as they have been going.

Harmon In Ohio

This from a friend and admirer of Harmon, but more affiliated with labor than with capital: "No, I am afraid that Harmon may not be able to command a solid Ohio delegation. Wilson has a good many friends in Ohio and he is likely to take some of them into the national convention. Sorry, but I don't see how it can be helped. Yes, I know that a good many people think that Harmon is with the interests, but for one I don't think so. He ain't neither a progressive nor a reactionary, as I look at it, but he is fair. I have always found him judicial minded and fair. He is a good deal another such man as Taft in that respect, will work with anybody and everybody to gain his purpose, and I have found his declared purposes about fair. No, I call Harmon just a fair man, a man who will hold things level and then let them slide. Safe and sane and fair, he would make a good deal another such President as Taft, only he would probably take program better and pay more attention to his machine.

FORCE OF GOOD EXAMPLE

We can't afford to waste any time on such a fool proposition as this universal arbitration business, said Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg a few weeks ago to the Reichstag, or words to that effect. The scheme was too utopian, too hopelessly impracticable to deserve serious attention.

John Bull and Uncle Sam went on planning and figuring, quite undisturbed by the kaiser's skeptical minister. Then France became interested and wanted to look the proposition over. Japan, too, thought it worth attention. Finally, it came to the ears of Uncle Samuel in some roundabout way, apparently, that the kaiser would like an invitation to the arbitration pow wow. He got one, and now, through the German ambassador at Washington, has accepted it. Such is the force of good example.—New York Globe and Advertiser.

Men and Matters Before the Public

(Continued from Page 6.)

Appellate Court which liberated Glass, one of the defendants in the San Francisco graft cases, who had been convicted of bribery. More recently, the whole state was worked up over the slip-shod manner in which the Supreme Court granted Ruef a rehearing in the only bribery conviction that stands against him.

In the Ruef case, on the ground that Justice Henshaw was out of the state when the order for a re-hearing was finally signed by a bare majority of the court, Henshaw being one of the signers, the court reversed itself. Ruef did not get his re-hearing. He is in state prison, fairly itching, it is said, to tell all he knows of the corrupt practices of the corporations for whom he acted as political agent.

And now comes the Shay letter to add, however unjustly, to the unfortunate feeling of distrust of the highest tribunal of the State. The Bar Association can do much to allay this feeling by an investigation which none should welcome more promptly than the members of the court themselves.

But such an investigation, to do any good, must be free from any suspicion of "white wash." At the first hint of the "whitewash brush" any good that might result from the investigation would vanish.

For the members of the Court to arrogantly assume that the criticism of the Court comes only from the discontented and the ignorant does not strengthen the Court, for such assumption is unfortunately not in accordance with the facts.

The decision, for example, which freed Schmitz and Ruef in the extortion cases, and the arguments in support of that decision, turn largely on the legal rule of judicial notice. Perhaps there is no living authority better prepared to discuss this rule than Dean John H. Wigmore of the Northwestern University.

Dean Wigmore is the author of Wigmore on Evidence, generally regarded as the greatest work on evidence ever written. Wigmore's opinion of the decision in the Schmitz-Ruef case is accordingly worth while, and commands attention. Dean Wigmore severely criticises the decision.

In an article on the Schmitz-Ruef decision Wigmore says:

"The truth is that the learned Chief Justice (of California) in endeavoring to support his decision, weaves a logical web, and then entangles himself in it.

"Such disputations were the life of scholarship and of the law six hundred years ago. They are out of place today. There are enough rules of law to sustain them, if the court wants to do so. And there are enough rules of law to brush them away, if the court wants to do that.

"All the rules in the world will not get us substantial justice if the judges have not the correct living moral attitude toward substantial justice."

Substantial justice is all that law-abiding Californians want, but it is the very thing that public service corporations engaged in defending plunder, and public service corporations' presidents and directors caught handing bribe money, do not want.

Californians, however, have a way of getting what they want—and in the regular course of business.

Eventually, we shall have substantial justice in California, and those of us who have faith in our institutions look to see substantial justice come through the Supreme Court itself. Individual justices do not make the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is a desirable institution. If it becomes temporarily undesirable, or even a menace, because of the misconduct or attitude of this justice or that, it is a very simple matter—or should be—to restore the usefulness of the court by removal of the undesirable or dangerous element.

This brings us to the proposed recall of the judiciary. The attitude of many conservative gentlemen on this question, reminds one of the swearing captain and the minister.

In a sudden storm, the Captain whipped his men into the rigging with a string of profanity which set his minister passenger agog with horror.

"My dear Captain," expostulated the minister, "do not use such language."

The next order was prefaced with "please," and uttered in the politest tone at the Captain's command.

The crew stopped where they were, petrified with astonishment.

A few sails went overboard, and a wave washed the desk. The minister saw the effect of his admonition, and with chattering teeth suggested, "I fear, Captain, it would be just as well to swear a little."

If in the pursuit of substantial justice, it shall became necessary for The People of California to "criticise a little," individual members of the Supreme Court, that criticism will not be held back and should not be.

Dean Wigmore, in concluding his criticism of the defense of the decision in the Schmitz-Ruef case, touched upon this very point. "The moral is," he said, "that our profession (of the law) must be educated out of such vicious habits of thought. One way to do this is to let the newer ideas be dinned into their professional consciousness by public criticism and private conversation. The Schmitz-Ruef case will at least have been an ill-wind blowing good to somebody if it helps to achieve this result."

Nell—He swore I was the only girl he had ever loved.

Bell—For my part, I don't care for amateurs.—Philadelphia Record.

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